

Issues Relating to Recycling and Solid Waste Management Programs

July 2003

Recycling Evaluation Committee

Indiana Legislative Services Agency

Legislative Evaluation and Oversight

The Office of Fiscal and Management Analysis is a Division within the Legislative Services Agency that performs fiscal, budgetary, and management analysis. Within this office, teams of program analysts evaluate state agency programs and activities as set forth in IC 2-5-21.

The goal of Legislative Evaluation and Oversight is to improve the legislative decision-making process and, ultimately, state government operations by providing information about the performance of state agencies and programs through evaluation.

The evaluation teams prepare reports for the Legislative Council in accordance with IC 2-5-21-9. The published reports describe state programs, analyze management problems, evaluate outcomes, and include other items as directed by the Legislative Evaluation and Oversight Policy Subcommittee of the Legislative Council. The report is used by an evaluation committee to determine the need for legislative action.

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Preface

Each year, the Legislative Services Agency prepares reports for the Legislative Council in accordance with IC 2-5-21. In accordance with the Legislative Council Resolution 01-09, this report concerns issues relating to the recycling and solid waste management programs. It has been prepared for use by the Recycling Evaluation Committee.

We gratefully acknowledge all those who assisted in preparation of this report. The staffs of the Department of Administration, Department of Commerce, Department of Correction, Department of Environmental Management, Department of Transportation, State Board of Accounts, State Auditor's Office, and the State Budget Agency were helpful in their response to our requests for information. We gratefully acknowledge all those who assisted in the preparation of this report.

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Executive Summary for Recycling and Solid Waste Management Evaluation

Introduction. In 1990, Indiana adopted statewide waste reduction goals of 35% before January 1, 1996 and 50% before January 1, 2001. According to measurements by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), the state achieved 30% reduction in 1996 and 39% reduction in 2001, falling short of the goal.

However, the ability to achieve the goal is indeterminate. Rates achieved by other states indicate that even a 40% recycling rate may be difficult to reach. Also, the formula and the underlying information used to calculate waste reduction may require review, including collecting specific information about the amount of waste recycled. (Section 6)

Perhaps the most far-reaching problem with the formula and other data collected concerning solid waste disposal is that it does not measure well at the local level and statewide measurements do not provide enough detail to assess the success of programs established to reduce waste.

Indiana has tried to address the amount of waste entering final disposal. At the time that the goals were adopted, various state and local entities were established in law to address waste reduction. This evaluation, requested by Legislative Council resolution, inventories both state-funded recycling and local solid waste management programs, their goals, and measures of their performance.

Historic Perspective. Traditionally, waste collection and disposal was the domain of local units and the state health department. (Section 2) Today, local units still have authority to collect and dispose of solid waste within the boundaries of the unit. (Section 8) But programs established in the 1990 legislation combined state and local resources to address integrated solid waste management – diverting goods from landfills or incineration through recycling, composting, and reducing the amount of waste generated. (Section 1)

Solid Waste Management Districts. New units of local government, solid waste management districts, were established in each county or among groups of counties. (Section 9) They have powers to tax and charge for services. Districts adopt solid waste management district plans to address the unique needs of the district and specific issues enumerated in statute.

A review of the solid waste management district plans submitted to and approved by IDEM indicates that most of the waste reduction was expected to be realized through industrial waste recycling. Additionally, publicly available (or residential) recycling and composting were also expected to provide reductions. Actual source reduction was only expected to provide 3% - 4% of the total reduction projected.

There are no data available to measure the success of the plans or the accuracy of the predicted reductions. To the extent that some solid waste management districts have developed extensive programs, the districts are providing the function for which they were established. To the extent the state as a whole has not met its waste reduction goals, the districts have not met the established objectives. But these broad results do not indicate which districts have been successful or the reasons for their success.

An overview of solid waste management district revenues and expenditures shows that, on average over a five-year period, annual revenues are \$670,000 per district and annual expenditures are \$655,000 per district. Five districts had reserves in excess of \$2.0 million during the period between FY 1997 and FY 2001. Property tax or service fees provided the primary sources of revenue for the five districts. The average accumulated reserves per district was \$684,700.

Uses of the State Solid Waste

Management Fee. At the state level, dedicated funds were established or amended to support collection of recycling and source reduction

education, and the use of recycled materials. These programs, the Solid Waste Management Fund (SWMF) and the Indiana Recycling Promotion and Assistance Fund (IRPAF), share revenues from tipping fees - a weight-based fee on waste placed in final disposal in Indiana. (Section 7)

The SWMF provides grants to municipalities, solid waste management districts, and others for recycling and education programs. Over the life of the fund, about \$20.0 million for over 1,000 projects have been awarded. On average over the last five years, IDEM, the grant program administrator, has granted about \$2.3 million per year. The grant program includes various types of grants. Most recently, grants included a noncompetitive Public Education and Promotion grant available to solid waste management districts that qualify and a school projects grant that provides funding for educational institutions to start or expand recycling programs.

In addition to recycling and education grants, the SWMF, along with the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund, provides household hazardous waste grants to solid waste management districts, counties, municipalities, and townships. The grants apply to household hazardous waste management supplies and education programs. The SWMF provides about 25% of the funding for these grants and on average in the five years between CY 1997 and CY 2001 provided funding of about \$93,000 per year.

The IRPAF provides loans and grants to manufacturers and commercial businesses to assist new or expand existing businesses that make use of recycled materials. Additionally, grants are made to local units to purchase recycled-content materials. As of December 2002, the IRPAF had awarded \$22.2 million in 61 no-interest loans. Approximately 38.1% of the loans have been cancelled either by Commerce, which administers the loan program, or by the grantee. An additional 11.4% of the loans have been sent to collections or are in default. While a high default rate may be expected for a program of this nature, the apparently high cancellation rate appears to

cause the IRPAF to accumulate a rather large cash balance. The balance in the fund was about \$7.0 million in FY 2001.

The waste reduction impact of these grants and loans is not measured, except to the extent that the statewide data incorporate the effects of grants and loans in the waste reduction rate. Information about the distribution of the grants and loans is provided in the report, along with measures of the funds.

Waste Tire Management Fund. The Waste Tire Management Fund (WTMF) receives revenues from a \$0.25 fee imposed on each new tire sold or each new tire mounted on a new vehicle sold at retail. The WTMF provides for the removal and remediation of improperly disposed tires, as well as grants to entities involved in reuse of waste tires. IDEM, the agency responsible for tire cleanup, estimates that 7.0 million tires have been cleaned up, but IDEM has identified an additional 5.0 million improperly disposed tires. (Section 7)

Between FY 1994 and FY 2001, the WTMF received revenues of \$12.7 million. On average from FY 1996 to FY 2001, 29% of the revenues received went to cleanup and 11% was used for grants.

The grants for assistance with the purchase of materials made from recycled tires were administered by the Department of Commerce. The majority of these grants, according to Commerce, provided playground cover. Now, IDEM controls the WTMF, including the grant responsibilities, as the result of agreement among IDEM, Commerce, and the State Budget Agency.

The agreement is based in amendments to the statute allocating funds in the WTMF between Commerce and IDEM. In addition to the concerns for the clarity of the section of the code distributing these funds, other sections concerning the collection and allocation of the Solid Waste Management Fee revenue are discussed in light of court decisions and amendments.

Programs for State Government. Adopted into the Indiana Code in the 1990 legislation were sections concerning state purchase of recycled products and waste generation. These sections were reinforced by Executive Order 99-07 and the guidance developed by the Greening the Government Taskforce. Indiana has a nationally recognized "green" purchasing program and receives a portion of the sale price for recycled materials collected from state offices. The revenue provided from the sales of recyclables is used as seed money for other state recycling programs. Average annual revenues from the recycling program are about \$20,000, and the average expenditures are about \$11,000 a year. (Section 5)

Other Issues Addressed. In addition to the inventory of state-funded recycling and local solid waste management programs, this evaluation considers the costs and benefits of recycling and its effects on landfills. (Section 4) Placing waste in landfills appears to be the low-cost alternative for disposal because of an abundance of landfill space and low commodity prices for recycled materials. However, this review found nonquantifiable benefits to recycling such as minimizing pressures on landfill space and reduced reliance on virgin materials. An analysis of the cost to Indiana for waste disposal both with and without recycling indicates that recycling has had benefits for Indiana, as well.

Also considered by this evaluation are whether recycling efforts should be coordinated at the state or local level and the interagency coordination of state-funded recycling programs. (Sections 10 and 11) These questions lead to a review of other states' efforts to recycle, finding that recycling efforts require the combined efforts of state and local governments for success.

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Introduction

Legislative Council Resolution 01-09 instructed the Legislative Services Agency, under the direction of the Council's Legislative Evaluation and Oversight Policy Subcommittee, to undertake an evaluation of recycling and solid waste management programs by considering:

- 1) an inventory of state-funded recycling programs and local solid waste management programs as well as the goals of the programs and measures used to evaluate those goals;
- 2) an overview of revenue sources and program expenditures for solid waste management districts throughout the state;
- 3) whether the recycling initiative should be coordinated at the state or local level;
- 4) the costs and benefits associated with recycling programs, including the effect of recycling and solid waste management on landfills; and
- 5) the interagency coordination of state-funded programs and the agencies' efforts to encourage and promote recycling.

The evaluation is divided into 11 sections, including background information, solid waste industry background and a cost/benefit analysis of recycling, an inventory of state-funded recycling programs and of local solid waste management programs, and consideration of the coordination of recycling programs both in Indiana and in other states. Information for this report was obtained from general literature, websites, agency reports, the State Auditor's accounting system, audits from the State Board of Accounts, and telephone interviews with other states. In addition, visits were made to several solid waste management districts, and meetings were held with state agency personnel.

Background Information. Sections 1 and 2 provide background information that includes the definition of some phrases used in solid waste management and recycling and a historic review of both federal and state laws affecting solid waste management and recycling in Indiana. At one time, local units and health departments oversaw solid waste management. In the mid-1960s, concerns about suitable disposal of solid waste were addressed at the federal level. About 25 years later, in 1990, the federal government adopted policies supporting source reduction, recycling, and reuse over final disposal of waste in landfills or by incineration. In 1990, Indiana overhauled its solid waste management policies by creating solid waste management districts in each county or groups of counties. Today, there are 65 solid waste management districts operating in every county, except Marion, which was exempted from the requirement to establish a district. In addition to addressing solid waste management, districts are required to provide for household hazardous waste programs in their plans and must implement mercury collection programs.

Industry Information and Cost/Benefit Analysis. Section 3 provides an overview of the solid waste industry, which includes collection, disposal, and recycling components. According to a Standard and Poor's industry outlook, 57% of solid waste facilities are owned by private entities. As acquisitions

were common during the 1990s, the industry has become more consolidated. Additionally, company name does not have an effect on sales, and most contracts go to the low-price bidder.

Indiana, a net importer of solid waste, received about 1.7 million tons of waste in 2001. The size of the solid waste industry in Indiana could not be determined from the information available. In fact, the information available provides contradicting views of the economic impact of the state's solid waste industry. A survey of the recycling sector of the industry recently completed by R.W. Beck, Inc. estimates annual sales of \$19 billion.

Section 4 provides a review of literature concerning the costs and benefits of recycling. Recycling was found to provide several general benefits, including, among others, reduced reliance on virgin materials and the reduction of greenhouse gases. However, there appears to be sufficient landfill space and mobility to reach available capacity, so that placing waste in final disposal in landfills is a low-cost alternative.

State-Funded Programs. Sections 5, 6, and 7 inventory state-funded recycling programs. The Department of Administration operates procurement and a Greening the Government Program to encourage state recycling. These programs are detailed in Section 5 along with programs in the Department of Correction and the Department of Transportation (INDOT). The Department of Correction and INDOT developed recycling programs that pre-date and that are distinct from other agency programs.

Section 6 details the statutory responsibilities of the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) and discusses information about the *Solid Waste Report*. IDEM produces the *Solid Waste Report* from quarterly information provided by final disposal facilities and transfer stations about the amount of waste disposed of in Indiana. Also, the state diversion rate calculation is discussed in this section. In 1990, Indiana adopted two goals for waste reduction; the first was 35% by 1996 and the second was 50% by 2001. IDEM developed the methodology for measuring waste reduction, which includes calculating the amount of waste that would have been generated without recycling or source reduction.

State-funded recycling assistance programs operated by IDEM and the Department of Commerce (Commerce) are reviewed in Section 7. These programs use the revenues from fees to provide grants and no-interest loans to increase recycling in the state. The statutory requirements underlying the programs, a general outline of their operations, and the programs' goals and the departmental measurements of those goals are presented. Additional data were reviewed, where available, to provide other information about the obtainment of goals.

Local Solid Waste Management Programs. Sections 8 and 9 contain reports on local solid waste management programs. Local units of government are permitted by statute to provide for collection and disposal of solid waste. Special instructions are given for Marion County/City of Indianapolis, including certain powers to facilitate collection and disposal of solid waste, reporting requirements, and an exemption from participation in solid waste management districts and the state Solid Waste Management Fee. In Section 8, a brief description of city and town solid waste management efforts is provided as well as information on Indianapolis' solid waste management program.

Section 9 contains an evaluation of solid waste management districts. The statutory characteristics of the districts are discussed and visits to several solid waste management districts (SWMD) provide the basis for a description of district activities. In addition to identifying goals and measurements, an overview of their revenues and expenditures is presented. The revenue and expenditure information is presented based on audited and unaudited financial statements provided by the State Board of Accounts.

Other Issues. Sections 10 and 11 seek to describe the coordination of recycling and solid waste management programs. Section 10 reviews other states' recycling programs to consider whether recycling programs should be coordinated at the state or local level. In general, recycling programs are coordinated with the state providing high-level policy and some funding, and locals tailoring programs to meet local needs. No states were found that coordinate all recycling programs only at the state or only at the local level.

Section 11 considers both interagency relationships of state-funded recycling programs and the state-level coordination between programs. These relationships include statutorily required cooperation, relationships established by executive order, and agencies connected through common funding sources.

The evaluation found that the state has not met the waste reduction goals established in statute and that Indiana is a net importer of solid waste. However, the waste reduction rate was reported to be 39% in 2001, and Indiana has developed a robust solid waste management district system to address issues of recycling and source reduction. The effectiveness of these programs is presented in this report.

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Section 1. Solid Waste Vocabulary

There are many terms used in the area of solid waste management, and, although the words are quite common, the slight differences in meaning are quite important when discussing solid waste management issues. Following the waste flow, this brief primer is provided to give common meaning to the phrases used throughout this paper.

The Toss is Only the Beginning. Once you discard an item into your garbage can, it becomes part of the **waste stream**. Assuming that the item you discard is a candy wrapper or take-out dinner container, it is now **solid waste**.

Under IC 13-11-2-205, solid waste

...means any garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment plant, sludge from a water supply treatment plant, sludge from an air pollution control facility, or other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations or from community activities.

Also, under this section, hazardous and infectious waste is excluded from the definition. According to an alternate definition in this section and IC 36-9-30-2, solid waste is

...all putrescible and nonputrescible solid and semisolid wastes, except human excreta, but including garbage, rubbish, ashes, street cleanings, dead animals, offal, and solid commercial, industrial, and institutional wastes.

If the discarded item is a candy wrapper or take-out dinner container, it is also **municipal solid waste (MSW)**¹, a subset of solid waste that does not necessarily originate within a municipality. MSW consists of product packaging, grass clippings, furniture, clothing, bottles, food scraps, newspapers, appliances, and batteries. IC 13-11-2-133 states:

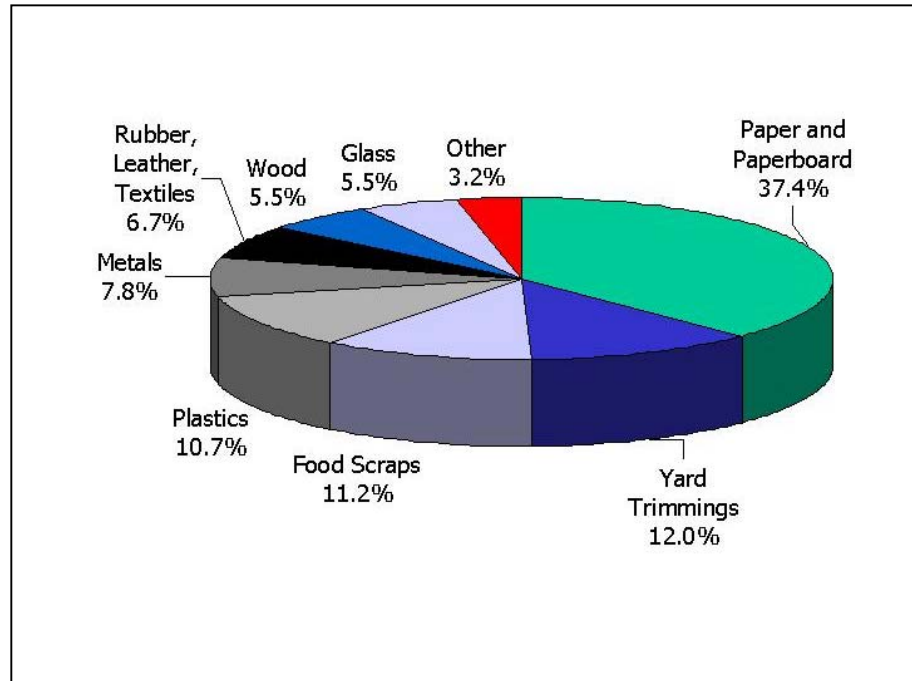
...municipal waste means any garbage, refuse, industrial lunchroom or office waste, and other similar material resulting from the operation of residential, municipal, commercial, or institutional establishments and community activities.

According to statute, the term does not include hazardous or infectious waste, waste resulting from the combustion of coal, or materials being transported to a facility for reprocessing or reuse. Also not included are materials such as construction and demolition debris, municipal wastewater treatment sludge, and nonhazardous industrial wastes, even though these may be disposed of in a landfill or burned in an incinerator.

¹ Indiana Code refers only to municipal waste.

The composition of MSW in the United States was provided in a 2000 Environmental Protection Agency report, as seen in Exhibit 1.²

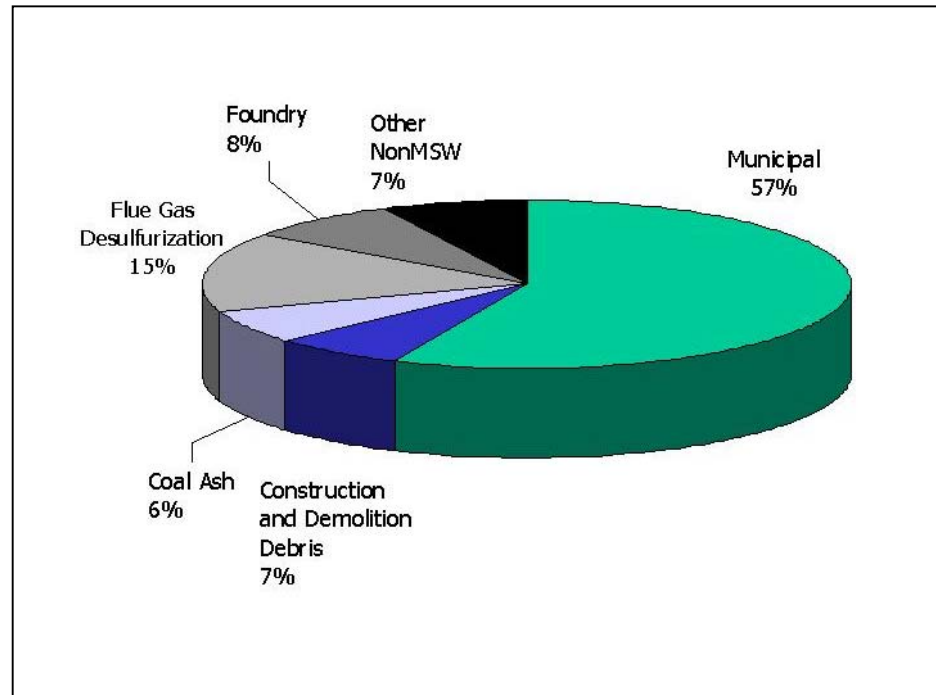
Exhibit 1: Composition of Solid Waste in the United States in 2000



In Indiana, types of waste other than MSW include construction and demolition debris, coal ash, foundry waste, flue gas desulfurization byproducts, and other nonMSW. Based on 2001 data for solid waste disposed in Indiana shown in Exhibit 2, the following composition was found:

²“Characterization of Municipal Solid Waste in the United States:2000 Update,” Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (5305W), EPA530-R-02-001, www.epa.gov, June 2002.

Exhibit 2: Waste Composition in Indiana in 2001



Where the Waste Goes. Assuming you live in a city or town, your solid waste is probably collected at curbside for final disposal. IC 36-9-30 allows local units to **collect and dispose** of solid waste accumulated inside or outside of corporate boundaries of the unit, either by their own workforce or by contracted service. With the approval of the Indiana Department of Environmental Management operating under the rules of the Solid Waste Management Board, a unit may use a sanitary landfill, incineration, composting, garbage grinding, or other suitable methods or facilities for the disposal of solid waste. Collection and disposal costs are paid for through a unit's general fund, charges on utility bills, or direct charges to residents for service. Conversely, if you live in an unincorporated area or a township, you probably contract for your own garbage pickup or take the accumulation to a drop-off center or landfill. You most likely pay the direct cost for collection and disposal of your items. Indiana has outlawed **open dumping** – using nonpermitted sites or sinkholes or ravines - and local units of government may ban backyard burning of municipal solid waste.

Landfills, Incinerators, Composting, and Garbage Grinders

In IC 13-11-2-116, a **landfill** refers to a site at which solid waste is deposited beneath the surface of the ground for final disposal. Generally, a sanitary landfill is a facility meeting federal specifications for landfills including an appropriate liner and collection system to keep contaminants from leaching into the water supply. Not all permitted landfills meet current federal specifications.

Landfills accepting only one type of solid waste are called **monofills**.

The opposite of a sanitary landfill is open dumping or burning which is banned by both state and federal law.

Organic material can be decomposed under controlled conditions, or **composted**, resulting in productive materials.

Individuals can create composts for household food waste and yard trimmings, or public composts may process larger amounts of yard waste.

Incinerators are facilities where garbage is burned under controlled conditions. Some incinerators generate energy from the burning of garbage (referred to as **waste-to-energy facilities**), and some incinerators handle special types of waste, such as an infectious waste incinerator.

The use of incinerators has been highly limited by federal regulation, but there are current proposals at the federal level to offer tax credits for facilities that produce energy.

Indiana code does not define what a **garbage grinder** is, nor is there information available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In general, a garbage grinder reduces the size of the garbage by turning it into pieces. One example, a tub grinder, is used to grind tree limbs into wood chips.

The collection and disposal of solid waste are not always performed by the same entity. For example, your municipality may collect your solid waste and take it for final disposal to a sanitary landfill operated by a private entity. Also, a collection truck may take solid waste to a **transfer station**, where it is accumulated and transferred elsewhere with other communities' solid waste, maybe to final disposal in another state.

Another chance at life. Now, let's say that the item you discarded is **recyclable** and you live in an area with a recycling program. You may be asked to separate the item from others in your garbage that are not recyclable, and you may be asked to put the separated recyclables in a special container or containers for collection. Your recyclable waste may be collected on a different day or in a different truck than the rest of your waste, or your recyclables may be collected right along with the rest of your waste.

If your recyclables are collected together with the rest of your waste, or if you have not had to separate the recyclables into component materials, the waste most likely ended up at a **materials recovery facility** (MRF, pronounced 'murf'). At a MRF, workers separate recyclables from the rest of the waste stream and sort them by component materials for sale to brokers or businesses. A MRF is 'clean' when it receives only recyclables, or 'dirty' when it receives combinations of disposable municipal solid waste and recyclables together. Keep in mind that some waste haulers take all collected solid waste to a MRF to separate sellable materials, even if there is no official recycling program in place.

If your community does not have a recyclables collection program, there may be a **drop-off center** to receive your recyclables. Drop-off centers may be unattended dumpsters with separate compartments for each component material. The dumpster is taken to a collection facility on a regular basis, and a new dumpster is put in its place. However, drop-off centers may be staffed to prevent dumping or may have multiple dumpsters to collect materials. Also, drop-off centers may offer programs for collection of special wastes like **white goods** (large appliances) or furniture.

How the bills get paid. Even if your garbage collection and disposal costs are paid through the general fund of your community and you do not receive direct charges, solid waste generates fees for collection, transfer, and final disposal. Most commonly, fees are based on weight, called **tipping fees**, either from the tipping action of a dump truck or from the British term for a dump truck, a tip truck. In some cases, the term “tipping fees” refers to the charge by the transfer station or landfill owner for the service of receiving the garbage. In other cases, the term refers to a fee imposed by a unit of government that is added to the base rate charged by the landfill owner.

A new way in which communities have found to communicate the cost of solid waste collection and disposal to residents is through variable-rate waste management programs known as **pay-as-you-throw (PAYT)** programs. The most common pay-as-you-throw program requires residents to purchase bags for disposable garbage, but charges nothing or minimal amounts for recyclable waste. Along the same lines, some communities will collect recyclables with resale value free of charge, but require some token payment for hard-to-get-rid-of items, like computers or televisions. Although recycling was supposed to bring increased commodity prices as more businesses demanded recyclables as **feedstock**, or inputs, for manufacturing processes, prices for recyclables have remained extremely low.

But what if it bubbles? Now, assume that you discarded an old thermometer, batteries, or oil-based paint, in other words, **hazardous waste**. Hazardous waste is identified based on federal or state regulations and the properties or characteristics of the waste. For example, household computers are not considered hazardous waste, but business computers are. Generally, hazardous waste has a toxic nature, and **household hazardous waste (HHW)** has a toxic nature and comes from a residence. According to IC 13-11-2-99, hazardous waste is

...a solid waste or combination of solid wastes that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality, serious irreversible illness, or incapacitating reversible illness; or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health, or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

Hazardous waste may be stored, treated, or disposed of in a hazardous waste landfill. Programs have been established to collect household hazardous waste, including **Tox-Away Days** where individuals bring hazardous waste to a central collection location and a vendor who specializes in hazardous waste receives the material. Certain agencies may conduct special collections when a person passes away, or in other similar circumstance. Facilities may be established at a MRF or landfill to separate

hazardous waste from other solid waste. A vendor who specializes in treatment or reuse of hazardous waste collects the waste from a Tox-Away Day or facility for a processing fee and may be able to sell collected products after the material is treated.

Throwaway no more. The federal government, through legislation in 1990, established a hierarchy for eliminating pollution. This hierarchy has been adopted by most state and local programs and is referred to as the three "r's" – **reduce, reuse, and recycle**. This policy is also referred to as Integrated Solid Waste Management, which according to *A Legislator's Guide to Municipal Solid Waste Management*, "tries to divert goods from land disposal through recycling, composting, and combustion, and strives to reduce the solid waste stream as a whole through source reduction." In Indiana, the hierarchy for waste disposal places source reduction, recycling, and other alternatives over landfilling and incineration.

Consumers, as well as manufacturers, participate in **source reduction**. The idea is that if products can be engineered to last longer, less solid waste is created. Also, packaging is quite important, because a great deal of the waste stream results from cartons and other packaging materials. Not only is the life of the product considered, but the materials from which the products are made are important as well to reduce the amount of hazardous material being placed in landfills. Consumers are encouraged to select products that are engineered for source reduction to increase the number of products offered.

Reuse is another way to extend product life by finding a new owner for the product or by finding a new use for the product. An example of finding a new owner would include passing old cell phones to abuse victims as emergency phones. A new use would be using an old wire reel as a coffee table. Reuse differs from recycling in that the product is not remanufactured or reformed to undertake a new life.

Measurements that tell us how we are progressing toward the goal of source reduction, reuse, and recycling are varied and have varying success. For example, there is no agreed upon method for measuring source reduction. However, the **recycling rate** is often tracked by reviewing invoices for the sale of recyclables to brokers or manufacturers who will put the materials into production. Indiana measures the **diversion rate** by estimating the amount of waste that should have been generated given changes in economics and population versus the amount that was actually disposed of. The recycling and the diversion rate are often used interchangeably, although they do not measure the same thing.

Section 2. Statutory History

A look back to Indiana statute from 1950 indicates that solid waste, or refuse as it was known, was the responsibility of municipalities and the State Health Department. The primary concerns of these statutes were financial and sanitary issues surrounding the collection and disposal of waste.

Environmental concerns rather than health concerns guided waste management public policy in the 1960s and, at the federal level, resulted in the passage of the Clean Air Act. The new federal standards closed many incinerators and created new pressures with the creation of landfills.³ Over the years, the federal government became more involved in regulation of final waste disposal, and in the 1990's, source reduction and prevention entered federal law.

The Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965 prohibited open dumping and burning, leading to the use of sanitary landfills.

Federal Acts. At the federal level, the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965 (Title II of the Clean Air Act) was enacted to prohibit open dumping and burning, leading to the use of sanitary landfills. The Resource Recovery Act of 1970 introduced concern for reclamation of energy and materials from solid waste by providing technical and financial assistance for state and local governments to develop solid waste management plans.⁴

The Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 replaced the Solid Waste Disposal Act. The RCRA required permits for handling household hazardous waste, but did not address municipal solid waste or provide federal standards for waste disposal. In 1984 amendments, environmentally protective landfill standards were incorporated in Subtitle D of the RCRA. Using knowledge gained by the Army Corp of Engineers⁵, Subtitle D provides a framework for disposal of nonhazardous solid waste and 40 CFR 258 covers the location, design, operations, ground water monitoring standards, and closure and postclosure standards for landfills. Under Subtitle D, states may adopt standards for landfills, but these standards must be as stringent or more stringent than the federal standards.

³ "Public Understanding of the Cost of Municipal Solid Waste Management is the Cornerstone of Recycling: Special Report No. 1 to the Indiana General Assembly", Indiana Institute on Recycling, October 15, 1990, draft copy.

⁴ James E. McCarty and Mary Tiemann, "Summaries of Environmental Laws Administered by the EPA, Solid Waste Disposal Act/Resources Conservation and Recovery Act", National Council for Science and Environment website, <http://www.ncseonline.org/nle/crsreports/briefingbooks/laws/h.cfm>.

⁵ Jim Murray, Bartholomew County Solid Waste Management District director, conversation, March 3, 2003.

The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 created a national policy concerning reduction and recycling.

In 1990, the Congress toughened federal standards for solid waste incinerators and enacted the Pollution Prevention Act (PPA) of 1990 that created a national policy concerning reduction and recycling.

According to the Act:

...pollution should be prevented or reduced at the source whenever feasible; pollution that cannot be prevented should be recycled in an environmentally safe manner, whenever feasible; pollution that cannot be prevented or recycled should be treated in an environmentally safe manner whenever feasible; and disposal or other release into the environment should be employed only as a last resort and should be conducted in an environmentally safe manner.

In 1989, the U.S. EPA established a recycling goal of 26% by 1995. Currently the goal is 35% by 2005.

Under the PPA, the Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) was charged with program administration including establishing measurement methods for source reduction and identifying measurable goals consistent with the policies of the Act. In 1989, the U.S. EPA established a recycling goal of 26% by 1995. Currently the goal is 35% by 2005.

State Law. The Indiana Environmental Management Board was created in P.L. 100 - 1972 to develop and amend "...a comprehensive, long-term program for the development and control of the environment to ensure for the present and future generations the best possible air, water and land quality." All of the powers and duties of the State Board of Health under the Refuse Disposal Act were transferred to the Indiana Environmental Management Board.

In P.L. 143 of 1985, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) was established with the authority for pollution and water quality control. Many administrative and investigative responsibilities of the State Board of Health, the Stream Pollution Control Board, and the Air Pollution Control Board transferred to IDEM. The statute also formed the Solid Waste Management Board⁶ to adopt rules governing solid and hazardous waste and atomic radiation, hear appeals of orders and determinations of the IDEM Commissioner, develop operating policies concerning the activities of IDEM, and carry out other duties and powers imposed by IC 13-7. Specifically, these duties and powers allowed the Board to establish standards for issuing permits for construction or modification, operation, and closure of solid and hazardous waste and atomic radiation facilities or equipment. In addition, the newly added sections of IC 13-7 enumerated the duties of the Commissioner and appointed IDEM the solid waste agency for purposes of the federal RCRA.⁷ IDEM was directed to conduct a program of continuing

⁶ The Solid Waste Management Board preceded the establishment of Solid Waste Management Districts in 1990.

⁷ 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.

surveillance and inspection of solid waste management sites and implement the programs of the Solid Waste Management Board.

In 1990, the General Assembly addressed the three "r's" of solid waste management: recycling, source reduction, and reuse.

P.L. 10 of 1990: Review of Original Legislation. The next changes concerning solid waste management policy were made in P.L. 10 of 1990. This legislation addressed the three "r's" of solid waste management: recycling, source reduction, and reuse. The main points of P.L. 10 of 1990 are explained in more detail below.

A. Recycling Market Development. P.L. 10 of 1990 required the Indiana Corporation for Science and Technology to consider projects involving the creation of markets for recycled materials and for products made from recycled materials. The Department of Commerce, when offering economic development assistance, was required to consider the potential environmental impact and give priority to businesses or industries that convert recyclables into useful products or create markets for recyclables. The new statute amended the name of the Indiana Energy Development Board to the Indiana Recycling and Energy Development Board and created the Indiana Recycling Promotion and Assistance Fund to promote and assist recycling by focusing economic development efforts on businesses and projects involving recycling. (See Section 7 for a detailed discussion of the fund.)

P.L. 10 of 1990 included a goal of 35% reduction before January 1, 1996, and 50% reduction before January 1, 2001.

B. Waste Reduction Goals. P.L. 10 of 1990 established state goals for reducing the amount of solid waste incinerated and disposed of in landfills. P.L. 10 of 1990 included two waste reduction goals; 35% reduction before January 1, 1996, and 50% reduction before January 1, 2001. Indiana's goal was one of the most stringent in the country. IDEM was instructed to use the administrative rules process to develop the method of measuring the goals. IDEM was also charged with establishing education programs and developing guidance and technical assistance programs.

C. Support for Waste Reduction Goals. The statute supported goal measurement (and fee collection) by requiring that the weight of material delivered to a landfill be measured (or the volume converted to weight measure) and that the origination point be recorded. Additionally, the statute included task forces to address packaging material waste and paper usage. The statute also created solid waste management districts in every county, or among groups of counties, to develop and implement a district solid waste management plan, and to provide for reduction, management, and disposal of solid waste and the recovery of waste products.⁸

⁸ P.L. 10 - 1990, Section 17 (IC 13-9.5-2-11-(a)(17)(repealed)).

The powers of solid waste management districts were specifically enumerated in the statute.

D. Solid Waste Management District Powers. The powers of solid waste management districts were specifically enumerated in the statute. Some of the powers were associated with fiscal operations, including the ability to receive and disburse funds, and accept gifts, grants, or loans. Other financial powers included the ability to levy taxes within the district to pay for operations, impose fees on the final disposal of solid waste within the district, borrow funds from the District Planning Revolving Loan Fund, and borrow in anticipation of taxes.

Many of the powers concerned facilities acquisition and operation, including the power to plan, design, construct, finance, manage, own, lease, operate, and maintain facilities for solid waste; purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire real or personal property; enter into lease agreements; and sell or lease facilities. The statute also allowed districts to make and contract for plans, surveys, studies, and investigations, and to enter property to make surveys, soundings, borings, and examinations. The districts were not given the power of eminent domain or to exclusively control the collection or disposal of solid waste within the district.

Solid waste management districts were required to develop district solid waste management plans with guidance from IDEM, in accordance with a state plan model developed by IDEM and for approval by the Environmental Policy Commission.

E. District Plans. According to P.L. 10 of 1990, solid waste management districts were required to develop district solid waste management plans with guidance from IDEM, in accordance with a state plan model developed by IDEM, and for approval by the Environmental Policy Commission. The district plan provides policy guidance based on the needs of the district and provides direction for source reduction, alternatives to dependence on final disposal facilities, and final disposal facilities.

The statute required that a district plan:

- (1) Set goals and objectives for the district.
- (2) Identify alternative means of achieving the goals.
- (3) Describe the operational and capital costs of implementing the district plan.
- (4) Establish the basis for setting fees, rates, and charges.
- (5) Designate a person to supervise the implementation of the district plan.
- (6) Describe the surveillance and enforcement procedures to ensure compliance with the district plan.

According to the statute, the district plan considers contracts with private persons and takes account of permitted final disposition facilities in the district, but may not impose different operational requirements on privately owned facilities from those imposed on public facilities. The Commissioner is responsible for approving all plans and may adopt a plan for a district that fails to submit a plan. The original statute required a district plan to be reviewed by the district at least every five years.

Financing for implementation, operations, and capital needs included fees, taxing powers, intergovernmental grants, and debt instruments.

F. Fees and Revenue Sources. The statute provided for financing the implementation, operations, and capital needs of the districts with the following mechanisms:

Solid Waste Management Fees (Tipping Fees) P.L. 10 of 1990 imposed fees on the disposal or incineration of solid waste in Indiana. For waste generated in Indiana, the fee was \$0.50 per ton, and for waste generated outside Indiana, the fee was \$0.50 per ton or the difference between the cost of disposition in the state of origin and the cost of disposal in Indiana, whichever is greater. The revenues from the fee were deposited in the Solid Waste Management Fund (SWMF) to provide funds for grant or loan programs that promote recycling and the use of recycled material. (The SWMF is discussed in more detail in Section 7).

County Solid Waste Planning Fees and Final Disposal Fees The County Solid Waste Planning Fees and the Final Disposal Fees for counties with final disposal facilities were imposed under the statute. If the county executive owned and operated a final disposal facility, a County Solid Waste Planning Fee could be established at a differential rate for the disposal of waste generated outside of the county. Neither fee could be disproportionately imposed on public and private facilities. The County Solid Waste Planning Fees were for deposit in the county solid waste management fund for the costs associated with the development of a district plan. The Final Disposal Fees were to be deposited in the district solid waste management fund to pay the costs associated with the development and implementation of the district plan.

Special Taxing District In addition, a special taxing district was created under each solid waste management district. The statute required a board to establish additional solid waste management fees on all persons owning real property benefited by waste collection, a facility, or both, if necessary, to pay principal or interest on bonds. This fee could be fixed on the basis of a flat charge for each residence or building, on weight or volume of refuse, on the average number of containers or bags of refuse, on the relative difficulty associated with the collection or management of solid waste received, on other criteria developed by the board, or on any combination of these criteria. The fees paid under this section were to be used to pay the cost of facilities for solid waste management or the operation and maintenance of facilities.

Solid Waste Management Bonds and Revenue Bonds The statute also gave districts the right to issue solid waste management bonds with the proceeds maintained separately from the district solid waste management fund to pay the costs of facilities. The statute allowed for an annual levy to meet the principle and interest payments. Additionally, districts were allowed to finance the cost of facilities by borrowing money and issuing revenue

bonds. Revenue bonds were special obligations of the district and secured by lien and paid by revenues of all or part of the facilities.

District Planning Revolving Loan Fund The District Planning Revolving Loan Fund was established to provide loans to districts for preparation of district plans. The Fund consisted of appropriations by the General Assembly, loan repayments, gifts and donations, and the interest accrued to the Fund. In addition to general identification information, the application required a description of the methodology used to prepare the district plan, estimated costs for preparation of the plan, alternate fund sources, the location of any final disposition facilities within the district, and other information the district considers relevant. The maximum loan allowed by statute was \$20,000, and a district composed of multiple counties could multiply this amount by the number of counties to determine the total maximum award. IDEM was charged with creating administrative rules for the program and determining the rate of interest on these loans. The statute included an initial appropriation of \$2.0 million for the District Planning Revolving Loan Fund.

The framework of P.L. 10 of 1990 has been shaped over time by court decisions, amendment, and recodification.

Amendments Over Time. The framework of P.L. 10 of 1990 has been shaped over time by court decisions, amendment, and recodification. The recodification occurred in 1996, consolidating the Code for solid waste facilities and solid waste management districts in IC 13-20 and IC 13-21, respectively, and the goal for disposal reduction in IC 13-19. Other judicial and legislative changes are discussed below.

1. Tipping Fees – Through court cases⁹, the differential tipping fee for waste generated outside of Indiana was found unlawful under the Interstate Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution. Today, the fee for disposal or incineration of solid waste generated in the state or out of state is \$0.50 per ton. By statute, the revenues from the fee are divided between the Solid Waste Management Fund and the Indiana Recycling Promotion and Assistance Fund. Additionally, IDEM was required to adopt policies concerning grants from the Solid Waste Management Fund so that no private sector services are displaced if an equipment grant is awarded, and that the economic need of the district is considered.

2. Powers of Solid Waste Management Districts - Legislative initiatives have added to the solid waste management district powers, responsibility for household hazardous waste, implementation of mercury collection and mercury-based education programs, and the power to conduct promotional and educational programs that include awards and incentives. Further, districts have received fiscal powers including establishing nonreverting capital funds, making grants or loans to public or private recycling or composting programs using waste materials as a component of another product, reimbursing board and advisory committee members, and the power to enter interlocal cooperation agreements to obtain services from

⁹ *Government Suppliers Consolidating Services, Inc. v. Bayh.*

A district is not allowed to provide waste management services by means of its own work force or by contracting unless the solid waste management district's board finds that waste management services are not available at reasonable cost and that providing services would benefit the public health, welfare, and safety of residents.

counties and municipalities within the district. Joint districts were given the ability to pay fees to counties in the district with final disposal facilities.

3. Powers Specifically Excluded - Districts are specifically prohibited by statute from establishing "the type of services that a person must provide for the collection or disposal of solid waste or recyclables within the district."¹⁰ An exception to this prohibition was provided for household hazardous waste collection and disposal projects. Further, a district is not allowed to provide waste management services by means of its own work force or by contracting unless contracts were in force under the circumstances enumerated in statute or the solid waste management district's board finds that waste management services are not available at reasonable cost and that providing services would benefit the public health, welfare, and safety of residents. To undertake such a project, the board has to have a finding of fact and a public hearing prior to adopting such a resolution.

4. District Plans - Current law no longer requires a district plan to be updated every five years. Instead the plan may be revised at any time, and it must be amended when a change to a program involves a facility that requires a permit or registration, or when a change occurs for a facility processing recyclable materials, collecting recyclables, or conducting a major education program. Additionally, adding to the other problem wastes that were already required to be addressed in a district plan, a strategy to promote and educate the public regarding the benefits of managing vegetative matter by composting, mulching, or other methods must be included in the plan.

5. Yard Waste Ban – In 1994, yard waste was ban from Indiana landfills. The outright ban was modified in 1996 to allow woody vegetative matter that is less than three feet in length or bagged, bundled, or otherwise contained.

6. District Financing - In P.L. 45 of 1997, the districts were required to report to IDEM, the Department of Local Government Finance, and the Environmental Quality Service Council the year-end cash and fund balance, encumbrances, and total expenditures for each fund maintained by the district, as well as provide documentation of the encumbrances.

¹⁰ For purposes of IC 13-21, a person means an individual, a partnership, a copartnership, a firm, a company, a corporation, an association, a joint stock company, a trust, an estate, a municipal corporation, a city, a school city, a town, a school town, a school district, a school corporation, a county, any consolidated unit of government, political subdivision, state agency, a contractor, or any other legal entity. A plain reading of statute does not indicate that any of these entities must provide for the collection or disposal of solid waste or recyclables.

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Section 3. The Solid Waste Industry

To better understand solid waste management and recycling in Indiana, a review of information on the solid waste industry was undertaken. Generally, solid waste management facilities are privately owned (57%), and about three-quarters of industry revenues flow to privately owned businesses, yet publicly operated facilities handle about one-third of all solid waste. Other financial information is reviewed below.

A 1999 study indicates that the solid waste industry accounts for 0.5% of the gross domestic product.

United States. In the United States, components of the solid waste industry include both public and private entities involved in the collection, disposal, recycling, incineration, composting, or processing of solid waste. A 1999 study indicates that the solid waste industry accounts for 0.5% of the gross domestic product, including a total economic effect of \$29 billion in personal income, \$96.5 billion in annual sales, and \$14 billion in direct and indirect taxes to federal, state, and local governments.^{11,12}

An outlook provided by Standard and Poor's indicates that the industry is recession resistant, but not recession proof¹³. The several factors for this evaluation include:

- Company name does not have an effect on sales and most contracts go to the low price bidder, but the industry requires high levels of capital investment for trucks, equipment, and facilities. In addition, many of the services provided by the industry are not integrated, and the industry is highly competitive.
- Demand for solid waste disposal is driven by growth in population and per capita income. For 2000, the Environmental Protection Agency estimates that 4.5 pounds of waste per person per day are generated and that the amount will increase to 4.8 pounds by 2010. Although this would seem to indicate continuing growth for the solid waste industry, it appears that capacity is available to maintain price.
- The number of landfills has decreased, however, the size of each landfill has increased leading to an abundance of space. The Standard and Poor's report estimates that landfill capacity has increased from 12 years to 21 years as changes in the vertical expansion of landfills have allowed more waste into each existing landfill. In addition, the amount of waste moving from state to state has tripled since 1989, indicating the mobility needed to reach areas where excess capacity is available.

The U.S. EPA estimates that 4.5 pounds of waste per person per day are generated and that the amount will increase to 4.8 pounds by 2010.

According to Standard and Poor's, the abundance of landfill space is part of the reason for a downward trend in recycling in major cities. Recycled materials continue to generate low value, leading to greater expense for

¹¹ Edward W. Repa, "The U.S. Solid Waste Industry: How Big Is It?", *Waste Age*, December 2001, Vol. 32, Issue 12, from Business Source Premier Database.

¹² The study defined solid waste to include any nonhazardous waste sent off-site for final disposal, incineration, recycling or composting which originated in a household, commercial business, or institution. Also included were special waste, construction and demolition debris, regulated medical waste, yard waste, sludge, and scrap tires.

¹³ Stewart Scharf, "Environmental and Waste Management, October 24, 2002, Vol. 170, No. 43, Section 1", in *Standard and Poor's Industry Surveys*, Vol. 2 E-L, January 2003.

recycling than for placing the material in landfills. A Waste Policy Center survey cited in the Standard and Poor's report indicated that national tipping fees average about \$35 per ton, but recycling costs average \$100 per ton.

The solid waste industry was characterized by large acquisitions during the 1990s. Standard and Poor's indicated that the enterprises within the industry will now divest underperforming assets and pay down large debts that accumulated from acquisitions. The report anticipated vertical integration in the industry along with a focus on operating efficiency. According to the outlook, efficiencies will be gained from layoffs and reduced overtime and professional fees.

Other trends include:

- Further composting and development of bioreactors (landfills that use liquid and oxygen to more quickly decompose waste) to reduce demand for additional landfills.
- Increases in the number of obsolete computers and cell phones. Each computer contains more than five pounds of lead and cathode ray tubes, which can be toxic if improperly removed. Current estimates indicate that 50% to 80% of the discarded computers in the United States are shipped to developing countries for decomposition.
- Changes to the hazardous waste identification rules in 1999 state that hazardous waste can be considered nonhazardous if the toxic characteristics can be contained or eliminated, changing, perhaps, the outlook for hazardous waste companies.

How the Solid Waste Industry Measures Up		
Waste Industry Revenues	Industry Management	Major Solid Waste Companies
<p>Total Estimated Revenues: \$40 billion to \$43 billion</p> <p>Revenue Sources: Waste collection - 55% Landfill - 35% Recycling - 5% Waste-to-energy - 5%</p>	<p>By revenues: Municipalities – 24% Publicly Traded Private – 47% Privately Held Private – 29%</p> <p>By number of facilities: Public – 47% Publicly Traded Private – 12% Privately Held Private – 41%</p> <p>By tons of waste: Public – 31% Publicly Traded Private – 40% Privately Held Private – 29%</p>	<p>Municipal Solid Waste: Waste Management Allied Waste Industries Republic Services Casella Waste Systems Waste Connections Waste Industries, USA</p> <p>Hazardous Solid Waste: U.S. Liquids Safety-Kleen (in Chapter 11)</p>
<p>Sources: Stewart Scharf, <i>Environmental and Waste Management</i>, October 24, 2002, Vol. 170, No. 43, Section 1, in Standard and Poor's Industry Surveys, Vol. 2 E-L, January 2003. Edward W. Repa, <i>The U.S. Solid Waste Industry: How Big Is It?</i>, Waste Age, December 2001, Vol. 32, Issue 12, from Business Source Premier Database. Susanna Duff, <i>Research Verifies \$43 Billion Market</i>, Waste News, April 2, 2001, Vol. 6, No. 44, from RDS Database.</p>		

Zero Waste America estimates that Indiana generates 1.43 tons of waste per person per year, or 7.8 pounds per person per day.

Indiana. In 2001, 13.7 million tons of waste were placed in final disposal in Indiana, including 1.7 million tons of waste imported from other states. Indiana exported 335,190 tons to other states based on transfer station reports. This indicates that Indiana is a net importer of solid waste. According to *Biocycle*, Indiana is the fifth largest waste importer, trailing Pennsylvania, Virginia, Michigan, and Illinois. Using 1998 data, Zero Waste America¹⁴ rated Indiana seventh among the states for worst municipal waste management with 1.43 tons of waste per person per year generated.¹⁵

Information on the solid waste industry in Indiana is not available in the detailed manner that information is available for the industry in the United States. There are several sources that provide such different views of the industry that they cannot be reconciled. The sources show the following:

- The U.S. Economic Census¹⁶ in 1997 indicated there were 375 firms in Indiana involved in waste management and remediation services. The Census shows 7,051 employees generated \$209,724,000 in payroll and \$813,250,000 in sales.
- A pro rata allocation of the national solid waste industry revenues based on the tonnage placed in final disposal would indicate that the Indiana solid waste industry could be estimated to earn between \$3.2 billion and \$3.4 billion per year.
- Finally, a subset of the solid waste industry, the Indiana recycling and reuse industry, was surveyed by R.W. Beck, Inc. This survey found 1,700 establishments generating \$19 billion in annual revenues and employing 75,000 employees with an annual payroll of \$3 billion. The state tax revenue generated on an annual basis is \$285 million. In this study, 70% of the economic activity for the recycling and reuse industry is the recycling manufacturing sector, including steel mills, iron and steel foundries, nonferrous foundries, and plastics converters. These businesses may be categorized with other businesses in other economic evaluations.

Exhibit 3 shows the number of Indiana facilities handling waste by type of waste and ownership. Based on this information the majority (54%) of the permitted solid waste facilities are privately owned. No corresponding information for recycling facilities is available because the entities are not required to obtain state permits.

¹⁴ Zero Waste America is non-profit and unconventional organization based on the Internet providing research and specializing in the field of Zero Waste.

¹⁵ 1.43 tons per person per year equates to 7.8 pounds per person per day.

¹⁶ The U.S. Economic Census is published every five years, and a new census should be released soon for 2002. The U.S. Economic Census most likely undercounts government entities providing solid waste services.

Exhibit 3: 2001 Permitted Solid Waste Facilities

Type	Number	Private
Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	36	26
Construction and Demolition Sites	9	N/A
Restricted Waste Sites	19	N/A
Nonmunicipal Solid Waste Landfills	4	N/A
Municipal Solid Waste Incinerators	1	N/A
Industrial Solid Waste Incinerators	1	N/A
Transfer Stations	58	43
TOTAL	128	69
Source: IDEM, <i>Solid Waste Report</i> , 2001.		

Section 4. Costs and Benefits

Recent studies point out that the cost to recycle a ton of waste is higher than the cost to landfill the waste.

In the early 1990s, recycling was expected to add value to waste as an increasing number of recycled-content products and production processes would be developed, thereby increasing demand for the materials. Things have not worked out this way, and commodity market prices for recyclables have remained volatile due to state, national, and international market supply and demand. Recent studies point out that the quantifiable cost to recycle a ton of waste is higher than the cost to landfill the waste. This is the result of both low demand for most recycled materials and abundance of landfill space created by vertical expansion of existing landfills.

Although the direct cost paid for disposal in a landfill may be lower, nonquantifiable benefits for recycling include:

1. Reduced reliance on virgin material that may be scarce or difficult to obtain. Additionally, producing materials from recycled products may produce less pollution than using virgin materials.¹⁷
2. Safer disposal of materials. For example, stored waste tires may be mosquito breeding grounds or may easily catch on fire, whereas recycling them into playground surfacing renders them harmless.
3. Production of materials that are better than those produced from virgin materials. For example, wood made from recycled products costs twice as much, but the material lasts three times as long.
4. According to one study, solid waste management practices and new technologies are responsible for a decrease in greenhouse gas emissions between 1974 and 1997, despite a two-fold increase in the amount of waste generated.¹⁸

In order to more fully explore the costs and benefits of recycling and the impact of recycling on landfills, a literature search was undertaken. The resulting information on technology trends and case studies showed that recycling has a place in integrated solid waste management. Data collected in the review was used to determine if recycling has benefits for Indiana. This analysis found that placing waste in a landfill currently has the lowest cost, but that protecting landfill capacity is important.

Does Recycling Work? In 2002, New York City's mayor halted recycling for 18 months after estimating that the city was paying up to \$240 per ton for recycling while estimating the cost for landfill disposal at \$65 to \$85 per ton. The moratorium on curbside recycling for metal, glass, and plastic, but not paper, would have saved \$57 million. However, metal recycling was reinstated by agreement with the City Council resulting in only a \$40 million savings. The challenges to the curbside recycling program, which was

¹⁷ According to the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, the Reynolds Metals Company estimates that producing recycled aluminum produces 95% less pollution than making aluminum from virgin ore.

¹⁸ Keith A. Weitz, Susan A. Thorneloe, Subba R. Nishtala, "The Impact of Municipal Solid Waste Management on Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the United States", *Journal of the Air & Waste Management Association*, Vol. 52, No. 9, September 2002, pp. 1000-1011.

averaging 20% recycling rates prior to the moratorium, were the lifestyle (high-rise apartment dwelling) and lack of long-range planning for solid waste management.¹⁹

In contrast, Los Angeles, covering 450 square miles, has a successful recycling program with estimates that curbside recycling diverted 48% of residential waste. The factors that make the program successful include increased size of recycling containers (from 16 gallons to 95 gallons), using an automated collection system, and single-stream collection.

It appears that recycling can be effective if the materials recycled are limited to money-generating commodities and if the collection system is tailored to residents' lifestyles.

It appears from these examples, then, that recycling can be effective if the materials recycled are limited to money-generating commodities and if the collection system is tailored to residents' lifestyles. In the literature, a variety of programs, such as variable-rate waste management programs, are noted for increasing recycling rates when there is a market for a particular commodity. Also, materials recovery facilities that allow for recyclables to be collected without separation simplify recyclables collection for residents.

Another benefit associated with recycling is the employment provided. According to a study by the National Recycling Coalition (NRC), the recycling industry employs 1.1 million people and generates an annual payroll of \$37 billion. According to estimates by the NRC, in New York State, for every job that is created in waste collection, six jobs are created using those waste materials.²⁰

Lowest Cost Alternative. However, landfill disposal will continue to be attractive as long as capacity is available. In 2002, the average national tipping fee was \$33.70, and tipping fees for landfills were found to be, on average, \$27.22 less than incinerator tipping fees in 2000.²¹ The cost difference between landfills and incinerators is the amount of sorting that takes place before waste can enter an incinerator. Assuming that incinerators, as waste-to-energy generators, are representative of recycling costs, landfill disposal is the lowest cost alternative.

According to the wasteinfo.com website, from 1989 to the end of the 1990s the average size of a landfill increased from an average capacity of 1 million tons to 3.5 million tons.

In terms of capacity, it appears that there is more capacity in landfills, even though there are fewer landfills nationwide. According to the wasteinfo.com website, from 1989 to the end of the 1990s the average size of a landfill increased from an average capacity of 1 million tons to 3.5 million tons and the volume of waste entering landfills on average increased from 35 thousand tons per year to over 100 thousand tons per year in 2000.²² The faster that waste enters landfills, the fewer years of capacity are available.

There are technologies on the horizon that may extend the capacity of landfills, such as bioreactor landfills. These facilities are specifically built to cycle the leachate through the landfill, thereby decreasing decomposition time. However, bioreactors have not yet been approved for full-scale use. Another issue is whether existing landfills that were not originally designed to be bioreactors can be safely retrofitted. Until bioreactors are advanced enough to melt waste away, however, recycling and integrated solid waste management, which includes source reduction and reuse, will continue to

¹⁹ Kim A. O'Connell, "Is Recycling Garbage?", *Waste Age*, Vol. 33, No. 7, July 2002, pp. 36-40,42.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ed Repa, "Tipping Through Time", *Waste Age*, Vol. 33, No. 11, November 2002, p. 72.

²² <http://www.wasteinfo.com/news/stories/archives/2002/10/NA/N02A11.htm>.

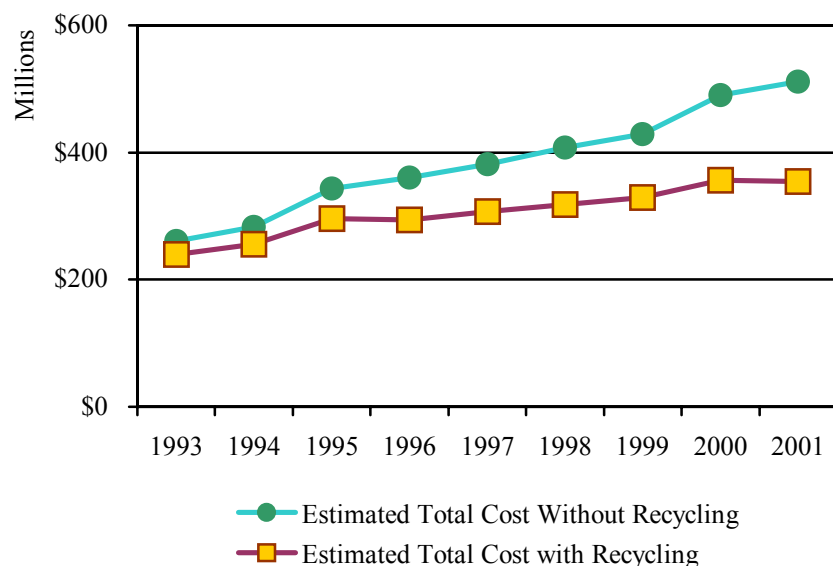
provide a method for maintaining landfill capacity, holding tipping fee rates constant, as a result.

Does Recycling Pay in Indiana? Even though the literature suggests that recycling has intangible benefits and helps maintain landfill capacity, the question becomes whether recycling has benefits in Indiana. In order to address this question, a comparison must be made between the current system with recycling and Indiana without recycling.

IDEM calculates a state diversion rate using the amount of waste placed in final disposal in 1993 and the state domestic product to estimate how much would have been generated without recycling or source reduction. LSA designed a model using this calculated generation amount to represent Indiana waste production without recycling. The amount of waste actually disposed of, both in Indiana and exported to other states, was used in the model for comparison.

In order to calculate the cost of waste disposal with and without recycling, the average Midwest region fee for disposal of a ton of waste²³ plus the state Solid Waste Management Fee of \$0.50 per ton were applied to the waste disposal amounts. The revenues of the solid waste management districts were added to the results for the actual disposal to capture the total cost of disposal with recycling. The solid waste management districts' revenues were used, rather than the costs, to represent the total cost to taxpayers for waste disposal and recycling services.

Exhibit 4: Estimated Total Costs for Solid Waste Disposal in Indiana With and Without Recycling



²³ Ed Repa, "Tipping Through Time", *Waste Age*, Vol. 33, No. 11, November 2002, p. 72. According to the report, the average Midwest region disposal fee is estimated for 2002 at \$34.14.

The model in Exhibit 4 indicates that, in total, state residents would have paid more for waste disposal without recycling, than is paid for waste disposal and recycling.

The model in Exhibit 4 indicates that, in total, state residents would have paid more for waste disposal without recycling than is paid for waste disposal and recycling. Of course, the model does not capture all costs of recycling or disposal. For example, transportation costs are not included nor are private recycling costs. However, to the extent that the model suggests a financial benefit to recycling and that the literature search found many nonquantifiable benefits, recycling appears to have benefits for Indiana.

Section 5. Recycling Programs for State Government

This section of the report describes the state recycling program by discussing the underlying statutes and an outline of the program as it actually operates. The goals of the program and the measured results are also presented.

Procurement and Greening the Government

Primarily, two divisions of the Department of Administration have responsibility for effective state recycling programs. Each division has one full-time employee to implement and oversee the programs: the Recycling Coordinator in the Procurement Division and the Director of the Indiana Greening the Government Program.

Department of Administration Efforts. State government recycling efforts are based both in statute and executive order. Primarily, two divisions of the Department of Administration (DOA) have responsibility for effective state recycling programs. Each division has one full-time employee to implement and oversee the programs: the Recycling Coordinator in the Procurement Division and the Director of the Indiana Greening the Government Program (GTGP). Both offices have prepared reports for the Legislature or Governor, and these reports served as the basis to describe the actual practices and measured results of the programs.

Background - Statute. State law addresses recycled materials purchases by governmental units in three sections of the code. First, in IC 5-22-5-7, governmental bodies, excluding political subdivisions, must purchase recycled paper products. This requirement applies as long as recycled paper products are available at the time of purchase and it is economically feasible to purchase recycled products. Second, in IC 5-22-15-16, a governmental body, the purchasing agency, or the solicitation must set a price preference and recycled materials' composition. The preference should maximize the use of recycled materials when economically practical, and the price preference may not be less than 10% or exceed 15%. Additionally, state law contains requirements for purchase of recycled-content products in IC 4-13-1.4, including the following provisions:

1. DOA must prepare specifications for recycled-content products purchased by state agencies.
2. DOA must produce and distribute a recycled-content products guide for use by state and local government purchasing agents. The guide must explain how local governments may purchase recycled-content materials through the DOA and list recycled-content products available.
3. Annually, DOA and the Department of Commerce must host a conference bringing together purchasing agents and recycled-product suppliers.
4. Each state agency entering into a contract for supplies must submit quarterly reports to the DOA including information on the number of contracts, the dollar value of the contracts, and the aggregate percentage of recycled material content by type of product.

5. DOA must submit a report to the General Assembly before October 1 of each year concerning the effectiveness of the state policies on the purchase of products made from recycled material.

Under IC 5-22-4-2 to 5-22-4-4, the Department of Transportation, the courts, and the Legislature are exempt from purchasing through the Procurement Division of the DOA. Also, DOA reports the Adjutant General's Office is similarly exempt. The Department of Transportation and the Adjutant General, however, report purchases to the Recycling Coordinator for inclusion in statutorily required reports.

Further, IC 4-13-4.1-5 allows state agencies to collect and recycle paper products when it is economically feasible. The revenue from the sale of recyclable paper products is deposited with the DOA for the purpose of promoting future waste reduction programs.

Executive Order 99-07 established the GTGP and the Greening the Government Taskforce to provide guidance to improve the environmental performance of state operations.

Background - Executive Order. Executive Order 99-07 (Appendix I) established the GTGP and the Greening the Government Taskforce (Taskforce). According to the executive order, by April 22, 2000, the Taskforce was required to provide specific guidelines and measurable goals for collecting recyclable material in all state facilities, purchasing energy-efficient and recycled-content items, enhancing pollution prevention/energy efficiency, and source reduction activities in government operations.

The executive order contained the following steps for immediate implementation:

1. Appointment of a recycling coordinator in each agency to implement policies and act as liaison with the State Government Recycling Program.
2. Recycling office paper, newspapers, beverage containers, and other items.
3. Double-sided printing of documents.
4. Purchasing re-refined lubricating oil.
5. Providing educational resources, tools to measure success, and minimum standards to ensure employee access to recycling programs.

The Taskforce issued guidance for the GTGP in a May 25, 2000, report to the Governor printed on 30% postconsumer recycled paper. The report grouped the guidance into six main sections including:

1. Establish an employee education and reward system.
2. Establish collection of recyclables at all state facilities.
3. Purchase environmentally preferable products.
4. Enhance pollution prevention, energy efficiency, and source reduction activities in government operations.
5. Establish employee transportation options.

6. Manage the Indiana Greening the Government Program.

Modus Operandi. In order to implement statute and executive order, the Taskforce and DOA adopted certain purchasing requirements. The requirements are available on the GTGP website in a slide presentation prepared for agency purchasing agents. Included among the specifications for paper and printing are the following:

- Paper purchases and printing jobs must have a minimum of 30% recycled content.
- Paper must be totally chlorine-free or processed chlorine-free.
- Vendors must submit all proposals on 30% recycled paper.

For other office supplies, the state maintains an office products catalogue with over 1,800 recycled products, a contract with Hopewell²⁴ for recycled printer and toner cartridges, and the state uses quantity purchase agreements²⁵ to reduce the costs for recycled furnishings and promotional items. For high-volume purchases, writers in the Procurement Division or staff in the GTGP will help specify products with recycled content for outdoor furniture or decking, signage, biodegradable products, or soy ink. The state requires retreads for any tire larger than 16.5" with placement of the tire on the nonsteering axle, and cars in the state fleet must use re-refined oil. Additional requirements include using environmentally preferable products,²⁶ Energy Star efficiency-labeled products, nontoxic cleaners, and mercury-free products.

²⁴ Hopewell is a private, not-for-profit agency focusing on employment for persons with disabilities and providing services to families with infants and toddlers that are 'at-risk' due to a developmental or socio-economic factor.

²⁵ A quantity purchase agreement is issued to reduce the unit cost of items of which the state uses large volumes. The Procurement Division negotiates a price for a set period of time on a large quantity of a commonly used product. A governmental unit reduces the quantity purchase agreement when ordering a small quantity and receives the negotiated price. Local units of government may order from the state's quantity purchase orders.

²⁶ Environmentally preferable products are less harmful to humans than other products in a given category. According to DOA, the state analyzes the price, quality, and availability to select appropriate products.

The Coordinator reviews all purchase orders issued and records the dollar value of goods purchased by the state. Also, the Coordinator investigates recycled products for the recycled-products guide and for quantity purchase agreements.

The Director oversees employee recycling programs and the Agency Greening Coordinators. The Director also oversees the state's recycling contract that provides for pickup, transport, and processing of the recyclable commodities collected from all state sites within Marion County.

Recycling Coordinator Responsibilities. The Recycling Coordinator is located within the Procurement Division of the DOA. The Coordinator trains agency purchasing agents to select products with recycled content during daylong training sessions. The training includes contact with recycled products to familiarize the purchasing agents with their properties. The Coordinator reviews all purchase orders issued and records the dollar value of goods purchased by the state. Also, the Coordinator investigates recycled products for the recycled-products guide²⁷ and for quantity purchase agreements. In accordance with statute, the Recycling Coordinator prepares an annual report on recycled purchases made by the state.²⁸

The Recycling Coordinator arranges an annual conference between purchasing agents and recycled-product vendors. Recycled-product vendors rent booths at the conference with the revenues paying for conference costs.

Greening the Government Program Director Responsibilities. The Director of the GTGP can be seen at times in the halls of the State House emptying the wood cabinets that have been erected to collect recyclables. The Director's responsibilities, however, are broader than this task. The Director oversees employee recycling programs and the Agency Greening Coordinators. The Agency Greening Coordinators are state employees who volunteer to encourage their colleagues to follow requirements of the GTGP for recycling, waste reduction, and energy conservation. The coordinators provide information on recycling guidelines, monitor recycling bins, promote increased waste reduction and reuse of materials through education, encourage energy efficiency, and attend Agency Greening Coordinator meetings four times a year.

The Director also oversees the state's recycling contract that provides for pickup, transport, and processing of the recyclable commodities collected from all state sites within Marion County. The state receives a percentage of the revenue generated from the sales of paper products, including mixed office paper, baled corrugated and loose corrugated cardboard, and newsprint, magazine, and paperboard. According to the contract, the state does not incur expense as a result of the recycling contract, but instead receives a share of the revenue generated.

The GTGP offers incentive or seed funding for purchase of supplies or other materials to begin or expand recycling programs in state government facilities. The awards of up to \$1,000 are paid from the money received through the recycling contract. The Taskforce reviews the applications for these awards, and the Director makes the final determination.

In addition, the GTGP maintains a website which offers prepared signs and other tools for agency greening coordinators. The Governor's Award for Environmental Excellence is promoted through the GTGP website. Other information includes tips to clean out files, supply-reuse suggestions, and other types of recycling programs available to state employees and the public.

Goals of Procurement and the Greening the Government Program. The guidelines developed by the Taskforce to implement the GTGP provided

²⁷ The guide is available on the DOA website, but the quantity purchase order site was under construction at the time of writing.

²⁸ The report is prepared for the Legislature, and the Recycling Coordinator reports delivering it to the Legislature, however, a copy of the report was not filed with LSA.

goals for the program. In addition to the requirements for purchasing detailed above, the guidelines provided implementation goals for other areas of the program. The goals related to the source reduction, reuse, and recycle of solid waste²⁹ are detailed below:

- All agencies will recycle office paper, corrugated cardboard, newspaper, glass, plastics, steel, aluminum, motor oil, batteries, and fluorescent bulbs.
- The DOA Procurement Division will establish All State Agency Service Agreements for the collection and recycling of batteries and fluorescent bulbs by October 2000.
- Facilities with cafeterias will work to ensure, where feasible, that unused leftovers are provided to community food banks and that all food scraps are composted.
- Agencies shall purchase the environmentally preferable products listed in the guidance and all future items designated by the DOA.
- INDOT will continue to increase the use of environmentally preferable products in road construction and other projects.
- Mercury products, including thermometers, will be recycled and replaced in state facilities, and all elemental mercury, including antibacterial products such as those found in health centers, shall be identified and replaced.
- Vehicle maintenance facilities will recycle all metal parts and oil filters.
- The state fairgrounds will implement year-round *green practices* including energy-saving projects, cardboard and aluminum recycling, and recycling of clear plastic water bottles during the 2000 State Fair.
- Rest stops will have recycling facilities provided by the Indiana Department of Transportation for glass, plastic, and aluminum, and campgrounds will provide recycling bins through the Department of Natural Resources.

²⁹ Guidance relating to facilities and automotive pool maintenance was excluded, because these are not within the scope of this report.

Measurement of the state's purchasing and recycling effort is available in two reports: (1) The State of Indiana Recycled and Environmentally Friendly Products, Department of Administration Procurement Division 2002 Annual Report submitted to the Legislature, and (2) the Indiana Greening the Government Program First Annual Report through December 31, 2000, submitted to the Governor.

Measurements. Measurement of the state's purchasing and recycling effort is available in two reports: (1) *The State of Indiana Recycled and Environmentally Friendly Products, Department of Administration Procurement Division 2002 Annual Report* submitted to the Legislature, and (2) the *Indiana Greening the Government Program First Annual Report through December 31, 2000*, submitted to the Governor³⁰. These reports indicate the dollar or weight of recycled-product purchases and recycling efforts. To the extent that the goals in the Taskforce guidance are not written in these terms, the reports do not provide direct measurement of these goals. However, the GTGP report supports the executive summary statement:

Since the Greening the Government Plan was unveiled in May of 2000, and with the cooperation and enthusiasm of many state employees, almost all of the Plan's provisions have begun or are in some stage of being phased in. The results of previously begun efforts are becoming evident as well.

The Procurement Division 2002 Annual Report. In FY 2002, Indiana purchased over \$22.6 million of goods that contained recycled or recyclable materials such as steel, aluminum, and plastic, and \$14.8 million of recycled or environmentally friendly products such as office supplies, remanufactured toner cartridges, and license plates. The report indicates that the FY 2002 total purchases of \$37.4 million decreased from FY 2001 levels of \$41.3 million. The decrease, according to the report, was due to the budget constraints of the last quarter of the year.

The GTGP First Annual Report. The GTGP report is a long listing of items from many departments and, as a result, cannot be easily summarized. However, some of the details showing the implementation of the guidance are discussed here. (The complete report can be found in Appendix II.)

- In CY 2000, state facilities in Marion County recycled 1,020 tons of office paper, corrugated cardboard, newspaper, and beverage containers resulting in revenues of \$42,000.
- In CY 2000, an estimated \$47,000 in waste hauling and disposal fees were avoided.
- State agencies can recycle batteries through community-based programs or through the state's office supply contract.
- A quantity purchase agreement has been established for recycling fluorescent bulbs and other mercury-containing devices.
- Sodexo Marriott, the food service vendor for the Indiana Government Center, reports a total of 200 to 400 pounds of food donated to Second Helpings, Inc.

³⁰ The First Annual Report through December 31, 2000, was submitted to the Governor on July 31, 2001. It is the only formal report available concerning the GTGP. The program director prepared a response to LSA questions which incorporated most of the information in the First Annual Report.

- Materials collected when roads are milled were recovered and used in production of new road surface for approximately 20,000 miles of state roads and highways.³¹
- In February 2001, 58 facility and procurement managers received mercury assessment and recycling information.
- During the 2000 State Fair, 630 pounds of plastic water bottles were collected.
- At a Greenfield, Indiana, highway rest stop, recycling services in partnership with a local nonprofit group were begun.
- Department of Natural Resources reports 24 park sites provide recycling programs, primarily for aluminum cans.
- Pokagon State Park provides a recyclables trash bag and another bag to separate recyclables.

Several agencies noted costs ranging from \$70 to \$3,900 for additional staff costs associated with their agencies' recycling programs, and the facilities management staff has an estimated annual cost of \$70,000 for three full-time-equivalent employees providing services at the Indiana Government Center.

Many agencies, according to the report, find that the employees are very cooperative. Several agencies noted costs ranging from \$70 to \$3,900 for additional staff costs associated with their agencies' recycling programs, and the facilities management staff has an estimated annual cost of \$70,000 for three full-time-equivalent employees providing services at the Indiana Government Center. According to the report, one agency noted costs of \$20 per month for recycling collection services, and another agency incurred costs of \$1,200 for confidential document destruction and recycling.

In addition to the information in the report, a memorandum of understanding between the DOA and INDOT was signed in 2002 in order to develop an infrastructure for collection and recycling of scrap metal for state agencies.

Other Measures. As part of this review, the revenues and expenditures of the paper recycling program recorded in the state auditor's accounting system were reviewed. As shown in Exhibit 5, the accounting records indicate that the account has received revenues for the eight years between FY 1995 and FY 2002. However, the state recycling program began in late 1991, according to DOA. The revenues represent a rebate or share of the sales of the recyclables collected from state offices.

Under the current contract, the recyclables are sold, and after a fee for handling is subtracted, the state receives the proceeds.

Under the current contract, the recyclables are sold, and after a fee for handling is subtracted, the state receives the proceeds. Instead of waiting for the actual sale of the recyclables, the revenues are based on the Official Board Market Yellow Sheet (Chicago), and the handling fee is specified in the contract as follows:

- A \$60 per ton fee is subtracted from the sale price for mixed office paper and baled corrugated cardboard.
- A \$1.90 per year fee is charged against revenues generated from collection of other items for loose corrugated cardboard in noncompacting containers.

³¹ The report indicates this recycling process has been utilized for about 15 to 20 years. It is not clear whether the 20,000 miles of new road construction occurred during the reporting period or over the life of the project.

- No handling charge is applied to compacted loose corrugated cardboard, but no revenue is received.
- A \$20 per ton fee is applied for newsprint, magazines, and paperboard.

The revenue stream is accordingly affected by both the amount of material collected and the market price received. To the extent that market prices vary highly, the revenues to the account are not a reliable way to evaluate the recycling efforts. However, the average annual amount received from the paper recycling program is about \$20,000.

Exhibit 5: Revenues and Expenditures of the Paper Recycling Program

Fiscal Year	Revenues	Expenses	Balance	Expenditures/ Balance
1995	\$28,277	\$360	\$27,917	
1996	25,912	19,505	34,324	0.70%
1997	5,422	26,191	13,555	1.55%
1998	8,601	5,255	16,901	0.39%
1999	10,501	3,441	23,961	0.20%
2000	39,123	13,765	49,319	0.57%
2001	27,018	11,973	64,364	0.24%
2002	9,304	8,754	64,914	0.14%
AVERAGE	19,270	11,156	32,806	0.54%

Source: State Auditor's Accounting System

The primary expenditure of the Paper Recycling Program is funding for agency recycling projects. On average over the eight years, about \$11,000 a year is spent, or about one-third of the account balance.

The primary expenditure of the Paper Recycling Program is funding for agency recycling projects. On average over the eight years, about \$11,000 a year is spent, or about one-third of the account balance. The Expenditure/Balance column of Exhibit 5 indicates the percentage of the prior year balance spent on recycling programs. On average about 54% of the balance is spent. The key question is whether investing the full balance of the account each year would achieve more effective or efficient recycling for state government. There is no data to indicate the current level of recycling or if there are proposed projects that are not undertaken each year, and therefore, there is no information to indicate whether effectiveness or efficiency could be improved.

Notable Achievements. In 2001, the GTGP received an honorable mention from the U.S. Conference of Mayors' Recycling at Work Campaign, and an outline of the program is available under the Buy Recycled Best Practices section of the U.S. Conference of Mayors' website.

Recommendations. In order to more effectively support state purchases of recycled products, entities exempt from purchasing through the Procurement Division could be required to purchase recycled products.

Statute requires the DOA to submit a report to the General Assembly before October 1st of each year concerning the effectiveness of the state policies on

the purchase of products made from recycled material. The information provided in the Recycled and Environmentally Friendly Products report does not provide for analysis of the state's purchasing program. Numbers are poorly stated, and there is no comparison to other years or benchmarks for evaluation purposes. Also, the distribution of the report is unknown. In general, reports for the General Assembly are provided to LSA for retention.

The Procurement Division may wish to review the purpose of the report and determine if the report fulfills the purpose, and to review the report for proper use of numbers. Further, the Procurement Division may want to review the report distribution.

The guidelines for the GTGP does not include any goals for the dollar value or weight of recycled-content products purchased or recycling efforts, but the *Procurement Department 2002 Annual Report* and the GTGP report include both dollar value and weight measurements. To the extent that these measures are reported, it would be helpful to have some context for them.

To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the program, the Taskforce or DOA may consider the following options:

- Developing quantitative goals for recycling and purchasing which are achievable and cost-effective.
- Determining the effectiveness of recycling programs by survey or benchmarking to decide whether additional recycling could take place.
- Comparing recycling numbers with other states or prior period numbers when reporting these numbers.

Although required by statute to report purchase value, the DOA Procurement Division may want to find measures other than the dollar value of products purchased to report, such as a percentage of overall purchases. Additionally, if the DOA Procurement Division recorded the tons of items purchased, a comparison could be made with the tons of recycling reported.

Other State Agency Programs

The Department of Correction (DOC) and the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) each have recycling programs that predate the GTGP. Although these programs are now incorporated in the GTGP and highlighted in the GTGP annual report, the programs are separately identified for this evaluation.

Department of Correction Background. In 1997, the DOC recognized an increase in the cost of waste disposal and sought to reduce costs through a program of reduction, reuse, and recycling. All DOC facilities and offices were instructed to provide recycling. At Putnamville Correctional Facility, a composting program was undertaken placing five acres under windrow production. In addition to providing cost savings and generating income, the recycling and composting programs have resulted in additional prisoner jobs. From Putnamville Correctional Facility, the recycling and composting programs have grown, tailored to the needs of each prison.

The recycling and composting programs have grown, tailored to the needs of each prison.

Department of Correction Modus Operandi. Throughout the prison system, soda pop cans are collected, with the proceeds going to the Prisoner Benefit Fund. Soda pop can tabs are separated from the cans for donation to Ronald McDonald House. Beyond this common collection, each prison has a program in place that reflects the size and environs of the prison. Some examples of the programs follow:

- Westville Correctional Facility established a relationship with Laporte County Solid Waste Management District to develop the largest composting program within the DOC. In this partnership, Westville provides the land for composting and labor and supervision for operations. The District purchased the composting equipment (with an IDEM grant) and built storage for the equipment.
- Branchville Correctional Facility has a vermiculture (worm composting) program. Here, worms are raised in boxes, and their castings (waste) are separated from the worms every three months for use in gardening. The facility sells excess worms, contributing to the funds earned by DOC recycling programs.
- The Plainfield Correctional Facility operates a book de-binding program in cooperation with equipment owned by a local businessman.
- Pendleton and Indiana Women's Correctional Facilities run donation programs that provide food to local missions.
- Plainfield Correctional Facility processes recyclables collected by the Plainfield School District.
- In addition to having originated the composting program, Putnamville Correctional Facility has added a pallet shredder and has recently started three boxes of worms.

In most cases, the materials recycled or composted originated in the correctional facility. However, some facilities accept material from solid waste management districts or collect materials such as in the book de-binding program. The materials are baled within the facility providing prisoner jobs. Composting employs prisoners, but only prisoners who are allowed to work outside of the fence.

Revenues from recycled materials less any collection or hauling costs may be placed in the Prisoner Benefits Fund or accrued to the facility.

Compost is used for landscaping by DOC facilities, returned to the involved communities, or occasionally given to facility employees. The sale of the collected and baled materials is governed by contracts negotiated at the correctional facility level. Revenues from recycled materials less any collection or hauling costs may be placed in the Prisoner Benefits Fund or accrued to the facility.

Department of Correction Program Goals and Measurements. In a pamphlet produced by the Department of Correction called *Recycling and Composting Programs in the Indiana Department of Correction*, a goal of 50% waste reduction for every office under DOC jurisdiction is mentioned. There is no indication of when this goal was to be met or the method of measurement, and no administrative rules have been adopted for implementation. The documents reviewed for this report do not appear to

provide any measurement of a reduction goal. Instead, the documents provide information on the amount of waste recycled or composted.

Exhibit 6 shows that the total amount recycled and composted increased from 17.5 million pounds in CY 2000 to 23.0 million pounds in CY 2002, or 31%. Although the amount of materials recycled increased by 10% in the three-year period, composted materials increased 39%. The DOC attributes the increase to better collection of materials, better record keeping and reporting, new correctional facilities (Miami and New Castle) joining the recycling and composting program, and increased collection of florescent bulbs.

**Exhibit 6: Recycling and Composting in All Correctional Facilities
(In million pounds)**

	2000	2001	2002	Change 2000 to 2002
Recycled	4.6	5.2	5.1	10%
Composted	12.9	16.0	17.9	39%
TOTAL	17.5	21.2	23.0	31%
Source: Department of Correction				

According to the DOC December 2002 Recycling/Composting Report, the DOC earned \$26,795.40 in 2002 from sales of recyclables.

According to the DOC *December 2002 Recycling/Composting Report*, the DOC earned \$26,795.40 in 2002 from sales of recyclables. The revenues included the proceeds from excess worm sales and book de-binding, the two main income contributors. Also, the amount was net of the costs of collection and transportation by the recycling vendor. The amount recycled or composted and the estimated savings for FY 1999 are summarized in Exhibit 7. The amount of recycling or composting and the amount saved do not appear to correspond, most likely reflecting the amount of materials provided for recycling or composting from outside sources.

Exhibit 7: 1999 Estimated Savings from Recycling and Composting

Correctional Facility	Acres in Compost	Amount (In pounds)	Estimated Savings	Savings Per Pound
Putnamville	5	245,401	\$47,000	\$0.18
Plainfield	10	1,929,183	43,000	0.02
Westville	15	1,987,493	28,000	0.01
Source: Department of Correction				

Cardboard, food waste, metal, and paper products are the largest components of the DOC's recycling and composting program. In 2002, DOC donated in excess of 9 tons of food to local missions.

Achievements – The DOC programs have received both state and national recognition. The awards include:

- The Indiana Department of Correction's composting programs were featured in the May 2000 issue of *Biocycle*, a journal of composting and recycling.
- The Plainfield Correctional Facility received the 2001 Governor's Award for Excellence in Recycling. The following description of the program is found on the DOA website:

The Plainfield Correctional Facility has implemented an extensive recycling and composting operation on prison grounds. This initiative, known as the "Save Our Landfills" program, is a collaborative effort between the correctional facility, the Arthur Campbell High School, and the Central Solid Waste Management District. Success breeds success at the Plainfield Correctional Facility and the scope of the facility's service area has expanded beyond its borders. The correctional facility partners with neighboring communities, schools, and correctional facilities in book recycling, yard waste management, vermiculture, and educational programs. The beauty of the project is its simplicity and its ability to be replicated. The collaboration between the solid waste district and the correctional facility is a model to be replicated across the state. Since 1997, the Plainfield Correctional Facility has reduced their landfill costs from \$18,200 to \$6,700 per year.

Department of Correction Future Plans. DOC wants to establish a computer recycling program. Unlike the Federal Bureau of Prisons, which runs the premiere computer recycling business, the state program would provide more preliminary services, such as deconstructing computers into base elements. The DOC would like to partner with businesses to establish outlets for the resulting commodities.

Indiana Department of Transportation Background. INDOT is involved in GTGP as an agency of the state and provides in-house recycling programs through its Agency Coordinator. These programs include the Most Outstanding Recycler program that recognizes an employee who has shown outstanding effort related to source reduction or recycling, and a recycling trivia question with a recycled prize featured in each issue of the in-house *Crossroads Newsletter*. Other efforts include adoption of the federal policy of purchasing flexible-fueled vehicles and INDOT's recycling mascot, Rody Recycler. Recently, INDOT has taken responsibility for collecting and recycling metal material for state agencies through a memorandum of understanding with DOA.

For purposes of this report, however, a program begun in 1937 with Purdue University is examined in more detail. Through this program, INDOT approves recycled materials for road construction and manufactured recycled materials in roadside constructions. Information on the Joint Transportation Research Project (JTRP) was taken from the Project's website and from a report provided to LSA by INDOT.

Indiana Department of Transportation Statutory Background. Enacted in 1991, IC 8-23-8-1.3 instructs INDOT to determine the feasibility

Through this program, INDOT approves recycled materials in aggregates for road construction and manufactured recycled materials in roadside constructions.

of using recycled materials in the improvement of commerce corridors³². IC 13-19-3-7 allows for the use of foundry sand that meets Type III criteria as fill base capped by clay or asphalt for roads and road shoulders, or as additives to other products such as concrete or asphalt³³. Special provisions are needed in order to use other industrial by-products to address applicable siting criteria and any environmental testing that may be required. The criteria are established through demonstration projects that are part of the ongoing work at INDOT.

Modus Operandi. In 1937, the JTRP was enabled by the General Assembly as a collaborative effort between Purdue University and INDOT, to make studies of materials used in highway construction; facilitate economical design, construction, and maintenance of county and state highways; provide instruction and practical experience in engineering, construction, and maintenance of roads; and conduct related research.

Funding for JTRP comes primarily from the State Planning and Research Program, which is an allocation of 2% of federal highway funds.

Funding for JTRP comes primarily from the State Planning and Research Program, which is an allocation of 2% of federal highway funds. Other more minor sources of funding include state-funded projects, the National Cooperative Highway Research Program, the Experimental Features Studies Program, or pooled funds administered by the Federal Highway Administration.

For the past 30 years, JTRP evaluates bulk recycled materials³⁴ reuse in road construction, including evaluation of engineering properties, environmental impact, construction issues, availability and applications, cost effectiveness, and developing special provisions or specifications for reuse applications or demonstration projects. The projects undertaken by JTRP have resulted in demonstration projects for recycled materials, as well as actual specification of the materials with recycled components for use by contractors bidding on INDOT construction projects. (A complete list of the JTRP projects undertaken for 2003 is available in Appendix III).

INDOT uses contractors to build road projects by preparing specifications and plans, and by providing opportunities to bid to private construction companies. The qualified low bidder is awarded the contract and may use materials to complete the project from among those deemed acceptable by INDOT through the JTRP. Contractors may select recycled or remanufactured products or may purchase other types of materials. According to INDOT, mandated use of industrial by-products would likely not be cost-effective, but the specification of materials with recycled or remanufactured content affords contractors the opportunity to use these materials. Cost savings are often realized by INDOT when waste by-product generators provide a waste by-product to the jobsite at no cost to avoid landfill tipping fees.

³²In statute, a commerce corridor is a recognized system of highways that:

- (1) Directly facilitates intrastate, interstate, or international commerce and travel;
- (2) Enhances economic vitality and international competitiveness; or
- (3) Provides service to all parts of Indiana and the United States.

³³ Type III waste materials are not defined in statute. 329 IAC 10-9-2 defines both Type III and Type IV wastes based on Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) test results, neutral Leaching Method test results, and pH.

³⁴ Bulk recycled materials include foundry sand, coal combustion by-products, waste tires, crushed glass, and roofing shingles, among other materials.

Indiana Department of Transportation Program Goals and Measurements.

According to INDOT, concrete and asphalt recycling has been practiced for the past 15 to 20 years. Approximately 20,000 miles of state roads and highways under the jurisdiction of the INDOT have had the milled material from resurfacing recovered and reused in the production of the new road surface.

Examples of cost savings from the research on bulk recycled materials prepared for this report by INDOT are seen in Exhibit 8. Although INDOT uses bulk recycled materials in highway construction, INDOT cautions about impediments to their use. INDOT indicates that large quantities of waste materials must be available for many applications and in close proximity to highway projects, or materials costs will increase. Additionally, generators have to pay special attention to the quality of materials offered to better market their product. Also, there are environmental risks that may be associated with use of certain materials. However, INDOT suggests that as more research is conducted both in the state and nation, waste material reuse will increase and become more widely accepted.

Exhibit 8: State Cost Savings from Use of Recycled Material in Road Construction

Project	Description	Cost Savings
US 12 Bridge Project	12,000 cubic yards, NIPSCO bottom ash used as fill	\$36,000
Indiana Toll Road northwest location (112 th Street)	14,000 cubic yards, NIPSCO bottom ash used as fill	\$42,000
U.S. 50, Knox County	70,000 cubic yards, Public Service Indiana, commingled ash as fill material	\$210,000
Indianapolis I-465 & 56 th Street bridge project	14,000 cubic yards, Indianapolis Power and Light, commingled ash used as fill material, savings estimate for the state	\$42,000
Dekalb County road project northeast Indiana county road 206	52,000 cubic yards, Auburn Foundry, foundry sand used as fill material	Materials - \$141,718 Landfill fees - \$189,656, Siting new landfill - \$956,852
Northern Indiana US31 Lakeville	2,000 cubic yards Dillion Tire Co., tire shreds used as fill material	\$6,000
Vincennes District, southwestern Indiana	10 cubic yards, crushed glass fill material as back fill for a drainage pipe	\$300
Source: Department of Transportation		

Section 6. Indiana Department of Environmental Management

The Solid Waste Management Board (Board) and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) were established in state statute in 1985. The Board was established as the policymaking body for management of solid and hazardous waste and atomic radiation, and IDEM was given authority to carry out the Board's policies and to provide programs of continuing surveillance and inspection of solid waste management sites.

Background on the Solid Waste Management Board. Under current law, the Board establishes requirements for permits for disposal of contaminants into land, and for facilities, equipment, or devices that handle or emit solid or hazardous waste. Additionally, the Board adopts rules to establish department-operated training for and certification of operators of:

1. Solid waste incinerators.
2. Waste-to-energy facilities.
3. Land disposal sites.

The Waste Facility Operator Trust Fund and the Environmental Management Permit Operation Fund are established in statute to support training, and certification and permitting activities, respectively.

In general, IDEM's responsibilities include education and public information, permitting and registering, inspection and verification, reporting, and administration of funds.

Statutory Duties of the Department. The powers and duties of IDEM and its boards are assigned in IC 13-14. More specific responsibilities concerning solid waste are assigned to the IDEM Commissioner and the Department in IC 13-20 and IC 13-21. In general, IDEM's responsibilities include education and public information, permitting and registering, inspection and verification, reporting, and administration of funds. The details of these responsibilities are provided below.

Education and Public Information. IDEM is required to establish a solid and hazardous waste materials exchange to provide information on the quantity of solid and hazardous waste available for recovery in Indiana, persons interested in acquiring solid or hazardous materials for recovery, and methods for treating and recovering solid waste.

IDEM must develop and maintain an information clearinghouse and implement public education on source separation, recycling, composting, and solid and hazardous waste minimization and reduction.

IDEM is required to establish, in cooperation with other state agencies, programs to educate students, consumers, and businesses about the benefits of solid waste recycling and source reduction, including development of guidance documents and technical assistance programs. Under this section, IDEM must encourage and assist local units in developing programs and facilities for solid waste management, and encourage and advise local units of government in developing facilities or standards for solid waste disposal.

IDEM must implement and support solid waste management districts to implement education programs concerning the reuse and recycling of mercury, and provide public mercury collection programs. Also, IDEM must

cooperate and support local units of government that choose to implement mercury reuse and recycling education programs, as well as public collection programs.

Permitting and Registration. IDEM issues permits for solid waste landfills and solid waste incinerators.

IDEM registers composting facilities, municipal solid waste transportation vehicles, waste tire storage sites, waste tire processing operations, and waste tire transporters.

The IDEM Commissioner approves solid waste management district plans, or adopts plans if a district's plan does not qualify or is not filed.

Inspection and Verification. IDEM investigates and verifies information on statements made for solid waste landfill permits and by operators engaged in municipal waste transfer activities.

IDEM must establish a program for uniform inspection of transfer stations, operate a waste tire storage site and waste tire processing operation inspection program, and designate ten employees as landfill inspectors to promote compliance with rules, keep records, and investigate possible violations.

IDEM inspects registered municipal solid waste transportation vehicles for compliance with permitting and manifest procedures.

IDEM determines the local or regional need for a solid waste management facility.

Reporting. IDEM must report annually to the Governor and General Assembly on waste tire management, the status of the Waste Tire Management Fund, and the status of the programs supported by the fund. The report may include proposed revisions to the program.

IDEM must report to the Governor, Legislative Council, and Budget Director on the grants funded, the total amount of money that IDEM expends through grants, and an estimate of the amount of money required to meet the grant requests for the current year. The report may include proposals for any changes in funding or other issues.

IDEM receives quarterly reports from transfer station and final disposal facility owners and operators concerning the amount of waste received and the origin of the waste.

IDEM is required to furnish a model format to be used in the preparation of solid waste management district plans, as well as provide information to assist counties in establishing solid waste management districts and developing district plans.

The IDEM Commissioner must adopt a state solid waste management plan and the rules to provide for the plan's implementation. The state plan must provide for the 20 years following the adoption of the state plan, including establishment of:

- Voluntary statewide goals for source reduction.

- Criteria for alternatives to final disposal.
- The establishment of general criteria for the siting, construction, operation, closing, and monitoring of final disposal facilities.
- Criteria and other elements to be considered in the adoption of district solid waste management plans.

Administration of Funds. IDEM collects fees for some funds and administers other funds including the Municipal Waste Transportation Fund³⁵, Environmental Management Permit Operation Fund, Waste Tire Management Fund, Solid Waste Management Fund, and the Hazardous Substances Response Trust Fund. In general, the last three funds (the Waste Tire and Solid Waste Management Funds and the Hazardous Substances Response Trust Fund) support recycling, source reduction, and household hazardous waste grant programs outlined in statute. The responsibilities for the funds will be explored in a separate section because the fees associated with these funds support programs both in IDEM and the Department of Commerce.

Modus Operandi. The Office of Land Quality (OLQ) and the Office of Pollution Prevention and Technical Assistance (OPPTA) are the divisions of IDEM responsible for implementing programs under this section of law. OLQ provides permitting and surveillance over solid and hazardous waste facilities, while OPPTA provides technical assistance, public recognition awards, and financial support. In this section OLQ will be reviewed; OPPTA responsibilities related to administration of funds can be found in Section 7.

OLQ evaluates solid waste management district plans and plan updates, prepares a report on final disposal of solid waste in Indiana, and calculates the state diversion rate.

Office of Land Quality. For responsibilities related to solid waste management and recycling, OLQ inspects, permits, and registers solid and hazardous waste facilities, evaluates solid waste management district plans and plan updates, prepares a report on final disposal of solid waste in Indiana, and calculates the state diversion rate. For purposes of this report, the report on final disposal and the state diversion rate will be considered. Also, the State Solid Waste Management Plan is reviewed in this section.

The *Summary of Indiana Solid Waste Facility Data* (known as the *Solid Waste Report*) is an estimate of the amount of solid waste placed in final disposal in Indiana and surrounding states. Although the report is based on statutorily required quarterly reports from solid waste landfill operators and transfer stations, IDEM has no statutory directive to create the report. In addition to the quarterly reports, IDEM contacts surrounding states to obtain information on waste received from Indiana in order to more accurately reflect the amount of waste disposed. The cooperation of the surrounding states is voluntary, because Indiana has no reciprocal agreements to share this type of information. IDEM does not receive information from noncontiguous states on the amount of waste disposed from Indiana. Duplication in reporting by transfer stations and final disposal facilities is resolved by manual review of the information reported.

The first half of the *Solid Waste Report* contains statewide data including estimates for county of origin, landfill and waste type, and the state of origin for waste placed in final disposal in Indiana. The second half of the report provides information on each individual final disposal facility and transfer

³⁵ The Municipal Waste Transportation Fund is not in use due to a court ruling discussed in detail in Section 7.

station in the state. This information includes the location, facility type, number of operating days, the origin of waste received, and type of waste received. The *Solid Waste Report* is available on the IDEM website at <http://www.in.gov/idem/land/sw/qtrlyrpts/fars/far01.pdf> and <http://www.in.gov/idem/land/sw/qtrlyrpts/fars/01facprofiles.pdf>.

OLQ staff also computes the state diversion rate to measure progress toward the statutory goal of 35% reduction by 1996 and 50% reduction by 2001. The rate is a calculation of the amount of waste that would be expected to be placed in final disposal compared to the amount actually placed in final disposal. The diversion rate table from 1993 to 2001 is found on the IDEM website at <http://www.in.gov/idem/land/sw/qtrlyrpts/diversioncalcs.pdf>, but a brief description of the formula is provided here.

The total amount of waste placed in final disposal both in Indiana and other states is found from the quarterly reports and contact with other states' environmental agencies. The diversion amount and the generation amount are both calculated. The baseline for the state diversion rate calculation is 1993.³⁶

The 1993 generation amount was calculated by adding the actual disposal amount to the total amount of diversion estimated in the solid waste management district plans.³⁷ Then, the 1993 generation amount was divided by the estimated 1993 population and by 365 days to calculate the 1993 generation/capita/day.

In each subsequent year, to find the current generation amount, the 1993 generation/capita/day is multiplied by the change in the gross state product since 1993, resulting in the current generation/capita/day. The current generation/capita/day is multiplied by the most recent population estimate and by 365 days to arrive at the current generation amount.

The diversion amount is the current generation amount less the amount placed in final disposal in Indiana and surrounding states during the current year. The diversion rate is the current diversion amount divided by the current generation amount.

Formulae			
Diversion Rate	=	Current Diversion	/ Current Generation
Current Diversion	=	Current Generation	- Disposal
Current Generation	=	Current Generation/Capita/Day	* Estimated Population*365
Current Generation/Capita/Day	=	1993 Generation/Capita/Day	* Current state gross product/ 1993 Gross state product
1993 Generation	=	1993 Actual Disposal	+ 1993 Estimated Diversion

³⁶ Originally IDEM intended to use 1992 as the baseline year, but questionable data quality for 1992 led to the use of 1993 as the baseline.

³⁷ Discussed in more detail in Section 9, solid waste management districts were required to estimate the amount of recycling and source reduction that would occur in their district plans.

Program Goals. Indiana established solid waste reduction goals in IC 13-19-1-2, which states:

The goal of the state is to reduce the amount of solid waste incinerated and disposed of in landfills in Indiana by:

(1) thirty-five percent (35%) before January 1, 1996; and

(2) fifty percent (50%) before January 1, 2001; through the application and encouragement of solid waste source reduction, recycling, and other alternatives to incineration and landfill disposal.

Measurements. The goals were not met either by the end of 1996 or 2001, as seen in Exhibit 9. Although Indiana has not met its own goals, it has met U.S. EPA goals requiring 25% reduction by 2000, and the current U.S. EPA goal of 35% by 2005 should be easily met.

Exhibit 9: Diversion Rate

Year	Diversion Rate	State Goal
1993	18%	
1994	22%	
1995	26%	
1996	30%	35%
1997	30%	
1998	32%	
1999	33%	
2000	36%	
2001	39%	50%
Note: U.S. EPA's goal required 25% reduction by 2000.		
Source: http://www.in.gov/idem/land/sw/qtrlyrpts/diversioncalcs.pdf		

Recommendations concerning the *Solid Waste Report*. Although the *Solid Waste Report* is very thoroughly researched with verification of hand-calculated amounts, there are several shortcomings:

- Industries and recycling facilities are not required to report on recycled materials. The only recycling data received by IDEM come from transfer stations. Without information on recycling, the report does not identify the actual amount generated.
- County-of-origin information is indeterminate because the origin of waste can be obscured when a collection vehicle receives waste from multiple locations. Also, only waste disposed of in Indiana can be tracked to its county of origin.
- According to the *Solid Waste Report*, low amounts reported for counties near state lines can be explained by the lack of information on waste disposed out of state.
- The *Solid Waste Report* lags behind in preparation. For example, as of May 2003, the 2002 report had not been produced.

Additional support for recycling data collection either by requiring reporting by collectors, processors, and users of recyclables, or by encouraging statistical collection by IDEM on recycling could improve the *Solid Waste Report*.

Recommendations on the Diversion Measurement. There appears to be no specific criteria under which the Indiana goals of 35% and 50% were established suggesting that the goals may have overreached achievable levels. For example, the April 1999 *Biocycle* reported that there were only seven states that had obtained recycling rates greater than 40%.

Assuming that the goal was achievable, it is possible that the formula used to measure diversion may not be adequate. There are many formulae used by the states to measure success. For example, Tennessee measures per capita generation, which is the sum of disposal and recycling divided by population. Other states use the U.S. EPA formula that divides the amount recycled by the amount generated (disposal plus recycling). In its guidance for measuring the recycling rate, U.S. EPA indicates that recycling amounts can be collected through surveys sent to recycling collectors and processors and users of recycled materials, in addition to municipal solid waste collectors, transfer stations, and waste disposal facilities.

Indiana's formula for measuring diversion predated many of the other formulae. An attribute of the Indiana formula is that it tries to measure both recycling and source reduction, where the other formulae do not. Source reduction is difficult to measure because it is measuring something that did not occur.

However, in projecting the generation rate, which allows the measurement of source reduction, the Indiana formula may acquire errors. The formula relies on gross state product (GSP) and population estimates to represent the factors that cause additional waste generation. To the extent GSP and population do not, the formula could be in error. Over time the error grows larger as it varies from the actual amount of waste generated. The error cannot be measured because the difference between GSP and population and actual factors increasing waste generation is unknown.

Also, using population estimates could be a source of error. Census is taken once every ten years, and in the interim, population estimates are made. If the interim population estimates vary from actual population, the diversion rate calculation could over- or under-state actual generation.

In addition to the criticism concerning the economic indicator and population estimates used to adjust the generation amount, concern has been expressed about the types of materials included or excluded in the calculation. Since the baseline generation amount was established using estimates from the various solid waste management district plans, the effect of omissions or inclusions could result in differences in the actual measurement.

The diversion rate is calculated for the state as a whole because it uses state-based economic adjusters. As a result, local units, regions, or solid waste districts that do or do not meet diversion standards cannot be identified based on this equation. The results of the calculation cannot help

in determining where or how recycling and source reduction resources should be used across the state.

It may be useful for IDEM to consider using another measurement, either for measuring the state as a whole or for districts individually so that state funding and district efforts can be measured. Further, a review of the diversion rate formula may be in order to determine if error has crept into the generation calculation.

State Solid Waste Management Plan Background. The federal Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) required states to develop solid waste management plans. In P.L. 10 of 1990, the requirement to draft a state solid waste plan entered the state statute. Under IC 13-21-1-1, the IDEM Commissioner must adopt the state solid waste management plan (plan) in its final form and administrative rules for its implementation. The plan is supposed to provide for the 20 years following its adoption including voluntary statewide goals for source reduction, criteria for alternatives to final disposal, general criteria for siting, constructing, operating, closing, and monitoring final disposal facilities, and the criteria to be considered in the adoption of district plans.

Indiana in 1991. Conditions at the time the plan was developed included a shortage of landfill space based on the closing of half of Indiana's permitted landfills in the previous ten years. Additionally, 26 of 92 counties did not have permitted solid waste facilities, and only 11 facilities had scales to weigh tonnage. There were 345 recycling programs or facilities and 42 transfer stations identified in a survey of conditions for the plan.

The Adopted Plan. The plan, adopted in 1991, is comprised of three parts: the Indiana Solid Waste Management Plan Policy Summary, the District Solid Waste Management Plan Format, and the Technical Guide. Priorities are established within the plan to maximize the recovery of useful materials, minimize the negative environmental and public safety impacts, and minimize the amount of waste disposed.

State actions required by the plan include:

1. Reducing the waste stream generated by state agencies.
2. Supporting districts as they pursue their 20-year plans.
3. Coordinating with districts to achieve the state reduction and recycling goals.
4. Identifying and developing markets for recyclables.
5. Developing additional legislation and regulations, as needed, to support state efforts.

According to the plan, "The state will increase technical assistance and interjurisdictional coordination to ensure that local efforts produce statewide benefits." To this end, according to the plan, the state would target support in its action plan to promote comprehensive solid waste management solutions, deal with problem waste, and control the flow of out-of-state waste.

Discussion. The plan appears to be a blueprint for the current operations of IDEM, although the plan has not been revised since its adoption in 1991. The plan sheds light on the resources for solid waste management and recycling when the current programs were put into place, but does not provide a great deal of detail of how the state would achieve the targets and priorities developed by the plan. To the extent that the state action plans have been established in the administrative code, the need to update the state plan appears unnecessary. Additionally, the purpose for revising the plan would be unclear since it developed as a planning document to implement solid waste management programs developed in legislation that were new at that time.

Section 7. State Grant Programs

The Solid Waste Management Fee originally supported the Solid Waste Management Fund (SWMF). However, changes to statute resulted in the Solid Waste Management Fee being divided between IDEM and the Indiana Recycling Promotion and Assistance Fund administered by the Department of Commerce (Commerce). This section reviews the current statutory purposes of the fee and the funds for the grant and loan program operated by IDEM and Commerce.

Background on the Solid Waste Management Fund. IC 13-20-22-2(a) establishes the SWMF to provide money for the following:

1. Programs that provide grants and loans for education, promote recycling and the use of recycled materials, waste reduction, and management of yard waste.
2. Grants to implement household hazardous waste source reduction or recycling projects.
3. Grants for household hazardous waste and conditionally exempting small quantity generator waste collection, recycling, or disposal projects.
4. Expenses of administering the fund are paid from money in the fund.

According to statute, IDEM must adopt policies concerning the award of grants under this section. As a result, IDEM offers Grants for Source Reduction and Recycling Efforts, including education programs grants, and Household Hazardous Waste Recycling Grants.

Background on Household Hazardous Waste Programs. Certain code sections require IDEM to provide financial and technical assistance for household hazardous waste programs. IC 13-20-22-2(a)(2) provides that the SWMF can be used to provide grants to implement household hazardous waste source reduction or recycling projects and IC 13-20-22-2(a)(3) provides that the SWMF can be used to provide grants for household hazardous waste and conditionally exempt small quantity generator waste collection, recycling, or disposal projects. Under IC 13-20-20-1, IDEM must provide financial assistance to units and solid waste management districts through matching grants for projects involving the collection, recycling, or disposal of household hazardous waste and conditionally exempt small quantity generator waste. Grants are funded from the Hazardous Substances Response Trust Fund (if money is available) and the SWMF.

Background on the Indiana Recycling Promotion and Assistance Fund. Among the changes to statute in P.L. 10 of 1990, the Indiana Recycling Promotion and Assistance Fund (IRPAF) was established to “promote and assist recycling throughout Indiana by focusing economic development efforts on businesses and projects involving recycling.” The Indiana Recycling and Energy Development Board (IREDB) can use money in the fund to provide loans to attract new recycling businesses, expand existing businesses, and assist manufacturers to retrofit equipment to use recycled materials or reuse materials. Also, the IREDB may make grants for

research and development projects involving recycling. In addition to gifts and donations, proceeds of loan repayments, and appropriations of the Legislature, the IRPAF may receive funds from the SWMF.

The IRPAF is a special revenue fund, meaning that it has a specific revenue source and expenditures are legally restricted for a specified purpose. The funds are administered by the IREDB, which sets the amount, terms, and interest rates for loans and establishes the criteria for awarding grants and loans according to IC 4-23-5.5-14. A review of the Indiana Administrative Code found no rules promulgated for the IRPAF. General sections concerning the operation of the IREDB were adopted into the administrative code in 1980, but these rules do not specifically address the IRPAF or two other funds also created in 1993 - the Indiana Energy Efficiency Loan Fund and the Indiana Coal Research Grant Fund.

Background on the Solid Waste Management Fee. IC 13-20-22 imposes a fee on the disposal or incineration of solid waste in a final disposal facility in Indiana. For solid waste generated in Indiana and delivered to a final disposal facility in a motor vehicle having a registered gross vehicle weight greater than 9,000 pounds, the fee is \$0.50 per ton. For solid waste generated outside Indiana and delivered to a final disposal facility in a motor vehicle having a registered gross vehicle weight greater than 9,000 pounds, the fee is \$0.50 per ton plus, according to statute, any additional amount imposed by the State Solid Waste Management Board. For solid waste generated inside or outside Indiana and delivered to a final disposal facility in a motor vehicle having a registered gross vehicle weight of not more than 9,000 pounds or in a passenger motor vehicle, the fee is \$0.50 per load.

The State Solid Waste Management Board was required to establish a fee on the disposal or incineration of solid waste generated outside Indiana and disposed of or incinerated in a final disposal facility in Indiana. The fee was to be set at an amount necessary to offset the costs incurred by the state, county, municipality, or township that can be attributed to the importation and presence of the solid waste in Indiana. However, these requirements were never enacted because solid waste is regulated under the interstate commerce provisions of the United States Constitution and a differential fee has been found unconstitutional.

Collection of the Solid Waste Management Fee. The owner or operator of the final disposal facility is responsible for collecting fees and the owners/operators are also required to register with the Department of State Revenue (DOR). Each owner/operator may retain 1% of the fees collected. The remainder of the fees is remitted to the DOR each month on forms provided by DOR.

Final disposal facilities within a county with a consolidated city are exempt from the Solid Waste Management Fee until December 2, 2008.

Final disposal facilities within a county with a consolidated city (Marion County) are exempt from the Solid Waste Management Fee until December 2, 2008. Also, the fee may not be imposed on disposal of solid waste by a person who generated the solid waste and disposed of the waste at a site owned by the person for that purpose. Waste used as alternative daily cover³⁸ is similarly exempt from the fee.

³⁸ At the end of the day, a layer of dirt or alternative daily cover – an approved substitute for dirt- is placed over that cell to reduce vectors and smells.

To register with the DOR, the owner or operator must pay a \$25 registration fee and file a registration form containing information about the registrant and the location of the facilities. Registrants might also be required to file a surety bond of not less than \$2,000 and not more than three months' tax liability as estimated by the DOR. After a hearing, the DOR can cancel a registration if it is found that the entity failed to comply.

Solid Waste Management Fee Distribution. In P.L. 10 of 1990, all revenue from the fee imposed on disposal of solid waste generated in Indiana was allocated to the SWMF and the fee for disposal of waste generated outside Indiana, including any additional fee, was designated for the Hazardous Substances Response Trust Fund (HSRTF). In the original legislation, the IRPAF did not receive any final disposal fee revenue. Later amendments, however, divided the fee among the three funds: IRPAF, SWMF, and HSRTF. The exact division required in statute is in conflict and a more detailed discussion of this issue is provided later.

The distribution of solid waste disposal fee collections is provided in Exhibit 10. The revenues on all waste placed in final disposal in Indiana appear to be distributed to the SWMF until FY 1998, when the revenues were divided nearly equally between the SWMF and the IRPAF.

The revenues on all waste placed in final disposal in Indiana appear to be distributed to the SWMF until FY 1998, when the revenues were divided nearly equally between the SWMF and the IRPAF.

Exhibit 10: Revenues from Solid Waste Tipping Fees

Fiscal Year	SWMF	IRPAF	Total	% Change in Total
1993	\$3,869,100	\$0	\$3,869,100	100.0%
1994	3,416,900	0	3,416,900	-11.7%
1995	3,770,400	0	3,770,400	10.3%
1996	3,848,400	0	3,848,400	2.1%
1997	3,827,400	0	3,827,400	-0.5%
1998	2,491,900	2,087,900	4,579,800	19.7%
1999	2,297,300	2,299,700	4,597,000	0.4%
2000	2,235,800	2,245,300	4,481,100	-2.5%
2001	2,142,300	2,142,300	4,284,600	-4.4%
2002	2,151,600	2,149,500	4,301,100	0.4%

Source: State Auditor's Accounting System.

Solid Waste Management Fund Program

IDEM's Office of Pollution Prevention and Technical Assistance (OPPTA) administers Grants for Source Reduction and Recycling Efforts, including education programs, as well as the Household Hazardous Waste Grants Program. All grants go through a pre-application process intended to strengthen the actual application. Most grants are competitive, and IDEM regional staff are available to assist with the application. Grants are intended to help start or expand source reduction, recycling, education, and household hazardous waste programs. Both Source Reduction and Recycling Efforts and Household Hazardous Waste Grants undergo a review process with an outside review committee.

For Source Reduction and Recycling Efforts, 50% of the grant is provided upfront to implement projects, but the remaining 50% is reimbursed by receipt after expenditures are made. There are two rounds of grants

awarded each year with a maximum funding level set by IDEM for each round.

Source Reduction, Recycling, and Education Program. Prior to 1993, IDEM offered competitive grants to nonprofits, solid waste management districts, and local units of government. In 1993 IDEM modified the program and provided five categories of grant opportunities:

1. Regional cooperative category - competitive regional grants negotiated with IDEM.
2. Model projects category - competitive grants for projects that would serve as models.
3. Traditional projects category - competitive grants for projects that would benefit source reduction and recycling in the community.
4. Equipment purchase category - noncompetitive grants for specific pieces of recycling equipment where a prescriptive formula for need was met.
5. Jumpstart category - noncompetitive grants to SWMDs to provide basic support in various program areas.

Businesses were only eligible for model project grants that implemented innovative source reduction activities. No equipment was directly available to the business through the grants program. IDEM encouraged the use of public-private partnerships where a local unit of government received the grant to fund equipment and then leased the equipment to a private sector company.

P. L. 45 of 1997 provided that IDEM must adopt a policy that provides that no private sector services will be displaced if an equipment grant is awarded and that the economic need of the district must be a consideration in awarding a grant.

In 1996, IDEM proposed eliminating the equipment purchase category. Applicants seeking equipment would apply through the traditional projects category subject to review. P. L. 45 of 1997 provided that IDEM must adopt a policy that provides that:

1. No private sector services will be displaced if an equipment grant is awarded.
2. The economic need of the district must be a consideration in awarding a grant.

Grant categories were subsequently modified. The equipment purchase and jumpstart categories were eliminated, while public education and promotion grants were added in 1999 and school project grants became a separate category in 2001.

School Project Grants provide funding for pre-school, K-12, and college/university-level institutions to start up or expand recycling, source reduction, reuse, buy-recycled, and composting programs. Eligible expenses include the purchase of curricula and equipment, and educational promotion. Grant applications must include administrative support as well as a network of students, teachers, and staff members who would be able to keep the program operational.

Public Education and Promotion (PEP) Grants are available to solid waste management districts annually. Grants are noncompetitive and may be used for school education, public education and promotion, waste reduction in business, and household hazardous waste education. A baseline grant of \$8,000 is provided to each qualifying district, and a population-based adjustment is added to the award.

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Grants Program. The HHW program is funded both by the SWMF and the Hazardous Substances Response Trust Fund (HSRTF). According to information on the IDEM website, from 1996 to 2001, the SWMF funded 25% of the grants awarded under this program. The specific grants funded through the SWMF cannot be separated from those funded by the HSRTF with the information available, however.

Solid waste management districts, counties, municipalities, and townships are eligible to apply for funding, and applications by two or more units of government are encouraged. Businesses, commercial operations, nonprofit organizations, and programs that manage farm operations are not eligible for funding.

Each grant application must include provisions for public education and promotion. Grants awarded may not exceed 50% of total program costs. IDEM pays grantees 75% of the grant on acceptance and 25% after submission of final reports and final expenditures. Expenses eligible for grant reimbursement for the HHW Program include a portion of costs for HHW recycling and disposal, CESQG startup programming, hazardous materials management building, HHW management equipment, HHW management supplies, education and promotion, and other selected operating and project costs.

A committee comprised of representatives from the private sector, solid waste management districts, associations, not-for-profits organizations, and IDEM staff reviews the applications. Accepting the grants commits applicants to developing a proposed plan for a permanent household hazardous waste program.

Funding Goals for Grants for Source Reduction and Recycling Efforts. IDEM priorities for Grants for Source Reduction and Recycling Efforts include pay-as-you-throw programs; new segregated curbside or drop-off recycling programs; new curbside yard waste programs; source reduction, reuse, or buy-recycled programs; problem wastes programs (appliances, construction and demolition, electronics, etc.); school waste reduction projects; school mercury/lead sweeps; media/public education with a call to action; education to reduce open burning or dumping; and recyclable processing efficiencies.³⁹

Funding Goals for HHW Grant Awards. IDEM priorities for HHW grant awards give priority to education programs. Also, innovative approaches to reducing the generation of household hazardous waste or reducing the quantity of household hazardous wastes for disposal are given priority over programs that emphasize proper collection and disposal.

³⁹Information taken from website on May 7, 2003.

Measurements - Revenues and Grant Expenditures. IDEM has identified the financial position of the State Solid Waste Management Fund as outlined in Exhibit 11 below. The amount of awards granted but not yet paid is reflected in grant obligations identified by IDEM. According to IDEM, instead of encumbering funds within the dedicated fund through the State Auditor's accounting system, they track the grant obligations, revert the funds to the Solid Waste Management Fund, and request augmentation from the reverted funds by the State Budget Agency, if necessary.

Exhibit 11: State Solid Waste Management Fund As of June 2002

Total Assets as of June 30, 2002:	\$3,538,462
Encumbrances	\$0
Fund Balance	\$3,538,462
Grant Obligations Identified by IDEM	\$1,395,062
Funds Available	\$2,143,400

Reversions to the State Solid Waste Management Fund from FY 1998 to FY 2002, identified in Exhibit 12, reflect the difference between appropriations and actual expenditures in the Fund. According to information received from IDEM, the reversions reflect the 50% of the awards granted that reimburse actual expenditures. Generally, expenditures may be reimbursed up to two years after awards are made.

Exhibit 12: Solid Waste Management Fund Reversions

Fiscal Year	Reversion
1998	\$974,635
1999	702,209
2000	922,361
2001	232,431
2002	954,716

Exhibit 13 provides a comparison of revenue deposited in the State Solid Waste Management Fund with grants awarded from the fund. The use of the fund was slow during the initial years. During recent years requests for funding have exceeded the resources available in the fund according to IDEM.

Exhibit 13: Comparison of Solid Waste Management Fee Revenue and Grants Awarded from FY 1998 to FY 2002

Fiscal Year	Solid Waste Management Fee Revenue	Grants Awarded	Revenue Minus Grants Awarded
1998	\$2,491,900	\$3,038,831	\$(580,671)
1999	2,297,300	3,197,887	78,122
2000	2,235,800	1,848,167	168,154
2001	2,142,300	1,567,676	(386,388)
2002	2,151,600	1,795,686	322,668

Source: Solid Waste Management Fee Revenues – State Auditor’s Accounting System, Grants Awarded – IDEM.

The average grant over the history of the program is about \$20,600.

Measurements: Grants for Source Reduction and Recycling Efforts.

Since 1991, the Grants for Source Reduction and Recycling Efforts and Household Hazardous Waste Grants have provided over \$20 million for over 1,000 solid waste reduction projects, seen in Exhibit 14. (Descriptions of grants funded by the SWMF from 1991 through 2002 are listed in Appendix IV.) The average grant over the history of the program is about \$20,600. The majority of the grants have gone to solid waste management districts (54.9%) and to cities and towns (32.4%).

Exhibit 14: Grants Funded by the SWMF Fiscal Years 1991 to 2002

Fiscal Year	SWMD	NonProfit	Municipality	Business	Total	Number of Grants
1991	\$0	\$353,660	\$254,340	\$0	\$290,000	36
1992	241,450	84,500	346,630	0	672,580	38
1993	399,813	103,137	310,325	0	813,275	30
1994	1,503,347	54,500	295,098	0	1,852,945	135
1995	1,243,877	77,928	761,666	0	2,083,471	93
1996	1,144,295	600,575	593,027	0	2,337,897	117
1997	1,441,049	511,661	390,750	9,300	2,352,760	105
1998	1,395,946	492,720	1,150,165	0	3,038,831	111
1999	1,643,162	228,330	1,326,395	0	3,197,887	136
2000	1,076,226	298,600	473,341	0	1,848,167	74
2001	776,356	209,516	581,804	0	1,567,676	94
2002	1,135,006	69,800	590,880	0	1,795,686	88
TOTAL	\$12,000,527	\$2,766,927	\$7,074,421	\$9,300	\$21,851,175	1,057
PERCENT	54.9%	12.7%	32.4%	0.0%	100.0%	

Other Measurements. Exhibit 15 shows the awards by population size based on award information provided by IDEM and population information from the 2000 U.S. Census. Based on these data, the category with population between 10,001 and 50,000 residents has received the most grants based on value. On average, solid waste management districts have

populations of about 100,000. This may indicate that awards are going to smaller solid waste districts or that awards are higher for smaller entities.⁴⁰

Exhibit 15: Grants for Source Reduction and Recycling Efforts by Population Size

Population Size	Grant Awards	Percentage	Cumulative
<1,000	\$259,033	1.2%	
1,001 - 5,000	959,250	4.6%	5.8%
5,001 - 10,000	1,009,620	4.8%	10.6%
10,001 - 50,000	6,444,169	30.7%	41.3%
50,001 - 100,000	2,453,480	11.7%	53.0%
100,001 - 200,000	4,171,190	19.9%	72.9%
200,001 - 400,000	1,542,090	7.3%	80.2%
>400,000	1,003,701	4.8%	85.0%
>700,000	56,386	0.3%	85.3%
Indeterminable	3,094,531	14.7%	100.00%
TOTAL AWARDS	\$20,993,448	100.0%	
Note: The difference in the total amount awarded between Exhibit 14 and Exhibit 15 reflect a difference in the date that information was provided by IDEM.			

Household Hazardous Waste Program Grants Awarded. For FY 2002, 13 entities applied for grants, and in FY 2003 IDEM received \$404,540 in requests. In FY 2002, nine entities received grants totaling \$398,902, and a total of \$380,000 will be made available for projects in FY 2003. Exhibit 16 shows the amount of HHW recycling project grants funded with the State Solid Waste Management Fund contrasted with the HHW projects funded by HSRTF.

Exhibit 16: Household Hazardous Waste Grant Programs Funding

Calendar Year	SSWMF	HSRTF
1996	\$165,076	\$336,390
1997	70,086	115,175
1998	123,921	424,643
1999	130,350	76,650
2000	0	547,427
2001	140,992	398,902
TOTAL	\$630,425	\$1,899,187
Source: IDEM website - http://www.in.gov/idem/oppta/hhw/grants/fundchart.pdf		

Discussion of the Grants. According to IC 13-14-1-10, IDEM must encourage and assist units of local government to develop programs and facilities for solid waste management. Additionally, under IC 13-20-20-1, the

⁴⁰ Marion County generally is considered ineligible for grants because they are exempt from the Solid Waste Management Fee. However, the City of Indianapolis and organizations serving Indianapolis have received grants.

units and districts may join in any combination to apply for Household Hazardous Waste Grants. As seen in Exhibit 14, IDEM has provided grants directly to local units and other community-based organizations. This method of fund distribution is consistent with the statutory requirements. However, to the extent that solid waste management districts are required to provide solid waste plans for the areas incorporating local units and served by the community-based organizations, perhaps alternative means of fund distribution that included the involvement of districts would provide more continuity in district-wide efforts to reduce waste disposal and increase recycling.

Future of the Solid Waste Management Fund. Approximately \$700,000 will be available annually through March 2005 for recycling grants. These grants will be available to governmental units, solid waste management districts, schools, and nonprofit entities. **Public Education and Promotion (PEP) Grants** for solid waste management districts would provide \$600,000 for both 2003 and 2004. Grant funding available from the SWMF for FY 2004 for all grant categories equals \$1,300,000.⁴¹

Exhibit 17: Appropriated Revenues and Expenditures from the Solid Waste Management Fund from FY 2001 to FY 2005

Account Number Appropriation Name		Uses	Actual		Estimated	Appropriations	
			FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
2530 199000	STATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT-TRANSFERRED*	Transfers to IDEM Divisions for Administrative Costs	\$346,790	\$339,174	\$339,174	\$427,788	\$427,788
		<u>Expenditures:</u>					
2530 149500	STATE SOLID WASTE GRANTS MANAGEMENT	Personnel Services	\$335,390	\$258,295	\$235,867	\$236,987	\$236,987
		Grants	1,886,074	1,951,796	2,570,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
		Operating	113,151	34,446	342,570	72,630	72,630
		TOTAL	\$2,334,615	\$2,244,537	\$3,148,437	\$1,609,617	\$1,609,617
		Staff	4	4	4	4	4
<u>Revenue:</u>	Dedicated		\$2,334,615	\$1,661,403	\$1,661,403	\$1,609,617	\$1,609,617
	Transferred**		0	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	0
	TOTAL APPROPRIATION		\$2,334,615	\$3,161,403	\$3,161,403	\$1,609,617	\$1,609,617
*from IDEM 2530/149500							
**from Commerce's account 2580/126200, the Indiana Recycling Promotion and Assistance Program							

⁴¹ For Household Hazardous Waste Grant, IDEM indicated that a total of \$435,000 is available for both FY 2003 and FY 2004 from the Hazardous Substances Response Trust Fund.

Exhibit 17 outlines the appropriations and expenditures for the fund for the past biennium as well as for the future biennium. A portion of the fund is used to finance the State Solid Waste Management Fund's administrative expenses in the following accounts: Environmental Management Operating, Northwest Regional Office, Northern Regional Office, Southwest Regional Office, Legal Affairs, Enforcement, Investigations, Planning and Assessment, Media and Communications, and Public Policy and Planning. Funding for administrative costs in other divisions will increase from \$339,174 in FY 2002 and FY 2003 to \$427,778 in FY 2004 and FY 2005. At the same time, expenditures for grants will decrease from \$2,570,000 in FY 2002 and FY 2003 to \$1,300,000 in FY 2004 and FY 2005, because the transfer of \$1,500,000 received from the Department of Commerce in FY 2002 and FY 2003 will not occur in FY 2004 or FY 2005.

Indiana Recycling Promotion and Assistance Fund Program

The Department of Commerce, Energy Policy Division (EPD)⁴², provides administrative support services to the IREDB. Since 1990, the EPD has offered a single loan from the IRPAF. However, in FY 2000, the EPD expanded the loans and grants creating the six different programs described below:

1. Recycling Promotion and Assistance Fund Loan

Target: Indiana manufacturing and commercial businesses

Program: Interest-free loan to assist new and expanding businesses to purchase equipment for use in manufacture of recycled-content products or feedstocks.

Maximum Award: \$500,000

2. \$1 Million RPAF Attraction Loan

Target: Existing recycled-content product manufacturers

Program: Interest-free loan to assist successful manufacturers to locate or expand in Indiana.

Maximum Award: \$1,000,000

3. Innovations Grant

Target: Indiana manufacturing and commercial businesses

Program: Grant to assist businesses to research, develop, or test new methods that will use recyclables, reduce waste, or increase reuse and recycling.

Maximum Award: \$100,000

⁴² Subsequent to the drafting of this report, the EPD was reorganized into the Energy and Recycling Office (ERO).

4. Recycled Product Marketing Grant

Target: Indiana businesses making recycled-content products

Program: Grant to assist development and implementation of marketing plans of recycled-content products.

Maximum Award: \$30,000

5. Three R's Assessment Grant

Target: Indiana businesses

Program: Grant to identify waste reduction and increase recycling or reuse with an existing business.

Maximum Award: \$6,000

6. Recycled Product Purchasing Grant

Target: Local government entities

Program: Grant to assist with the purchase of recycled-content products.

Maximum Award: \$5,000

Note: All loans and grants provide funding up to 50% of the project's eligible costs.

The EPD staff provides information to potential applicants for loans and grants through trade shows, marketing packets, and website information. The applicant provides a preliminary proposal, or brief description of the project, which is reviewed by the EPD staff, including the program manager and engineer, for applicability to the loan or grant program and feasibility. After this preliminary review, a project may progress to the full application process and then final review. In the full application process, the projects are measured against the guidelines of the funding program, and a third party, the Indiana Development Finance Authority, assesses the financial viability. Applicants have an opportunity to respond to questions about their projects with staff before the project is presented to the IREDB. A packet of information including technical details, full financials, and staff recommendations is submitted to the IREDB for final approval.

On an annual basis, the IREDB awards the amount received in revenue as grants and loans. According to EPD staff, in the beginning of the program, loans were undertaken for projects that had greater risk. In addition to the staff at that time recommending riskier projects, businesses reusing or recycling materials were limited in financing alternatives because banks were reluctant to deal with companies using "garbage". As a result, many more projects were awarded loans than received funds, and a number of projects defaulted on their loans.

Under current practice, projects approved must have commitments for the required matching funds, and within a year of receiving approval for a loan or grant, a contract is drawn between the IREDB and the business or public entity. The business or public entity purchases equipment or supplies stipulated in the contract and receives reimbursement of up to 50% of the cost. The maximum reimbursement is determined by the program rules.

If a project fails to meet the one-year timeline it may be cancelled. Also, a project may be cancelled if the company is no longer able to provide a matching contribution. The IREDB reviews projects exceeding the timeline to determine if the project still meets the loan guidelines for approval.

A loan repayment schedule is prepared for quarterly payments over a seven-year period, and repayment begins about six months after the contract date. Under recent changes to the program, payments more than 45 days overdue are turned over to the Attorney General's Office for collection. Approved projects submit reports quarterly and annually to EPD and are monitored with onsite visits.

Program Goals. As discussed above, the goal of the IRPAF is set in statute to "promote and assist recycling throughout Indiana by focusing economic development efforts on businesses and projects involving recycling." The EPD uses several measurements to determine the success of the program, including landfill diversion as a result of the projects, numbers of jobs created, amount of private investment leveraged, and energy savings realized.

Measurements. EPD reports that in FY 2001 and FY 2002, IRPAF loan projects approved were estimated to divert 56,000 tons of material from disposal, save over 5.5 million Btu, create 87 new jobs, and leverage \$8.8 million in private investments. The actual results of the programs have not been assembled in a unified report, according to the EPD.

A review of the accounting records for IRPAF from FY 1993 to FY 2002 found that the value of the assets in the IRPAF, including both cash and the balance of the loans outstanding, had increased 200.3%. On average, since FY 1993, the value of the loans outstanding represent about 30% of the value of total assets and cash represented about 70%. As seen in Exhibit 18, loans outstanding have increased from \$540,550 in FY 1993 to \$4,553,086 in FY 2002, or 742.3%, outpacing the cash growth of 113.9%. In recent years, however, cash transfers to other funds have lowered the amount of cash in IRPAF.

Exhibit 18: Recycling Promotion and Assistance Fund Assets

Fiscal Year	Cash	Loans Outstanding	Total Assets*	Loans/ Total Assets
1993	\$3,389,642	\$540,550	\$3,930,192	13.8%
1994	4,030,103	1,555,201	5,585,304	27.8%
1995	3,750,028	2,342,000	6,092,028	38.4%
1996	2,955,795	3,119,561	6,075,356	51.3%
1997	7,303,710	4,056,424	11,360,134	35.7%
1998	10,186,473	4,377,571	14,564,044	30.1%
1999	12,083,651	4,105,908	16,189,559	25.4%
2000	14,666,593	3,777,027	18,443,620	20.5%
2001	16,755,203	3,630,086	20,385,289	17.8%
2002	7,250,244	4,553,086	11,803,330	38.6%
% CHANGE	113.9%	742.3%	200.3%	
*Cash plus Loans Outstanding				
Source: State Auditor's Accounting System				

In the P.L. 291 of 2001, the appropriations bill for FY 2002 and 2003, \$1.5 million a year were transferred out of the IRPAF to the SWMF, for a total transfer of \$3 million. Additionally, the State Board of Finance transferred \$9.0 million from the IRPAF to the State General Fund at the end of FY 2002. If these transfers had not been made, assets would have totaled \$22.3 million in FY 2002, an increase over 1993 of 467%, and loans outstanding would have been 20.4% of the IRPAF total assets in FY 2002.

On an average annual basis, loans and grants combined represent 16.7% of the cash available at year-end, as seen in Exhibit 19. To the extent that funds are available for loans and grants but not used, the amount loaned and granted appears to be low.⁴³

Exhibit 19: Loans and Grants from the Recycling Promotion and Assistance Fund

Fiscal Year	Loans	Grants	Total	% of available cash
1993	\$282,300	\$0	\$282,300	8.3%
1994	1,184,250	0	1,184,250	29.4%
1995	1,081,300	222,625	1,303,925	34.8%
1996	1,078,460	0	1,078,460	36.5%
1997	1,283,847	0	1,283,847	17.6%
1998	794,752	0	794,752	7.8%
1999	1,089,860	0	1,089,860	9.0%
2000	183,628	0	183,628	1.3%
2001	216,450	20,550	237,000	1.4%
2002	1,434,502	117,224	1,551,726	21.4%
TOTAL/AVERAGE	\$8,629,349	\$360,399	\$8,989,748	16.7%
Source: State Auditor's Accounting System				

⁴³ No benchmarks for the appropriate amount of funds that should be lent have been found, nor have comparisons to other state programs been made.

Review of Loan Status. The status of the IRPAF loans as of December 2002 is presented in Exhibit 20. According to information provided by the EPD, 34.4% of the loans awarded are cancelled either by the EPD or by the recipient for various reasons. These cancelled loans represent 38.1% of the value of all the funds awarded. The next largest category is the loans that are ready for repayment, where the project has been completed and the first repayment period has not yet commenced. In the 12-year history of the IRPAF, 61 loans were granted, 10 loans have been repaid in full, and 7 loans are either in default or have been sent to the Attorney General for collection.

Exhibit 20: Status of IRPAF Loans as of December 2002

Status	Number	Percentage	Value ^a	Percentage
Cancelled	21	34.4%	\$8,470,560	38.1%
Ready to Repay	11	18.0%	4,559,880	20.6%
Paid in Full	10	16.4%	2,865,866	12.9%
Repaying	9	14.8%	2,521,345	11.3%
Collections/Sent to AG	7	11.5%	2,532,430	11.4%
Extended	3	4.9%	1,268,168	5.7%
TOTAL	61	100.0%	\$22,218,249	100.0%
^a The award value of the loan is shown. The loan's current value may be less.				
Source: ERP				

To the extent that cancelled loans represent about 40% of the funds awarded, the funds are being obligated but not used. If the number of cancelled projects were reduced, assuming that there are additional projects available to fund, more projects could receive funding overall. Variables that could affect the cancellation include the stage in the project at which the application is considered and whether requirements for outside funding prior to applying for state financing are in place. Although changing the amount of time between awarding a loan and signing a contract could effectively increase the default or collections rate, reducing this time period could increase the number of awards that become completed projects. EPD reports changing loan award practices to reduce cancellation rates and reduce defaults.

For economic development projects, risky projects are often undertaken because business processes are unproven and products are not well established. In order to have large payouts in terms of developing new industries or creating new employment, high default rates may be expected.

Comparison to Other States. A survey of other states uncovered loan programs similar to the IRPAF. Details of a few of the programs were provided through telephone conversations with program managers. Of the programs surveyed, states did not offer as much money per loan as Indiana does. In most cases, a match of at least 50% is required. Also, programs did experience default rates, although the exact rate for several states could not be quantified.

Iowa. The Iowa Solid Waste Alternatives Program (SWAP) provides loans to public and private entities, including businesses that reduce the amount of solid waste generated and placed in Iowa landfills. SWAP loans are made to businesses for recycling market development projects. Three types of loans are made under SWAP: (1) forgivable loans, (2) zero-interest loans, or (3) loans with a 3% interest rate. Under SWAP, the first \$20,000 of a loan is eligible as a forgivable loan. An additional \$150,000 may be loaned at zero

interest, and loan proceeds in excess of \$170,000 carry a 3% interest rate. The program requires at least a 50% match on the total project cost by the applicant. Loan proceeds are released to recipients on a reimbursement basis. A total of 76 SWAP loans were issued from 1995 to 2002, 49 of which were loans to private, for-profit businesses. The program reports 11 loans currently in default, all of which were granted to private, for-profit businesses. Thus the default rate for all loans was about 14%, but only about 11% of the funds were loaned through SWAP. The default rate for loans to business is about 22.5% in terms of the number of defaulted loans and almost 24.0% in terms of the value of the loans.

Minnesota. In Minnesota, financial assistance relating to market development projects is provided in the form of grants. However, there is a new(er) Environmental Assistance Loan Program that provides loan assistance to small- and medium-sized businesses. The loans are for machinery and equipment acquisitions deemed to accelerate the application of waste and pollution prevention and other environmental technologies. The loans are zero-interest loans. The maximum allowable loan amount is \$100,000. The program requires a 100% match with a loan from a participating lending institution at the prevailing market interest rate. In practice, maximum loan amounts are around \$30,000 due to limited funding of the program – about \$200,000 is available for the loan program.

Wisconsin. Wisconsin provides loans for equipment acquisitions and working capital related to recycling market development projects. These loans are made under the Recycling Technology Assistance (RTA) Program and the Recycling Loan (REC) Program. Both programs are subject to dollar-amount maximums as well as matching requirements. The maximum loan under the RTA Program is \$250,000, while the maximum loan under the REC Program is \$750,000. The minimum match is 25%, but in practice the match has been higher than 25%. Loan proceeds are paid to the recipient on a reimbursement basis to ensure that the: (1) loan proceeds are used for the approved purpose; and (2) proceeds from private financing commitments have been used to fund the project. Reportedly, the cancellation rate for loans under the REC Program has historically been about 10%-15%. The default rate on RTA Program loans is reportedly very high because they are very risky, initial-stage projects. The recycling market development programs are likely to be eliminated on July 1, 2003, under the upcoming budget.

Waste Tire Management Fund

The Waste Tire Management Fund (WTMF) provides for the removal and remediation of improperly disposed tires, as well as grants to entities involved in reuse of waste tires. However, changes to statute have made the distribution of fees within the fund unclear. The statutory requirements, as well as the uses of the fund, are explored in this section.

Statutory Background. Under IC 13-20-13-7, a \$0.25 fee is imposed on each new tire that is sold at retail or each new tire mounted on a new vehicle sold at retail. According to statute, the fees from new tire and vehicle sales are remitted to DOR by vendors and distributed by DOR to IDEM and Commerce.

According to IC 13-20-13-8, 35% of the money in the WTMF goes to IDEM to assist in removal and disposal of waste tires, to operate a waste tire education program, and to provide for administrative expenses. The

remaining 65% of the money deposited in the fund goes to assist Commerce in providing grants and loans to persons involved in waste tire management activities and to pay administration expenses. According to the statute certain exceptions to the distribution apply.

IC 13-20-13-8(d)(2) states that the \$0.25 fee would go only to the IDEM. P.L. 93 of 1998 added the following language to IC 13-20-13-8(d)(2):

All money deposited in the fund under this subdivision may be used by the department for waste reduction, recycling, removal, or remediation projects.

IDEM, Commerce, and the State Budget Agency agree that this amendment allows IDEM to administer all of the money in the Fund.

Modus Operandi. Two divisions within IDEM administer programs from the funds in the WTMF: the Office of Land Quality (OLQ) and the Office of Pollution Prevention and Technical Assistance (OPPTA). OLQ uses the WTMF to remediate waste tire sites. OLQ maintains master agreements with contractors who provide general waste tire cleanup. When a large site is uncovered, contractors with a master agreement may bid for the cleanup of the site. The contractor with the winning bid is given a specific contract for cleanup of the specific site.

IDEM through inspection and through receipt of complaints identifies known waste tire cleanup sites. In some cases, waste tires and hazardous waste may both be involved. In these cases, the site cleanup may draw from several different funds with the cost for each type of waste cleanup apportioned among the funds.

Waste tires may be shredded and used for playground surfacing or other ground cover, or they may be used as feedstock in a manufacturing process.⁴⁴ In addition, IDEM has approved shredded tires as alternative daily cover for landfills, allowing waste tires to be placed in landfills without incurring tipping fees to dispose of the material. Although this is not considered reuse of the materials, according to IDEM, the regulation provides an outlet for safe, inexpensive tire cleanup.

OPPTA has only recently become involved with providing grants through the WTMF since IDEM, Commerce, and the Budget Agency have agreed that IDEM should administer all funds in the WTMF. As a result, 2003 is the first year that OPPTA has provided grants for waste tire management.

The new Scrap Tire Grants are available in four categories:

- Recycled Product Procurement
- Civil Engineering Field Reuse
- Recreational Field Reuse
- Research and Development

The grants will be available to businesses, schools, local units, and nonprofits and will reimburse 50% of approved invoiced expenses.

⁴⁴ Commerce has funded a company that makes mud flaps for trucks from waste tires.

Prior to IDEM administering all of the funds in the WTMF, Commerce provided grants from the WTMF. These grants were primarily awarded for playground operators to purchase tire mulch for resurfacing.

IDEM estimates that about 6.0 million waste tires are generated each year.

Goals. The goal of the fund is to provide for tire cleanup and to stimulate reuse of tires. IDEM estimates that about 6.0 million waste tires are generated each year. Whole waste tires are banned from landfills, and improperly disposed tires are inflammable and good breeding grounds for mosquitoes. According to the *2002 State of the Environment Report*⁴⁵, IDEM has identified 5.0 million improperly disposed tires.

Measurements. A review of the revenues and expenditures of the WTMF recorded in the state auditor's accounting system indicates that DOR distributes funds to an account controlled by Commerce, rather than splitting the money as indicated by statute or providing funds to IDEM based on the interpretation of statute that all funds in WTMF are administered by IDEM. Exhibit 21 shows revenue and expenditure data taken from the state auditor's accounting system. On average from FY 1996 to FY 2001, 11% of the revenues received went to grants and 29% was used for cleanup. Not seen in Exhibit 21, the State Board of Finance transferred \$3.5 million from the balance of the WTMF in FY 2002 to the State General Fund.

Exhibit 21: Revenues and Expenditures of the Waste Tire Management Fund

Fiscal Year	Fee Revenue	Grants (Commerce)	Cleanup (IDEM)
1994	\$869,249		
1995	1,304,130		
1996	1,266,661	\$100,000	\$600,303
1997	1,333,185	108,686	75,995
1998	1,253,621	233,722	140,664
1999	1,963,766	278,851	156,536
2000	3,203,568	110,442	1,195,485
2001	911,779	96,266	580,494
2002	613,831	0	1,424,056
Note: Variations in Waste Tire Management Fee revenue have been attributed to taxpayer errors on the tax form. The Department of Revenue reports changing the form in an attempt to improve reporting.			
Source: State Auditor's Accounting System			

The costs of cleanup per site and per tire appear to vary widely.

The number of waste cleanup sites and approximate number of tires per site were obtained from the *2002 State of the Environment Report*. The cost per site for cleanup was calculated using the expenditures from the accounting system. As seen in Exhibit 22, the cost of cleanup per site and per tire varies widely. This analysis suggests that even if all improperly disposed waste tires were known, the cost to properly dispose of those tires is likely to be site-specific.

⁴⁵ <http://www.in.gov/idem/soe2002/land/tires.html>

Exhibit 22: Estimated Cleanup Costs

Year	Number of Sites	Approximate Number of Tires	Estimated Cost per Site	Estimated Cost per Tire
1997	24	1,750,000	\$25,000	\$0.34
1998	15	750,000	5,100	0.10
1999	12	750,000	11,700	0.19
2000	9	2,250,000	132,800	0.53
2001	3	1,550,000	193,500	0.37

Source: 2002 State of the Environment Report

Recommendations. There are no data available to directly measure the effect of the grant and loan programs offered by the state. If one assumes that these award programs were established or amended to support the state waste reduction goals, given that the state as a whole has not reached its goals, the programs have not been effective. But this broad and general statement does not consider the individual programs that may be effective in bringing recycling, recycling education, composting, or household hazardous waste reduction to local communities. Collection of information on the amount of waste recycled would support evaluation of these programs.⁴⁶

Additionally, the criteria for funding recycling programs have become unclear as the code is amended and through the rulings of the courts. Because these sections provide funding sources for recycling assistance programs or distribute funding to more than one recycling assistance program, clarification through repeal of certain code sections or further amendment of these sections may be useful. The sections which may need clarification are presented below.

Solid Waste Management Fee. IC 13-20-22-1(b)(2)(B) allows the State Solid Waste Management Board (Board) to adopt rules that would establish and impose an additional fee on the final disposal of solid waste generated outside of Indiana. IC 13-20-22-1(d) provides that these additional fees are deposited in the Hazardous Substances Response Trust Fund, except for any revenue that the Board finds is necessary to offset costs incurred by counties, municipalities, and townships. The cost offset amount is distributed to solid waste management districts pro rata on the basis of district population.

⁴⁶ EPD reports having information on the projects it funds, but indicates that the data have not been assembled in a unified report.

Solid Waste Management Fee Statute Reference Guide		
Fee Rates	IC 13-20-22-1(b)(1)	Disposal fee on waste generated in Indiana - delivered in vehicle with weight >9,000 lbs. - \$0.50 per ton
	IC 13-20-22-1(b)(2)(A)	Disposal fee on waste generated outside Indiana - delivered in vehicle with weight >9,000 lbs. - \$0.50 per ton
	IC 13-20-22-1(b)(2)(B)	Additional disposal fee for waste generated outside Indiana - delivered in a vehicle with weight >9,000 lbs - SWM Board adopts rules
Revenue Allocation	IC 13-20-22-1(d)	Allocation of fees collected - SWMF for revenue from fees under (b)(1) and (b)(2)(A) - HSRTF for revenue from fees collected under (b)(2)(B) - pro rata distribution to SWMDs for revenues from fees collected under (b)(2)(B) for any part of the revenue that the board finds is necessary to offset costs incurred by counties, municipalities, and townships
	IC 13-20-22-1(c)	SWM Board rules to establish and impose a fee on waste generated outside Indiana - fee shall offset the costs incurred by the state or a county, municipality, or township that can be attributed to the importation of the solid waste into Indiana and the presence of the solid waste in Indiana.
	IC 13-20-22-12	Monthly distribution by Department of State Revenue - not less than 50% of revenue from fees under 1(b)(1) to IRPAF - not more than 50% of revenue from fees under 1(b)(1) to SWMF - revenue from fees under 1(b)(2) to HSRTF

In the case of *Government Suppliers Consolidating Services, Inc. v. Bayh*, the U.S. 7th Circuit Court of Appeals found that a challenge brought by brokers of municipal solid waste to Indiana statutes imposing additional disposal fees for waste originating outside the state violated the commerce clause of the United States Constitution.⁴⁷ To the extent that sections of the

⁴⁷ It is currently understood that IC 13-20-22-1(b)(2)(A) is not void by this ruling because the fee imposed in this section on waste generated outside the state is in parity to the fee imposed in IC 13-20-22-1(b)(1) for waste generated in Indiana.

state law are void as a result of the ruling, repeal of these sections would make interpretation of the statute easier.

Additionally, because the differential fee for out-of-state generated waste was determined to be unconstitutional, the Solid Waste Management Board did not adopt rules under IC 13-20-22-1(b)(2)(B) and IC 13-20-22-1(c) to assess additional amounts. Consequently, no fee revenue from this provision is collected or deposited in the Hazardous Substances Response Trust Fund nor distributed to solid waste management districts to offset costs incurred. Repeal of these sections would eliminate confusion over the source of funds for the Hazardous Substances Response Trust Fund and solid waste management districts, and the Solid Waste Management Board would be in compliance with the law.⁴⁸

Solid Waste Management Fee Distribution. IC 13-20-22-12 states:

Each month the department of state revenue shall deposit the following:

- (1) Not less than fifty percent (50%) of the revenue from the fee imposed under section 1(b)(1) of this chapter into the Indiana recycling promotion and assistance fund established in IC 4-23-5.5-14.
- (2) Not more than fifty percent (50%) of the revenue from the fee imposed under section 1(b)(1) of this chapter into the [solid waste management] fund.
- (3) The revenue from the fee imposed under section 1(b)(2) of this chapter into the hazardous substance response trust fund established by IC 13-25-4-1.

This section suggests that fees from solid waste generated in Indiana are divided between the SWMF and the IRPAF, and that the \$0.50 fee and any additional fees imposed by the Solid Waste Management Board on solid waste generated outside Indiana are allocated to the HSRTF.

IC 13-20-22-1(d), on the other hand, appears to indicate that the fees collected under IC 13-20-22-1(b)(2)(A) are deposited in the SWMF and that the fees collected under IC 13-20-22-1(b)(2)(B) are deposited in the HSRTF. Thus, IC 13-20-22-1(d) and IC 13-20-22-12 appear to be in conflict with respect to the distribution of the \$0.50 a ton solid waste management fee on waste generated outside of Indiana.

Based on the *Monthly Report of Net Tax Collections*, it appears that DOR has not been depositing fees in the HSRTF, suggesting that they have implemented the language in IC 13-20-22-1(d). If DOR had implemented the language in IC 13-20-22-12, the HSRTF would have received an estimated \$824,300 in CY 2001, based on the amount of waste received from out of state as reported in the *Solid Waste Report* and less the 1% collection allowance. Distribution of the Solid Waste Management Fee to HSRTF would

⁴⁸In the same case that found the differential solid waste management fee unconstitutional, parts of IC 13-20-4 were found in conflict as well. IC 13-20-4 requires IDEM to operate a municipal waste collection and transportation vehicle registration program with the following fees: \$100 to issue or renew a vehicle registration; \$1.50 per vehicle for vehicle identification stickers; and \$0.50 for a municipal waste transportation manifest. Although IDEM does not collect the fees, it continues to operate the manifest program.

decrease the amount available for both the SWMF and the IRPAF. Clarification of these conflicting sections could assist in the application of the law.

Application of Solid Waste Management Fee. It appears that the Solid Waste Management Fee has been applied only to waste entering municipal solid waste landfills. IC 13-20-22-1(b) states "A fee is imposed on the disposal or incineration of solid waste in a final disposal facility in Indiana." The definition of solid waste for purposes of this section, found in IC 13-11-2-205, includes all waste except hazardous and infectious waste. To the extent that the statute applies the fee to solid waste, not just waste entering a municipal solid waste landfill, it is possible that the Solid Waste Management Fee could apply to other types of landfills, specifically construction and demolition landfills. Exhibit 23 shows the estimated foregone revenues for the fee applied to Construction and Demolition Sites.

Exhibit 23: Actual and Estimated Revenues from the Solid Waste Management Fee

Year	SWMF and IRPAF Revenues	Estimated Revenue from Construction and Demolition Sites
1993	\$3,869,100	\$72,513
1994	3,416,900	77,575
1995	3,770,400	71,663
1996	3,848,400	105,164
1997	3,827,400	92,924
1998	4,579,800	96,883
1999	4,597,000	113,360
2000	4,481,100	72,535
2001	4,284,600	63,202

Source: SWMF and IRPAF Revenues – State Auditor’s Accounting System, Revenues from Construction and Demolition Sites – estimated.

DOR and IDEM, together, may wish to undertake clarification of the application of the Solid Waste Management Fee, or clarification of the statute by the General Assembly could improve the application of the law.

Division of the Solid Waste Management Fee. The FY 2002 cash balance for the SWMF is reported as \$2.1 million (Exhibit 11). The cash balance for the IRPAF in FY 2002, after a \$9.0 million transfer to the State General Fund and two \$1.5 million transfers to the SWMF, is reported as \$7.3 million (Exhibit 18). However, the Solid Waste Management Fee is divided between the two funds. To the extent that SWMF and IRPAF both support a different part of the recycling equation (recyclables collection and source reduction, and reuse and recycling uses, respectively) the distribution of the Solid Waste Management Fee, as provided by statute, is reasonable. To the extent that SWMF appears to have fewer funds available and the IRPAF appears to have a cash reserve, perhaps the division of funds is inefficient. The question then becomes what level of support does the state give each program. This question can be answered either as a matter of policy or as a matter of project opportunity.

It could be said that the current division of the Solid Waste Management Fee in statute is a policy answer to the question of resource allocation. Based on the low commodity price for recycled materials, developing markets and uses

for recyclables is important to encourage recycling. The policy, then, places equal weight on business and manufacturing development as on collection of recyclables and source reduction education.

If the project opportunity approach were taken, for example, the Solid Waste Management Fee could be held in a single fund and IDEM and Commerce could come together each year to determine funding priorities based on the projects available to fund for that year. This approach would require much more interagency coordination and additional policy guidance from the Legislature concerning the use of funds and type of project to undertake.

The General Assembly may wish to review the current division of the Solid Waste Management Fee to determine if the division of the fee is the most effective use of the funds.

Waste Tire Management Fee Distribution. IC 13-20-13-8 states⁴⁹:

(a) Except as provided in subsection (d)(2), (d)(3), (d)(6), and (d)(7) the waste tire management fund is established for the following purposes:

(1) Thirty-five percent (35%) of the money deposited in the fund each year shall be used to assist the department:

(A) in the removal and disposal of waste tires from sites where the waste tires have been disposed of improperly;

(B) in operating the waste tire education program under section 15 of this chapter; and

(C) to pay the expenses of administering the programs described in clause (B).

(2) Sixty-five percent (65%) of the money deposited in the fund each year shall be used to assist the department of commerce:

(A) in providing grants and loans to persons involved in waste tire management activities under section 9 of this chapter; and

(B) to pay the expenses of administering the programs described in clause (A).

(b) The expenses of administering the fund shall be paid from money in the fund.

(c) Money in the fund at the end of a state fiscal year does not revert to the state general fund.

(d) Sources of money for the fund are the following:

(1) Fees paid under section 4(a)(6) of this chapter and IC 13-20-14-5(e).

(2) Fees collected under section 7 of this chapter. All money deposited in the fund under this subdivision may be used by the department for waste reduction, recycling, removal, or remediation projects.

(3) Costs and damages recovered from a person under section 14 of this chapter or IC 13-20-14-8. All money deposited in the fund under this subdivision may be used by the department for removal and remediation projects.

⁴⁹ Bolding added for emphasis.

(4) Fees established by the general assembly for the purposes of this chapter.

(5) Appropriations made by the general assembly.

(6) Gifts and donations intended for deposit in the fund. A gift or donation deposited in the fund under this subdivision may be specified to be entirely for the use of the department or the department of commerce.

(7) Civil penalties collected under IC 13-30-4 for violations of:

(A) this chapter;

(B) IC 13-20-14; and

(C) rules adopted under section 11 of this chapter and IC 13-20-14-6.

All money deposited in the fund under this subdivision may be used by the department for waste tire removal and remediation projects.

While this section appears to divide funds between IDEM and Commerce 35%/65%, it has been interpreted to designate funds only to IDEM based on the wording of IC 13-20-13-8(d)(2). To the extent that there is agreement on the language among IDEM, Commerce, and the State Budget Agency, there is no problem with this section. However, should there be disagreement, clearer wording of the statute may resolve any difficulties.

Waste Tire Management Fee Amount. A survey of other states indicated that the fees charged per tire by other states are higher than those charged by Indiana. However, it appears that the other states may not apply the fee to tires on new vehicles, as Indiana does. Exhibit 24 shows the tire fees collected by other states that charge on a per tire basis.

Exhibit 24: Tire Fees in Other States

Tennessee	\$1.00 per tire purchased at retail (10% administration fee applies)
Colorado	\$1.00 per waste tire returned to dealer for disposal
Georgia	\$1.00 per replacement tire
Ohio	\$1.00 per replacement tire

If additional funds are needed for waste tire management, the General Assembly may wish to undertake a study of per tire fees in other states.

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Section 8. Inventory of Local Solid Waste Management Programs

In this section, the local units' activities and the solid waste management districts will be reviewed. Local units of government were traditionally given authority for collection and disposal of solid waste, and they continue to provide these services today. A sample of cities and towns provides information on collection and disposal services. Indianapolis' recycling and solid waste management efforts were explored separately.

Indiana Cities and Towns

Under IC 36-9-30, a local unit of government may establish, acquire, construct, install, operate, and maintain facilities to collect or dispose of solid waste accumulated inside or outside the corporate boundaries of the unit.

Statute. Under IC 36-9-30, a local unit of government⁵⁰ may establish, acquire, construct, install, operate, and maintain facilities to collect or dispose of solid waste accumulated inside or outside the corporate boundaries of the unit. Also, units are given the power to contract for the collection and disposal of solid waste and recycling. According to statute, the legislative body of a municipality may place these functions under the supervision and control of a sanitary board or utility service board of the municipality. Units or boards may issue revenue bonds to provide all or part of the money to acquire or construct solid waste disposal facilities. A unit owning, operating, and maintaining facilities for the collection or disposal of solid waste may establish fees for the use of and the services rendered by the facility.

Under IC 13-26, any area may establish a solid waste district⁵¹ to provide for the collection, treatment, and disposal of solid waste and refuse inside and outside the district. According to the most recent data, there are three solid waste districts in Indiana, and one is currently not operating.

Operating Information. With the cooperation of the Indiana Association of Cities and Towns, 31 cities and towns responded to a request for information concerning the collection of solid waste and recycling. From the information provided, correlations between population and solid waste and recycling collection services and revenue sources could not be made. For example, 14 cities and towns levy property taxes to pay for collection and disposal, 8 have user fees or service charges, 6 cities and towns bill for collection and disposal along with utilities, and 3 have residents contract directly for services. Cities and towns of various sizes use each method of payment, so that the revenue source does not correspond to the size of city or town. All of the responses received are tabulated in Exhibit 25.

⁵⁰ Townships are not included under this chapter.

⁵¹ Solid waste districts established under 13-26 should not be confused with solid waste management districts established under 13-21.

Exhibit 25: Cities and Towns Waste Collection and Disposal

City or Town	Population	Collection Provider	Revenue Source	Fees or Charges	Recycling Offered	Recycling Service Provider	Fees for Recycling	Periodic Special Services
Cities:								
Garrett	5,803	Contract	Utility Bill		Drop-off center	Volunteers	For tires	Leaf pickup through own workforce
Rochester	6,414	Resident choice	Direct	\$13-15/month	SWMD provides curbside and drop-off	Private contract	Funded through district	Leaf and grass pickup; citywide cleanup
Columbia City	7,077	Contract	Utility Bill		County contracted hauler	Private contract	\$5 appliances; \$1 tires one time a year	White goods and large items; leaf and limb
Tell City	7,845	Workforce	User Fee/Service Charge	\$4.50/month and \$0.75 tag/bag	Curbside	Workforce	None	Leaf pickup; spring cleaning
Bluffton	9,536	Contract	Utility Bill		Curbside	Private contract (included in trash contract)	None	Brush and leaf pickup; large item pickup
Washington	11,380	Workforce	Property Taxes		Drop-off center	Workforce	None	Spring clean up; grass and leaf pickup
Wabash	11,743	Contract						
Madison	12,004	Workforce	Utility Bill		Yes	Workforce	Charge for compost bags	Large furniture; compost weekly; leaf collection
Auburn	12,074	Contract	Utility Bill		Curbside and leaf pickup	Private contract (included in trash contract)	Flat monthly fee	Leaf pickup; spring cleaning
Seymour	18,101	Workforce	Utility Bill	\$3/month	Drop-off, curbside, small business & school pickup	Workforce	None	On-going paint, motor oil, batteries, etc. drop-off
Logansport	19,684		Property Taxes		Yes	Private contract (included in trash contract)	None	Leaf collection; yard waste collection
Hobart	25,363	Workforce	Property Taxes		Curbside and drop-off	Workforce	None	HHW disposal; leaf vacuuming

City or Town	Population	Collection Provider	Revenue Source	Fees or Charges	Recycling Offered	Recycling Service Provider	Fees for Recycling	Periodic Special Services
Valparaiso	27,428	Workforce	Property Taxes		Curbside	Workforce	None	Leaf and branch pickup
West Lafayette	28,778	Workforce	Property Taxes and User Fee/Service Charge		Curbside	Workforce	None	Leaf and brush pickup
Goshen	29,383	Contract	Property Taxes		Drop-off center		Refrigerant removal	Leaf and brush pickup; tire amnesty days
New Albany	37,603	Workforce	User Fee/Service Charge	\$13/month	Curbside	Workforce	\$1.90/month	Tox-away days; tire pickup
Carmel	37,733	Resident choice	Direct		HHW only			Permanent HHW site
Kokomo	46,113	Workforce	Property Taxes		Drop-off center		None	Yes
Mishawaka	46,557	Contract	User Fee/Service Charge	\$9.10 or \$7.28 for seniors	Variety	Private contract (included in trash contract)	None	Leaf pickup
Lafayette	56,397	Workforce	Property Taxes		Curbside	Workforce	None	Leaf collection; spring and fall clean up
Terre Haute	59,614	Contract	Property Taxes		None			Heavy trash pickup; leaf pickup
Anderson	59,734	Contract	Property Taxes		Curbside	Private contract (included in trash contract)	None	Leaf pickup
Bloomington	69,291	Workforce	Property Taxes/Pay-As-You-Throw		Curbside and drop-off	Workforce	None	Leaf collection; large item pickup
Gary	102,746	Workforce	Property Taxes		Curbside	Workforce	None	Leaf pickup; large debris drop off

City or Town	Population	Collection Provider	Revenue Source	Fees or Charges	Recycling Offered	Recycling Service Provider	Fees for Recycling	Periodic Special Services
Towns:								
Winamac	2,418	Workforce	Property Taxes		Curbside	Workforce	None	Leaf and brush pickup
Newburgh	3,088	Contract	User Fee/Service Charge	\$7.75/month	Curbside	Private contract (included in trash contract)	None	Yard waste pickup March to December
Winona Lake	3,987	Contract	Property Taxes		Yes	Private contract (included in trash contract)	\$5.50 for extra bins	
Avon	6,248	Resident choice	Direct		None			None
Cedar Lake	9,279	Contract	User Fee/Service Charge	\$10/month	Curbside	Private contract (included in trash contract)	Included in contract	Spring clean up; tox-away; white goods
Dyer	13,895	Contract	User Fee/Service Charge		Curbside	Private contract (included in trash contract)	\$1/container of yard waste in summer	Leaf and branch pickup through own workforce
Munster	21,511	Contract	User Fee/Service Charge		Yes	Private contract (included in trash contract)	None	White goods by appointment; leaf pickup

Indianapolis and Marion County

Statute. Collection and disposal of waste in Indianapolis, referred to as a consolidated city within a county, is detailed in IC 36-9-31. In this code section, Indianapolis and its board of public works are given certain powers to provide for the collection and disposal of waste and for establishment and operation of waste disposal facilities. Among others, these powers include the ability to contract for solid waste collection, disposal, waste storage, and the recovery of byproducts from waste. Indianapolis is given the ability to levy a tax within the service district to pay the costs of waste collection operations and may establish fees for collection and disposal of waste.

Under IC 13-20 and IC 13-21, certain exemptions are applied to Indianapolis and Marion County. IDEM is required to designate landfill inspectors, except Marion County. Additionally, Marion County is exempt from the Solid Waste Management Fee until December 2, 2008, unless the county elects by ordinance to participate. Similarly, Marion County is exempt from forming a solid waste management district until December 2, 2008. However, if the county chooses to participate in a county district, the Board of Public Works constitutes the board of the district.

Modus Operandi. Marion County and the City of Indianapolis have **not** elected to participate as a county solid waste management district and do not collect the Solid Waste Management Fee. As a result, Marion County and Indianapolis have not qualified for state grant money from the Solid Waste Management Fund. However, organizations associated with Indianapolis, such as Keep Indianapolis Beautiful, have received state grants.

Although the county has not elected to participate as a solid waste management district, Marion County prepared a Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

Although the county has not elected to participate, Marion County prepared a Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. The Plan was not submitted to IDEM for review or approval, but has been filed with the agency. The Marion County plan provides much of the same information as a solid waste management district plan.

Lawrence, Beech Grove, and Speedway, as part of Marion County but not part of the consolidated city, provide their own services for waste collection and disposal. According to the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, the City of Lawrence provides collection services with its own workforce and uses a landfill in Danville for final disposal. Lawrence, according to its website, provides yard and heavy waste pickup and collects recyclables placed in green plastic bags available for free at the Lawrence Water Company and several fire stations. In addition, the city has received a \$24,000 grant to publish City of Lawrence News to provide information on recycling.

The Plan indicates that the City of Beech Grove uses its own workforce for waste collection and uses the waste-to-energy facility in Indianapolis for final disposal. The Town of Speedway contracts with a private hauler and generally uses the waste-to-energy facility for disposal.

Indianapolis has been divided into 12 sections. The city retained two of the sectors deemed economically infeasible for contracted collection services. Of the remaining ten that were put out for competitive bid, seven are served by private waste collection services, and the Indianapolis workforce won the bid for the other three sections. In addition to collecting solid waste, the

contractors collect recyclables in a separate truck on the same day as trash pickup.

Indianapolis residents pay \$32 a year in property tax for collection and disposal services plus a service fee of \$80 to \$120 a year for solid waste collection. If a resident chooses to participate in the curbside recycling program, the resident pays an additional fee of \$4 to \$5 a month. This fee goes to offset the cost of collecting recyclables. In addition, free of charge, Indianapolis provides 27 drop-off centers for recyclables spread throughout the city at grocery and large retail stores.

Disposable solid waste collected in Indianapolis is taken to the Covanta Indianapolis Resource Recovery Facility. Waste is burned, and the resulting steam is captured and sold to Indianapolis Power and Light to provide heating and cooling in the Downtown/Capitol Loop. The ash residue is taken to the Belmont Ash Monofill for final disposal. Waste deemed unacceptable for burning is placed in final disposal at the Southside Landfill. This landfill was delisted as a superfund site (also known as Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act site) in 1997.

Recyclables collected in curbside pickup and drop-off center programs are taken to private recycling facilities where the materials are brokered. Indianapolis has a profit-sharing plan with these private facilities and reports receiving minimal amounts for the sales of recyclables. These amounts plus a portion of the property tax pay the costs of special pickups such as dead animals and white goods. In addition, Indianapolis collects yard waste for composting. The yard waste material is taken to the Southside Landfill, where a section has been set aside for composting. The resulting mulch is given to residents free of charge. Hazardous wastes are taken care of by the sanitation department.

Goals, Measurements, and Future Plans. The Comprehensive Solid Waste Plan indicates that Marion County undertook the planning project to be consistent with the intent of the state's 1990 solid waste management legislation. In the plan, Marion County identifies certain concepts in the legislation they adopted such as the hierarchy for waste reduction through source reduction, recycling, and composting before incineration or placing in a landfill; the reduction goals of 35% by 1996 and 50% by 2001; and assuring solid waste disposal capacity for the service district.

In 2002, the city reported spending a total of \$860,000 for solid waste collection and processing, including ferrous or grizzly metals recycling and the leaf collection program. The drop-off center program received 9,200 tons of recyclables, and the curbside recycling program provided 1,600 tons. However, the recycling program does not receive enough participation to make the program truly profitable.

Indianapolis is currently updating its ten-year plan for waste management, as well as rebidding its contracts for waste collection and expanding the number of drop-off locations. In the plan update, the city intends to address the exemption from forming a solid waste management district, which will be ending during the planning period, by looking at the economies of scale. The new request for proposal will require contractors to collect recyclable paper from Indianapolis Public Schools and provide recycling education in the schools. The city anticipates that recycling education will encourage more residents to participate in the recycling programs.

In 2002, the city reported spending a total of \$860,000 for solid waste collection and processing, including ferrous or grizzly metals recycling and the leaf collection program. The drop-off center program received 9,200 tons of recyclables, and the curbside recycling program provided 1,600 tons.

Section 9. Solid Waste Management Districts

As part of the inventory of local solid waste management programs, in this section, an overview of the statutory nature of solid waste management districts is presented, along with a description of several districts visited for this report. The goals of the districts were developed using the planning document required for each district in P.L. 10 of 1990. Also, an overview of revenues and expenditures of the districts is provided.

Solid Waste Management Districts, Generally. During the time period of this evaluation, there were 62 solid waste management districts, including 10 multicounty districts. The multicounty districts included 2 two-county districts, 4 three-county districts, and one district each composed of four, five, six and seven counties. (A map of these districts is in Appendix V) Since 2001, the number of single-county districts has increased as one of the three-county districts (Mideast Indiana) dissolved into its component parts⁵² and Hancock County left Three Rivers Solid Waste Management District.

Solid waste management districts were given certain powers and prohibitions in their enabling statute. The districts formed their own plans for operations, either with the assistance of a consultant or through their own resources as required by statute. To the extent that there was no single model for district operations, districts are diverse. Generally, districts do not own landfills or other recycling or disposal facilities. They do, however, maintain recycling drop-off programs or manage curbside recycling programs. Most districts offer recycling and source reduction education to school-aged children and adult community groups, and they provide for household hazardous waste recycling and mercury collection as required in statute. Some districts have not been as active as other districts in providing recycling programs.

In addition to the formal agreements of multicounty districts, many districts cooperate through associations and other less formal agreements. The advantage of working together for smaller districts is primarily financial. Larger districts also benefit from the same efficiencies. Districts find that the less formal agreements allow them to work with different groups of solid waste management districts for different projects and to opt out of programs that are not feasible for their district.

Statutory Characteristics of Solid Waste Management Districts. In Section 3, the history of the statute establishing solid waste management districts is discussed in detail. In this section, the characteristics of solid waste management districts detailed in statute are presented. To the extent that solid waste management districts are audited separately from other units of government and they are taxing districts for purposes of levying property tax to pay for operations, and are special taxing districts for the purposes of retiring district bonds, the districts are independent. However, in certain circumstances and upon reaching certain thresholds, the districts must obtain approval from other governmental entities for budgets, property tax levies, and operating plans.

⁵² Two of the three counties that made up Mideast Indiana Solid Waste Management District have not yet submitted district plans to IDEM, so that they are not currently operating districts.

The districts are given powers including the authority to levy a tax, charge for service, and issue bonds. However, the districts must submit budgets and proposed property tax levies to county fiscal bodies for approval when the tax is first proposed or when the increase exceeds 5%.⁵³ Additionally, statute requires that political subdivisions formulate estimated budgets and a proposed tax rate and levy and submit the information to the Department of Local Government Finance (DLGF). The DLGF indicates that all solid waste management districts, even those that do not impose a property tax levy, must submit a budget. Each district is seen as an individual taxing unit, according to the DLGF, which holds separate hearings for solid waste management districts so that residents may raise objections to proposed levies. The State Board of Accounts and the Office of Pollution Prevention and Technical Assistance in the Department of Environmental Management require districts to submit actual operating results for audit and grant consideration, respectively.

Also, unlike counties or local units that have home rule authority, solid waste management districts do not. However, statute grants solid waste management districts the authority to pass resolutions that have the force of law.⁵⁴ The exception to this authority is that the resolution is not effective in a municipality, unless the municipality enacts an ordinance that adopts the resolution.⁵⁵

Districts, enacted under Title 13 of the Indiana Code, must have operational plans approved by IDEM. Under statute, districts must submit a district plan to IDEM for the Commissioner's approval. If the Commissioner does not approve the plan, the plan is returned to the district with comments, and the district must revise the plan and resubmit it. If a district did not present a plan or the Commissioner disapproved a plan, the Commissioner may adopt a plan for the district. Originally, district plans were required to be updated every five years, but under current statute, the plan is revised at the district's choosing, when the district implements a new program not in the plan, or when a district does not implement a program included in its plan. In most cases, district plans have not been updated since the original plan was accepted.

Modus Operandi. Visits were made to seven solid waste management districts in order to observe some of the facilities used in solid waste management and to better understand the differences among the districts. The facilities visited included landfills, materials recovery facilities, drop-off recycling centers, a composting facility, household hazardous waste collection centers, and education facilities. It appears from these visits, that the districts share a great deal of information, and that programs have many similarities. However, certain differences based primarily on geography or facility limitations were also apparent.

Facility Descriptions - Landfills: The active area of a landfill is lined and a leachate collection system is installed to catch liquids emitted from the waste as it settles. The active area is divided into cells, and waste is accumulated into the cell for one day. At the end of the day, a layer of dirt or alternative

⁵³ IC 13-21-3-16 refers to IC 6-1.1-18.5-7 when the district meets the outlined criteria.

⁵⁴ IC 13-21-3-12 (17).

⁵⁵ The resolution creating a district does encompass municipalities without a corresponding ordinance.

daily cover – an approved substitute for dirt- is placed over that cell to reduce vectors and smells. A cross-section of a landfill looks like a wall of bricks. When the active area has been filled to the capacity allowed in its permit, a new area must be excavated, lined, and provided with a collection system.

All vehicles entering the landfill cross a scale, and they are weighed again after dumping their load. This establishes the weight of the waste delivered to the landfill. Both large garbage trucks and small personal pickup trucks enter the landfill.

Once the waste is tipped into the landfill, a bulldozer moves the waste into the desired location. A large compactor with grid-like blade works to compact the waste into the cell. These steps are done to remove air, fitting the waste into as small a cavity as possible.

Two of the districts visited own solid waste landfills. Although both landfills are in the process of expanding to new areas within the landfill, the operations of the landfills are dissimilar. Bartholomew County Solid Waste Management District contracts the operation of the facility to a private vendor, while Monroe County Solid Waste Management District operates the facility with its own workforce.

Bartholomew County, in cooperation with the City of Columbus, operated a landfill under the solid waste district section of the Indiana Code, IC 13-26, prior to the formation of the SWMD. When the SWMD was formed, the landfill ownership shifted to the district. Since taking ownership, the SWMD has had to establish a new site for the landfill. The SWMD contracts all operation to a private company, and for the new expansion will contract the new construction as well. On the site, the SWMD had to replace wetlands. In this effort, the SWMD built a viewing platform and outdoor laboratory for school classes to use. In addition, an old farmhouse associated with the site is used as a classroom for recycling and landfill education.

On the way into the landfill, the SWMD has a self-service recycling center where vehicles can drive up and drop off recyclables into various dumpsters designated for specific materials. There is a trading post at the facility where still usable items needing a new home are placed for people to take. These items are placed in the trading post at different times throughout the day to discourage people from taking them to resell. The center also has a room for large appliances in working order that is open one day a week, and a newly created teacher's resource room contains supplies that have been donated or dropped off.

Monroe County SWMD's landfill is surrounded by residential property on most sides. However, on one side of the property, the SWMD has established a staffed drop-off recycling center with dumpsters to receive sorted recyclables. The landfill uses its own workforce, giving the district the largest number of employees among the SWMDs.

The landfill used to be a bale-fill site, meaning that solid waste was compacted into rectangular bales before being placed in the landfill. Surveys completed by the district determined that the compaction was not sufficient to be cost-effective, and the baler is no longer used for solid waste entering the landfill, but is used to compact recyclable material for market.

At the same site, Monroe County SWMD has a construction and demolition (C&D) landfill. However, the C&D landfill is currently closed, having filled the first cell. The district has a new permit to expand to an adjacent cell and will use its own workforce to open the new area.

Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF): A MRF is a huge open shed with garage doors. Garbage trucks drive in and dump loads on the floor. If it is a dirty MRF, a bulldozer spreads the garbage across the floor and employees separate blue plastic bags from the rest of the waste with rakes. Once separated, the waste is removed to the landfill and the blue bags are piled on a conveyor belt. The bags are split open as they near the top of the first run, and materials that need to be hand sorted are separated first. The employees drop items like paper or glass into the chutes located around the conveyor belt. Materials fall into piles near other conveyor belts below. When a sufficient pile has accumulated at the bottom of the chute, the materials are pushed onto the next conveyor belt and end in a baler or dumpster for transport to market. The rest of the recyclables continue on the belt, being separated through a series of machines. Magnets take out metals, lasers detect plastic weights, and teeth-like belts take out the last remains of paper.

Both a dirty MRF and a clean MRF were visited for this report. Neither of these facilities was operated or contracted for operation by the SWMD in which they are located, however, the operations of the facilities were very similar.

The dirty MRF, located in Muncie, was established by the Muncie Sanitary District and operated by the same private firm that operates Muncie's landfill. A local businessman operated the clean MRF in Allen County. He recently sold the MRF to one of the national waste management companies. In both cases, the MRF operators felt that the MRF provided an important service in keeping waste out of landfills.

Recycling Drop-off Centers: Recyclables are collected in two ways: curbside or drop-off center. In general, drop-off centers are available in more rural areas, while curbside programs operate in more densely populated areas. However, some districts, such as St. Joseph County SWMD, offer curbside recycling programs throughout the district.

There are many types of recycling drop-off centers across the state. Most of the drop-off centers visited for this report were operated or contracted for by the district.

East Central Indiana SWMD has both staffed and unstaffed recycling drop-off centers. The staffed center visited is operated by Grant County on the property of the county highway department. This soft-sided structure is large enough for a car to turn around in, so that cars pull into the shed and unload recyclables. The materials are separated by area within the building, and a small- and a medium-sized baler prepare materials for market. Also, the building contains a household hazardous waste room that is equipped to contain leaking or explosions. White goods are piled outside the building until the site operator, who is certified to remove freon, readies them for recycling.

The unstaffed facility is a large dumpster with compartments to collect separated materials. The container is separated from its surroundings with

cyclone fencing. On a regular schedule, the contractor comes to the site with an empty container and takes the full dumpster away. The location of the unstaffed facility is changed occasionally to keep people from dumping nonrecyclable or heavy items at the site.

For similar reasons, the containers at an unstaffed drop-off center in Lake County SWMD have been painted bright colors to stand apart from other dumpsters. This facility is located in a shopping center and is separated from the surrounding parking lot by a cement block wall. Two contractors serve the facility; one for paper, and the other for other recyclables.

In addition to the facility at the landfill, Bartholomew County SWMD operates a staffed recycling center at its main office. At this facility, a car pulls in and staff members remove the recyclables from the vehicle. This process allows the staff to assure the quality of the recyclables - any materials found to be unacceptable are returned with an explanation of the rejection. Also, Bartholomew County SWMD collects corrugated cardboard from local businesses in a designated packer truck. (A packer truck is the traditional garbage truck that compresses materials as they are loaded in.) The steps taken by Bartholomew County SWMD assure high quality recyclables that receive top dollar rather than mixed recyclables that receive a lower market price.

One of the staffed drop-off centers in Monroe County SWMD is located at the main office. Here, residents separate their own recyclables into large dumpsters labeled with instructions on what goes into each container. The same separation process occurs at Monroe County SWMD's remote drop-off locations. Here, the sites are not enclosed, but are separated by cyclone fencing. Site managers help residents determine what can and cannot be recycled, because at these remote locations, disposable waste is also accepted. Monroe County SWMD operates a pay-as-you-throw program charging \$0.50 per bag, and the bright orange bags are compressed onsite into a dumpster that will dispose of the waste at the landfill. Monroe County SWMD also provides special dumpsters at these remote locations from time to time to collect heavy items or difficult-to-recycle products.

Another type of recycling center visited was a battery drop-off box in Upland. The East Central Indiana SWMD manages these sites that are located in retail stores and public buildings. The box is simply a bucket hidden within a cardboard box with a slot to accept the batteries. The district staff pull the bucket out from behind the display and insert an empty bucket. The batteries go to a vendor for recycling.

Composting: A composting facility located in and operated by Northeast Indiana SWMD, which operates two other composting facilities, was visited. The acreage is located on county property associated with the county farm. It is filled with tall rows of dark brown vegetative matter that are turned every so often. Just inside the entrance is a large pile of Christmas trees and tree limbs that were collected by one of the cities within the District and that had not yet been processed. Around the perimeter of the facility are very large tree stumps that are too large to fit in the district's tub grinder. When the facility is open, district residents can enter the facility to drop off yard waste and take the resulting mulch. The district, which is funded by property tax, does not charge for mulch.

Hazardous Waste Facilities: Most household hazardous waste facilities are prefabricated buildings with blow-out walls, sprinklers, and liquid containment abilities. Inside are workbenches and drums for collecting materials. For example, oil-based paints may be collected in a drum and sold for fuel. The workbench is used to open paint cans, and the contents are poured in the drum. Unlike the other districts visited, Monroe County SWMD's household hazardous waste facility is part of the building housing the district's resource room and recycling drop-off center. The room has the same precautions as the prefabricated buildings and as exist at other hazardous waste facilities, such as sprinklers and liquid containment as other hazardous waste facilities, but the facility also has loading docks to move materials through the facility.

Education Facilities: Lake County SWMD has built education facilities and has developed educational programs. One program, developed in partnership with the National Park Service, is housed on National Lake Shore Property. The district hired a local business to design brightly colored, interactive classrooms, and through its staff has developed a nationally recognized curriculum.⁵⁶

In addition, Lake County SWMD took an abandoned building and created an indoor trout stream and artificial climbing tree. The stream teaches children about the effects of both solid and liquid waste on the trout stream and the tree provides videos at stations along the path to the top. This facility also houses teacher training quarters, a laboratory for student use, and a teacher/community art supply resource center. Young child education is available at this center with brightly colored floors that tell the story of how a caterpillar is metamorphosed into a butterfly.

At the main facility, Lake County SWMD has a distance-learning center, where children in remote classrooms can interact with a teacher in the main facility. The teacher can demonstrate laboratory lessons at the studio laboratory, or simply talk with the children with a two-way camera that allows the teacher to call on children in the remote classroom.

Another way the district is providing community education is with Environmobiles. These are brightly wrapped vehicles that carry materials for recycling education. The vehicles go to schools or to beaches to reach the community.

Bartholomew County SWMD operates a recycling education facility for school classes at an old farmhouse. The district has turned the living room/dining room into a classroom education facility with video equipment and a puppet stage. The former kitchen doubles as a laboratory with movable exhibits that demonstrate how a landfill works and what happens if leachate is allowed to escape. Most unique among the districts visited, Bartholomew County SWMD has a tractor with trailers to take students out to the landfill for a tour. The district has created a field laboratory at the landfill for students to learn about wetlands, as noted above.

Districts do not always have teaching facilities, but rather may have education coordinators who go out to area schools, community groups, and

⁵⁶ The curriculum is derived from a University of California at Berkeley science and math program, and the district staff member who implemented the education program has been recognized by the National Park Service with an award not usually given to people who do not work directly for the Park Service.

local events to provide recycling education. Some districts, such as Allen County SWMD, produce commercials or other public announcements to educate residents on recycling opportunities within the community.

Comparison of Districts Visited. Each of the seven districts visited did things a little differently, but it was quite apparent that districts share their program technology with one another. In some cases the sharing is direct. For example, IDEM provided a grant to Lake County SWMD to train other districts in recycling education. In other cases, the origin of the idea is not apparent. Many recycling drop-off centers visited had trading posts where still-usable materials are placed for reuse.

Also, some technology results from federal or state regulations. For example, federal laws require motor oil recycling, and many facilities visited had similar containers to collect the oil and filters. Another example is that the state mercury awareness program provides a hub system for mercury waste collection. The hub system is based around seven hub districts that collect materials from nonhub districts. A state-contracted vendor collects the mercury products from the hubs and recycles the materials.

Differences Among Districts. One obvious difference among districts is that southern Indiana districts tend to have compliance officers who help mitigate illegal dumping. These officers may work with sheriffs' departments to cite illegal dumps and with IDEM to clean up the dump. Sometimes, however, IDEM relies on the compliance officer to assist in site cleanup. When asked why southern districts have compliance officers, while northern districts do not, both geographic and cultural differences were identified. In southern Indiana, karst geography provides sinkholes, and limestone quarrying provides natural resources for dumping solid waste. A family may use one of these geographic areas for generations.

Also observed were differences between primarily urban areas and rural areas. In general, more urban districts provide fewer services directly. Allen County SWMD is an example of a district with very few staff. The district works primarily through vendors to provide recycling opportunities to residents, and the district provides a subsidy program for businesses that choose to recycle. On the other hand, Northeastern Indiana SWMD, a more rural district, is developing a composting program with its own staff, but will at some later time contract operations to private industry.

Program Goals. Statute identifies the powers and limitations of the solid waste management districts, but does not specifically enumerate goals for the districts. In the District Solid Waste Management Plan Format, IDEM required solid waste management districts to demonstrate how their plan would reduce, or how they had already reduced, the amount of solid waste for final disposal by 35% by 1996 and 50% by 2001. As a result, most districts adopted the state goals. In the solid waste management district plans, the districts identified other goals and strategies, as well. These were reviewed and summarized to try to find the common goals among the districts.

The Plan Format suggested the districts consider such waste minimization strategies as: source reduction, recycling, composting, and other final disposal alternatives. Most often, districts adopted a strategy based on educational programs to build public awareness and, in turn, provide waste stream reduction. Although the goals and strategies generally share similar

characteristics, specific comparisons were not successful due to dissimilar formats.

Although the plan sections of the format were not comparable, the districts were required to provide data in a table, demonstrating what results were expected from the adopted goals and strategies. This tabular information enabled a more uniform look at the districts' goals. The table indicated how much each district expected to reduce or recycle by source of waste generated and by type of special waste. Even though some districts provided more detail than required in the Plan Format, the tables provided data consistent across the districts. By using the table, LSA was able to evaluate the anticipated reductions in the waste stream and to infer what common goals the districts may have had.

In most cases, district plans have not been revised, or if the plan has been revised, the section containing the table has not been. In statute and in the Plan Format, districts were required to provide 20-year estimates of waste reduction, taking the table to 2011. For purposes of analysis, LSA considered the information for a baseline year of 1993 (the same year used in the state diversion rate calculation) and state goal years, 1996 and 2001.

The Plan Format required the districts to provide a solid waste characterization, and from the composition of waste, project what would be generated, as well as the amount that would be recycled or reduced by type. In Exhibit 26, the total projected amount generated for all districts is compared to the total projected diversions to evaluate the anticipated diversion rate expected by the districts.

Exhibit 26: Projections of Total Waste Generated and Total Waste Diverted

	1993	1996	2001
Statewide Generation	10,448,514	10,677,922	11,070,410
Statewide Diversion	2,662,097	3,661,557	4,647,667
STATEWIDE DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE DIVERTED	7,786,417 25%	7,016,365 34%	6,422,743 42%

Between 1993 and 2001, the amount of waste generated was expected by the combined plans to increase 5.9% and the amount diverted was expected to increase to 74.6%. The large increase expected in recycling and waste reduction was not large enough to meet the 50% reduction goal established under statute, as provided in this model.⁵⁷

⁵⁷ The state diversion rate calculation was not used in this section. The diversion rate in this section refers to the amount of diversion divided by the generation amount in the given year. Statute does not specify how to measure waste stream reduction, only waste must be reduced by 35% and 50%.

Exhibit 27: Average Percent of Total Projected Waste Diverted Across All Districts

Source of Projected Diversion	1993	1996	2001
Industrial Recycling	55%	52%	51%
Publicly Available Recycling ¹	17%	15%	16%
Other Recycling ²	5%	6%	7%
Waste Reduction	3%	4%	4%
Composting ³	13%	19%	18%
Problem Wastes ⁴	6%	5%	4%
¹ Refers to recycling facilities for the general public.			
² Includes recycling facilities such as drop boxes, curbside pickup, commercial recycling, and unspecified.			
³ Includes yard waste that, at the time of plan drafting, was fully banned from all landfills within the state.			
⁴ Includes lead acid batteries, tires, household hazardous waste, used oil, miscellaneous, and white goods.			

In Exhibit 27, the source of diversion and type of waste diverted is summarized and the characterization of the reduction is determined by dividing the amount expected for each type into the total diversion expected. The resulting information shows generally how districts anticipated meeting the statewide waste reduction goal. According to this information, districts expected that the greatest reduction would come from industrial recycling, followed by composting or reducing yard waste, and publicly available recycling. Together, the three make up more than 85% of the total projected amounts of materials expected to be diverted from the waste stream over the time period.

A comparison was made between the districts' projections and the state diversion rate calculation prepared by IDEM. (See Section 7 for information on the state diversion rate.) Exhibit 28 shows a widening difference between the districts' total projections and the components of the diversion rate calculation as time increases. While projections tend to become less accurate as time increases, the difference may also indicate that the state's diversion rate calculation is picking up error over time.

Exhibit 28: Comparison of District Plan Projections and State Diversion Rate Formula (In Tons)

Source	1993	1996	2001
State Diversion Rate Formula	9,498,095	11,454,965	15,437,477
District Plan Projection	10,448,514	10,677,922	11,070,410
DIFFERENCE	(950,419)	777,043	4,367,067
State Diversion Rate Formula	1,718,956	3,380,318	6,027,345
District Plan Projection	2,662,097	3,661,557	4,647,667
DIFFERENCE	(943,141)	(281,239)	1,379,678
State Diversion Rate Formula	7,779,139	8,074,647	9,410,132
District Plan Projection	7,786,417	7,016,365	6,422,743
DIFFERENCE	(7,278)	1,058,282	2,987,389

Assuming, however, that the model information is accurate, districts underestimated the amount of waste that would be generated by about 29% in 2001, but they also underestimated the amount of diversion by about 23%. This might suggest that even experts in solid waste were unable to provide accurate projections for a ten-year period and that the planning documents were good initial implementation steps for the districts, but they do not provide an accurate road map for future plans.

Measurements. According to IDEM, the state diversion rate model cannot be adapted to compute individual district diversion rates because the economic adjustment factors cannot be determined at the county level. IDEM indicates that diversion rates have been calculated or reviewed at the request of individual districts, but these calculations are not reliable. The districts, through the Association of Indiana Solid Waste Management Districts, compiled a District Profile, including recycling, diversion, or disposal data. The reported numbers are too dissimilar to provide any general conclusions about waste diversion at the district level.

The county information in the *Solid Waste Report* was reconfigured to provide district level analysis. (See Appendix VI) According to these data, the average change in waste generated by districts was an increase of 50% between 1993 and 2001, with 23 districts decreasing the amount of waste generated and 39 districts increasing the amount generated. Seven districts experienced growth in the amount of waste generated greater than 100%.

These data do not provide the entire picture, however. According to the *Solid Waste Report*, the data represent

the amounts of waste from each county that was disposed of in an Indiana final disposal facility...[they] do not include waste disposed out-of-state, which explains the low amounts reported for counties near state lines.

Further, the amounts are dependent on careful tracking by the driver collecting waste. To the extent that a driver may collect waste in several counties and miscalculate the actual breakdown, waste may be overreported or underreported in certain counties. Finally, these data do not provide information about recycling. The amount of waste generated is expected to increase along with population and economic conditions. The question is whether the generation amount is less than what it would have been without solid waste management districts. Unless recycling is measured directly, its indirect effect may not be captured in final disposal data.

The state as a whole has not met the goals established in statute. To the extent that if each solid waste management district achieved the statewide goals, the state would have achieved its goals, it can be inferred that districts have failed to meet the established goals. However, certain districts may have achieved the goals, considering that Elkhart County Solid Waste Management District receive a Governor's Excellence in Recycling Award for 50% Achievement. Direct measurement of recycling would provide a better measure of the effectiveness of solid waste management districts.

Overview of Revenues and Expenditures. This section provides an overview of solid waste management districts' revenues and expenditures. Audited and unaudited financial statements were obtained from the State

Board of Accounts (SBA).⁵⁸ The elements of the financial statements were loaded into a database, and analysis was performed to describe the overall financial condition of the solid waste management districts. The specific information for each solid waste management district can be found in Appendix VII. In this section, an overview of the districts' summarized financial condition is presented.

Revenues. Per district, on average over the five-year period from 1997 to 2001, district revenues were about \$670,000 per year. The districts received revenue primarily from four sources including property taxes, service fee charges, intergovernmental grants, and miscellaneous revenues.

On average between CY 1997 and CY 2001, the primary sources of revenue for solid waste management districts were generated from property taxes (40%) and service fees (47%). No correlation between the population size or household of a district and the primary source of revenue could be found. Overall, there appears to be four distinct patterns of funding solid waste management programs:

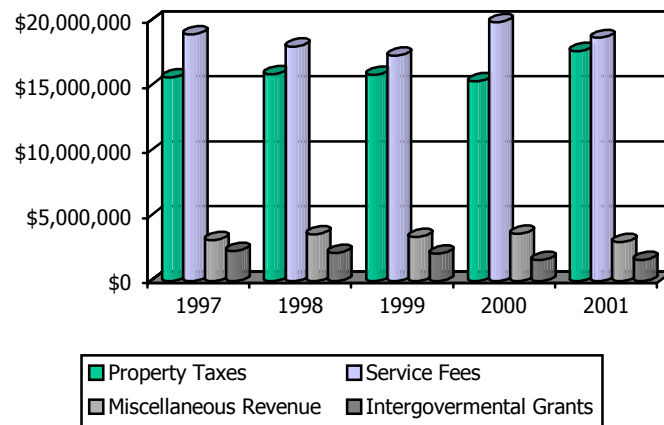
- Property tax levy providing 75% or more of the revenue.
- Funding 75% or more through service fees.
- Using intergovernmental transfers.
- Combining property taxes, service fees, and intergovernmental transfers.

In CY 2001, the average revenue per household from property tax was \$13.08 and from service fees was \$11.31. The statewide totals for solid waste management revenues declined from CY 1997 to CY 1999, but increased in both CY 2000 and CY 2001, as seen in Exhibit 29. Three of the main revenue components (i.e., intergovernmental grants, service fees, and miscellaneous revenue) all decreased between CY 1997 and CY 1999. Intergovernmental grants continued decreasing, even as other sources of revenue began to increase.

⁵⁸Districts submit annual financial information to the SBA. According to IC 5-11-1-25, audits of solid waste management districts are to be performed on a biennial basis. With constraints on resources at SBA, examinations are performed in excess of one year later. In some cases, neither the audit nor the unaudited financial statements were available. LSA made estimates for the missing data.

Audited financial statements were available for 72% of the districts in CY 2000, and 31% of the districts reported in CY 2001. Huntington County SWMD was eliminated from the statewide profile due to incomplete information. LSA-estimated numbers are generally the average of the previous three years and used as placeholders to allow for more consistency in statewide totals.

Exhibit 29: District Revenues by Component



Expenditures. In the five-year period from CY 1997 to CY 2001, average district expenditures per year, including both operations and debt and interest expense, were \$655,000. The per household expenditure on average in CY 2001 was \$26.83, ranging from \$2.58 to \$125.35. The largest expenditures per household were spent by a district with a solid waste landfill and may be related to closure costs.

The types of programs funded by district operations are not enumerated in the audited financial statements. Through the Association of Indiana Solid Waste Management Districts, LSA requested that solid waste management districts provide a description of the type of program funded, the amount of actual expenditure for 2001, and the revenues applied to the program. From the information provided by 25 of the 62 districts, the programs and percentage of total expenditures were estimated, as seen in Exhibit 30.

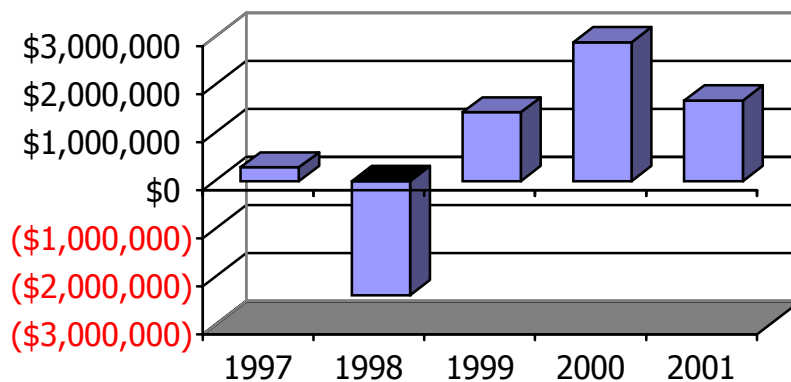
Exhibit 30: Estimated Program Costs

Program	Description	Percentage of Expenditures
Capital Outlay	Equipment purchases	1.46%
Surveillance	Roadside cleanup and illegal dumping	1.64%
Collection	MRF operations and collections of both recyclables and solid waste	2.34%
Composting & Yard Waste	Programs and education	8.58%
Administration & Overhead	Personnel, insurance, CAC reimbursements, etc.	14.42%
Education	Programs for schools and community groups	15.28%
Household Hazardous Waste	Special waste included	18.07%
Recycling	Programs for materials other than HHW or special waste	38.21%
Notes:		
- A district with a landfill responded to the information request, but the operating costs associated with the landfill and a foundry sand landfill were excluded because, for the most part, districts do not own landfills.		
- Certain combined programs that fit into more than one category, in particular, education, may be underrepresented.		
- Capital outlay may be underrepresented, as some capital purchases may have been classified with administration and overhead by some districts.		

Based on these results, one may assume that the four primary expenditures include administration and overhead, education, household hazardous waste and special waste collection, and general recycling programs.

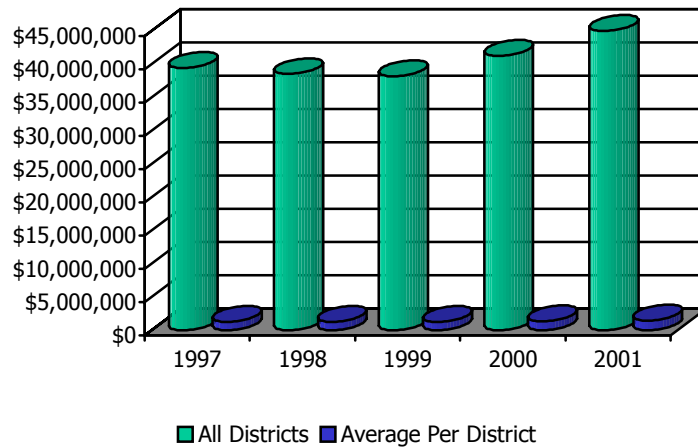
Comparing Revenues and Expenditures. As seen in Exhibit 31, the difference between revenues and expenditures for all solid waste management districts varied from a loss of \$2,372,786 in CY 1998 to an excess of \$2,893,582 in CY 2000. Between CY 1997 and CY 2001, revenues exceeded expenditures by 1% to 7% in every year except CY 1998, with the average excess being \$12,600.

Exhibit 31: Revenues Less Expenditures



Accumulated Reserves. In the period between CY 1997 and CY 2001, the average accumulated reserves per district (period-ending cash and investments) were \$684,700, and the median accumulated reserves per district were \$356,735. Accumulated reserves per district ranged between a minimum of \$48,100 and a maximum of \$6,995,900. Over this period, on average, reserves increased by \$98,400 per district. The accumulated reserves include fiduciary accounts⁵⁹ with an average balance of \$5,000, and capital funds⁶⁰ with an average balance during the five-year period of \$13,000. When the average accumulated reserves are compared to the average expenditures, it appears that districts have on hand 1.23 years of operating capital in the form of cash and investments.

Exhibit 32: General Fund Cash and Investments



As seen in Exhibit 32, the total of all districts' general fund cash and investments was about \$44.9 million in CY 2001. This is an overall increase of about \$5.5 million since 1997. The average per district general fund cash and investments represented about 3% of the total reserve.

Exhibit 33: Districts with More Than \$2.0 Million in Cash and Investments

SWMD	Cash and Investments (In millions)*	Expenditures in Reserve (In years)	Primary Source of Revenue
Bartholomew County	\$3,240,280	10.4	59% Service Fees
East Central Indiana	3,445,890	28.3	76% Property Tax
Fulton County	2,540,668	74.3	79% Service Fees
Lake County	2,169,519	5.6	87% Property Tax
La Porte County	6,982,475	33.3	88% Service Fees
*Amounts are five-year average from CY 1997 to CY 2001.			
Source: State Board of Accounts Audited and Unaudited Financial Statements			

⁵⁹ Fiduciary accounts segregate funds that are controlled, but do not belong to the district. For example, payroll taxes collected from an employee may be placed in a fiduciary account until the taxes are paid along with the employer share.

⁶⁰ It is interesting to note that the number of districts with dedicated capital funds have increased in CY 2001, most likely due to CAGIT or COIT requirements.

Five districts had accumulated reserves, on average, greater than \$2.0 million from CY 1997 to CY 2001, as seen in Exhibit 33. The revenue source for the districts with reserves greater than \$2.0 million is a mix of service fees and property tax. The service fee for Bartholomew County relates primarily to the landfill fees, while the service fee for La Porte and Fulton County appear to be solid waste fees applied to waste placed in landfills in those counties. Two of the districts, Bartholomew County and Lake County, have less than one year of expenditures in reserve, although they are among the counties with the largest reserves.

Accomplishments. Several solid waste management districts have received the Governor's Excellence in Recycling Awards.

**Governor's Excellence in Recycling Awards
Received by Solid Waste Management Districts**

Name	Year of Award	Award Category – Description
Allen County SWMD	2001	Nontraditional Waste Project – Partnership with Sears Roebuck Company for fluorescent light bulb collection.
Bartholomew County SWMD	2002	Honorable Mention Outreach and Education – Dedicated education center, landfill tours, and recycling/reuse at the landfill.
Crawford County SWMD (Tina Bowman)	2000	Source Reduction and Reuse Projects – Efforts toward recycling in fiscally adverse circumstance.
Dubois County SWMD	1999	No category – 53% waste diversion in 1997 to 58% in 1998 with partnership with area waste haulers and drop-off centers.
East Central Indiana SWMD	1999	No category – Tire Amnesty Day collections used to provide playground mulch for schools and parks.
Elkhart County SWMD	2001	50% Achievement Award – 50% diversion rate in 1999 and 51% recycling rate in 2000, based on district's own tracking system.
Greene County SWMD	2001	Education Project – Cleanup of Greene County.
Lake County SWMD	1997	No category – Developed the Environmobile, mobile teaching vehicle.
Lake County SWMD	1999	No category – Developed an education center in partnership with the National Park Services.
Lake County SWMD	2002	Honorable Mention Outreach and Education – Environmobile II outreach program.
Lake, Porter, LaPorte, St. Joseph, and Northeast Indiana SWMDs	2000	Education – Regional media campaign to promote recycling and household hazardous waste reduction.
Martin County SWMD	1997	No category – Constructed recycling center from salvaged materials.
Martin County SWMD	2000	Recycling Project – Full-service materials recovery facility development.
Monroe County SWMD	1997	No category – First permanent Hazardous Materials Facility.
Monroe County SWMD	2000	Education Project – Educates business executives on the economic benefits of waste reduction and recycling.
Pike County SWMD	1999	No category – Developed recycling centers within 10 miles of all district residents.

**Governor's Excellence in Recycling Awards
Received by Solid Waste Management Districts**

Southern Indiana districts	1997	No category – Program to collect and recycle automotive fluids among 16 SWMDs in cooperation with private recyclers.
Southern Indiana districts	2002	Outreach or Education – Multimedia campaign about dumping municipal solid waste.
Southern Indiana districts and INDOT and Purdue University	2002	Greening the Government – Developed a recurring special provision for the use of crushed glass in state and local transportation construction projects.
Wabash County SWMD	2001	Education Project – Public/private elementary education program.
Whitley County SWMD	1997	No category – Developed curbside recycling for all district residents using private/public contract and extensive education program.

Recommendations. Assuming that solid waste management districts were created to implement reductions in the solid waste that is disposed of in Indiana, then there should be a uniform method of measuring progress at the district level toward that goal. The state expends grant resources to districts, as well as municipalities, nonprofits, and other governmental agencies, and the effectiveness of these funding policies cannot be judged without local-level measurements.

A measurement method to uniformly consider the effectiveness of district efforts to reduce solid waste placed in final disposal in a landfill would be useful.

Projections and Planning. It is evident from the comparison to the state diversion formula model that the district plans' base projections have varied from actual results. Although this is to be expected when projections are estimated for long periods of time, there is no requirement that these projections be revised, and it is unknown whether districts have current waste characterizations to provide for their current planning. To the extent that SWMDs appear to have not revised this section of their plans, it is assumed that such a characterization is not regularly updated. The Legislature could require SWMDs to update district plans on a regular basis as originally provided in statute. However, the benefits from regular update of district plans may not outweigh the costs of maintaining the plan.

Another alternative is to require SWMDs to prepare annotated annual budget plans and provide these plans to IDEM. The annual budget document is generally the planning document provided by units of government, and it does not commit a unit to a course of action beyond its governing body's term of office. The annotations would provide current information on the amount of waste diverted, disposed, and the type of programs districts are planning. The plan administrator at IDEM would have the opportunity to review the information, and more detailed information would be available at the state level.

The Legislature may wish to encourage districts to share current planning information with the state, either by requiring regular updates or requiring districts to provide annotated budget documents to IDEM.

Section 10. Coordination of Recycling Initiatives

This section addresses the question of whether the recycling initiative should be coordinated at the state or local level. Recycling initiatives in Indiana occur at both the state and local level with financial and technical assistance available through the state, county or multicounty planning provided by solid waste management districts, and local units providing solid waste management services. Given this model in Indiana, the question is what other models are available and do these models work better than coordination that has evolved in Indiana. Information was taken from other state program audits and websites and used to try to answer these questions.

Comparison of Other States' Coordination of Recycling Programs

Wisconsin. The state focuses primarily on residential recycling programs through the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, which administers a grant program that provides reimbursement to municipalities, called responsible units, for expenses associated with recycling programs. In 2000, the Recycling Fund provided local governments \$24.4 million to support on average 30.4% of municipalities' recycling costs. Responsible units may use grants to fund eligible expenditures for their recycling programs, including salaries for recycling collection crew, training, and construction costs. The recycling program is funded by a special surcharge on businesses and a tipping fee of \$0.30 per ton of landfilled waste.

Wisconsin has stringent bans on certain materials entering landfills, and municipalities are not required to collect materials that are banned. The bans, which were enacted between 1993 and 1995, include tires, lead acid batteries, waste oil, major appliances, yard waste, aluminum, steel, glass, plastic, newsprint, magazines, office paper, and corrugated cardboard.

According to an audit by the Wisconsin Legislative Audit Bureau, local governments reported that they recycled 759,600 tons of material and saved \$9.6 million in avoided waste disposal costs, equating to a 36% recycling rate. The audit found that 27.2% of recyclable material was landfilled or burned in Wisconsin in 1998, while the national rate, measured in 1995, was 54.9%. The audit found wide variance in per capita recycling expenditures and per capita recycling collections, with the average being \$16.03 per capita expenditure and 292 pounds per capita collection. The relationship between per capita expenditures and per capita collections was found to be strong.

Minnesota. Minnesota's recycling program, SCORE (Select Committee on Recycling and the Environment), established recycling goals of 50% for metropolitan areas and 35% for counties, and a per capita generation (disposal plus recycling) reduction goal of 10% statewide. The state's recycling program requires local planning for recycling, household hazardous waste, and other solid waste program activities, and state planning for problem wastes. Minnesota's Office of Environmental Assistance conducts periodic waste composition studies to assist county efforts to target waste and assess outcomes.

The state provides funds to counties for programs including recycling, source reduction, management of yard waste and composting, education programs, proper handling of problem and household hazardous wastes, litter abatement, and resource recovery. Locals must provide a 25% match that is most often generated through service fees. The types of programs funded are very flexible. According to an audit by the Minnesota Office of the State Legislative Auditor, the state provides grants totaling \$14 million annually in addition to county expenditures. It is estimated that SCORE programs cost a total of \$42 million and that two-thirds of the money is spent on recycling and HHW programs. Additionally, the audit found that county programs vary because of the interaction of counties, cities, townships, and private entities, but education is considered essential to recycling and hazardous waste programs.

Minnesota reports on both waste generated (the amount landfilled plus the amount recycled) and the amount of recycling. Minnesota generates about 1.2 tons per capita, or 6 pounds per person per day. In 2001, Minnesota's recycling rate dropped by 1% to 47%. Results from the waste composition studies show that increased commercial sector recycling and source reduction efforts for paper and organic waste would improve generation rates.

Tennessee. There are many similarities between Tennessee and Indiana concerning waste reduction and recycling strategy. In 1991, Tennessee adopted a goal of 25% per capita waste reduction by 1995. In order to reach this goal, Tennessee developed solid waste planning regions based on county or multicounty groupings. Currently, there are 56 single-county regions, 1 two-county region, 5 three-county regions, 3 four-county regions, and 1 ten-county region. The solid waste planning regions must develop plans for integrated solid waste management and revise the plans every five years.

According to the Annual Report to the Governor and Tennessee General Assembly on the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 for FY 2001-2002, Tennessee provided \$277,840 for 23 recycling equipment grants, \$450,000 for development district assistance grants to implement and update solid waste management plans, \$5,000 for solid waste planning region plan update grants, and \$7,924,325 for financial assistance grants to regions and local communities.

Although the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) provides grants to counties for recycling education, the responsibility for educating adults and children about solid waste issues has been shared through interagency agreements among the TDEC, the Waste Management Research and Education Institute (WMREI) of the University of Tennessee, and the state's nine development districts. The program provides in-service training and curriculum materials for teachers. Also, the Tennessee Solid Waste Education Project assists K-12 educators in incorporating solid waste education into existing curriculum. All services are provided on a request basis.

According to a 1996 report update by the Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury, the state had not achieved its waste reduction goal by 1996. In a 2003 TDEC report on Tennessee's Solid Waste Management Act (SWMA), the per capita waste reduction and diversion rate for 2001 was 24%. In addition,

the SWMA report indicated that the number of recycling facilities in Tennessee had increased from 160 to over 700.

Ohio. The Ohio solid waste districts (SWD) are very similar to the Indiana districts, but they must have a minimum population of 120,000 or an exemption from the requirement. Ohio districts can issue bonds to pay the cost of preparing general and detailed plans and other data required for the construction of the solid waste facilities.

The Recycle, Ohio! Grant program supports local recycling and litter prevention services including waste reduction, curbside and drop-off recycling programs, recycling collection drives, material recovery facilities, education and awareness campaigns, roadside litter collection, illegal dump site cleanups, and purchases of durable recycled-content products. In 2003, 88 counties and 14 cities received a total of \$6.9 million. Counties, SWDs, and cities with populations greater than 50,000 qualify for grants to implement statewide solid waste reduction, recycling, recycling market development, and litter prevention programs. The allocation amount is based on an entity's population size, with a maximum of \$141,500 for counties or cities with a population greater than 300,000. The size of grants awarded is based on the activities applied for and on the county's per capita income. Recycling activities and purchases of durable recycled-content products require a 50% match. Routine refuse and solid waste removal are exempt from grants. Also, in 2001, eight counties and solid waste districts were awarded \$80,000 in Phase I Material Recovery Facility grants providing funds for planning and implementation of efficiency improvements to public and nonprofit MRFs.

The average waste reduction and recycling rate among the SWDs was 17.2% in 1999, an increase of 3% over the 1995 report, according to the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

Michigan. Michigan statute reflects many of the same concepts that are incorporated in the Indiana Code; however, the actual form is very different. For example, Michigan's Solid Waste Management Fund, funded with a pro rata fee assessed on landfills, provides administrative costs for permitting and licensing of operating landfills and the perpetual inspection of closed or closing facilities. To the extent that county and multicounty units plan and provide services without state grants, Michigan has the most decentralized recycling and waste reduction program of the states reviewed. On the other hand, Michigan has enacted a bottle deposit law, known as the "Bottle Bill", and uses the escheats, unclaimed deposits that revert to the state, to fund brownfield cleanup, community pollution prevention efforts, and to reimburse retailers for expenses associated with deposit collection.

Michigan law requires counties (or regional solid waste planning agencies) to prepare solid waste management plans that will include:

...an enforceable program and process to assure that nonhazardous solid waste generated or to be generated in the planning area for a period of 10 years or more is collected and recovered, processed, or disposed of at disposal areas that comply with state laws.

The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) provides consultation and assistance for plan development and implementation and

approves the solid waste management plans, according to Michigan law. The MDEQ also develops the state solid waste management plan, which incorporates the county plans. Further, the MDEQ must promote policies that encourage resource recovery and establishment of waste-to-energy facilities.

There is a grant program established to assist in the development of county solid waste management plans. However, the funds for the grant program were vetoed from the budget, and the plan operations are self-funding to the extent that there are no state grants for recycling or source-reduction programs. According to an audit by the Michigan Auditor General, MDEQ provides 18 grants through its Pollution Prevention Section to reduce the generation of waste, but the target of these programs was not identified in the audit.

According to a Michigan Auditor General's report on source reduction and recycling activities, Michigan's municipal solid waste recycling rate is 16% based on a study by the Michigan Recycling Coalition or 29% based on a report by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station at Michigan State University. The audit indicated that Michigan does not collect basic information on recycling that would be useful for evaluation of its programs. According to the audit response, MDEQ finds that local units are better able to coordinate residential recycling programs.

Analysis of Program Coordination. There are a number of difficulties in making comparisons among states. One problem is that the states use different goals and measurements. In some cases the amount of material recycled, or the recycling rate, may be measured, and in other cases, the amount of waste not disposed, or the diversion rate, may be used. Yet in most write-ups in the area, these rates are often compared because of lack of uniform reporting.

Another problem is that similar-sounding programs may be adopted to address very different problems. For example, Michigan requires each county to prepare a solid waste management plan. Unlike Indiana's solid waste management plan which addresses recycling and waste reduction, the Michigan solid waste management plan assures proper disposal of waste for a ten-year period.

Funding and Recycling Coordination. The level of funding provided by the states' governments, along with their measurement of performance, is provided in Exhibit 34. To the extent that Wisconsin and Minnesota have more state financial involvement in the coordination of recycling than Tennessee, Ohio, or Michigan, and that Wisconsin and Minnesota have better results from their recycling programs based on the state's chosen measurement of performance, state funding for recycling programs may be more effective. On the other hand, Indiana provides less than 10% of Wisconsin's assistance to the local level, and the measurement of performance indicates a better result.

Exhibit 34: State Recycling Funding, Total Recycling Spending, and Measurements of Performance

State	State Funding (In millions)	Estimated State and Local Spending (In millions)	Measurement
Wisconsin	\$24.4	\$80.3	36%
Minnesota	14.0	42.0	47%
Tennessee	8.7	N/A	24%
Ohio	6.9	N/A	17.2%
Indiana	2.1	42.0	39%
Michigan	0.0	N/A	16% or 29%

The funding provided by the state is only a portion of the total amount spent on source reduction and recycling. Based on the cases examined, local units provide more than half the total funding for recycling, although exact information on local spending could only be found for Wisconsin and Minnesota. Looking at the results from Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Indiana, it appears that local financial commitment is important, as well. Additionally, almost all states report declining funding for recycling programs as states face tight budgets.

No Other Models Available. Drawing from the review of other states' programs, most states have the same multilevel coordination of recycling and solid waste management as Indiana. Most of the states reviewed provide some sort of state financial assistance program to local units to provide both increased recycling, education, and reuse of recycled materials. While some states provide funding to existing units of government, others, like Indiana, enable special units to address solid waste management and recycling. Looking at the other state programs, it is apparent that there is no model for coordinating recycling at only the state or only the local level.

Indiana Interagency Coordination of State-Funded Programs. An example of an Indiana program that is highly coordinated between the state and solid waste management districts is the Mercury Awareness Program. Under IC 13-20-17.5-7, solid waste management districts are required to implement mercury collection programs for the public and small business. IDEM, using a mix of federal and state funds, established a statewide program. Seven districts were selected or volunteered to serve as hubs by storing mercury-content materials, such as florescent lights or thermometers, for vendor pickup. Nonhub districts bring the materials to the hubs, and a state-contracted vendor collects the materials from the hub for recycling.

One of the advantages of this hub system is that the state can provide the collection service to districts at lower cost, both by contracting a single vendor for statewide collection and by providing low-cost storage of materials. The interagency coordination of this program also requires less development and implementation by individual districts because the program is more centralized. Thus, highly coordinated programs can be effective and efficient.

On the other hand, a recent letter sent by IDEM to local school districts indicated that solid waste management districts would arrange collection of mercury from the schools. According to several districts, no prior notice was given that the letter was being drafted and, as a result, they were not prepared for the number of or the urgency of calls received. This example

illustrates that even though programs may be highly coordinated, communication among the participants is extremely important.

Other recycling and source reduction programs offered in Indiana are not as highly coordinated at the state level as the mercury program. In part, no other program is required of districts in the way that mercury collection is. Also, as noted in Section 9, the districts form less formal associations and partnerships to provide certain services. Although the state may provide technical assistance to these informal groupings, for the most part, the groupings do not require a third party to coordinate.

State Policy and Local Management. Although no state could be identified that coordinates recycling at only the state or local level, the states reviewed in this section provide high-level policy that acts as a backbone to guide local units' recycling efforts. The high-level policy includes establishing goals, implementing plans, and identifying problem waste. Local units develop solid waste management plans in coordination with state agencies and operate programs that implement both state goals and local plans.

Examples of strong state policy development include Michigan's "Bottle Bill" to encourage the public to participate in recycling, Wisconsin's ban on recyclable material from final disposal facilities, and Minnesota's provision of periodic waste composition studies for its counties. In Tennessee, the state provides comprehensive educational programs, including providing curriculums and training for teachers.

In all cases, the local units are unhindered in providing programs that fit within the framework provided by the state. For instance, Minnesota funds almost any sort of local initiative with few criteria for use of the money. The extent to which states look to local units for leadership can be seen in the number of states that create local-level solid waste authorities to encourage recycling and source reduction. This is most likely a reflection of the fact that local units can better provide services tailored to serve the residents of the community. The level of interaction between the state and local levels through state waste management policies plays a significant role in providing recycling opportunities available across the state.

Section 11. Interagency Coordination

In this section state agencies' efforts to encourage and promote recycling are reviewed.

Interagency Coordination. The Indiana Code and the Greening the Government executive order requires various state departments to coordinate activities to encourage and promote recycling. For example, the Department of Administration and the Department of Commerce are required to host a conference bringing together purchasing agents and recycled-product suppliers. Interagency coordination in these programs appears to become routine over time. As an example, the Commerce/DOA conference is produced annually, primarily through the efforts of the Recycling Coordinator in DOA.

State Website. Another example of agencies' efforts to encourage and promote recycling is the Access Indiana website which provides a seamless interaction between state agencies providing recycling resources or funding. Entering the term 'recycling assistance' in the search on the Access Indiana website brings up sites both in IDEM and Commerce. There is transparent transition between agency websites when looking for funding grants or other programs. For example, when searching Commerce's website, links to IDEM and DOA are available by topic rather than in a separate 'links' page. Because the links between state agencies are so transparent, it may be assumed that the departments are aware of one another's programs and support one another's efforts.

Distribution of Revenues. In Section 7, the distribution of the Solid Waste Management Fee to the grant and loan programs encouraging recycling is discussed. The application of Indiana Code sections involving the distribution of the fee require the interaction of IDEM, Commerce, the Budget Agency, and the Department of State Revenue. It appears that these agencies do coordinate their efforts, as seen in the allocation of the Waste Tire Management Fee, however, DOR does not seem to follow these efforts.

Coordination of State-Funded Recycling Programs. To the extent that the purpose of certain programs may overlap, there is also cause for concern about the efficiency achieved. The Indiana Recycling Promotion and Assistance Fund (IRPAF) under Commerce provides grant awards with a maximum value of \$5,000 to assist local units with the purchase of recycled-content products. The Waste Tire Management Fund (WTMF) grant program under IDEM provides grants of \$5,000 to \$25,000 to purchase products that reuse or contain recycled tire content. To the extent that both of these grants used to be under Commerce, the use of the funds may have been easier to direct. However, under the present administration of funds IDEM and Commerce may have to better coordinate efforts so that the most efficient use of agency resources is made, because these agencies may be trying to reach the same audience to utilize these grant programs.

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Conclusion

This report considered the costs and benefits associated with recycling programs, including the effect of recycling and solid waste management on landfills. A review of literature found that placing waste in landfills has the lowest cost. However, recycling programs may maintain the amount of landfill space available and provide other benefits, such as reduced use of virgin materials, safer disposal of materials, producing materials that are better than those constructed from virgin materials, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. Also, a model, constructed by LSA, of Indiana's waste disposal costs without recycling versus costs with recycling indicated that Indiana would have incurred higher expenditures for waste disposal without recycling.

This evaluation reviewed information on recycling and solid waste management programs in Indiana. As part of the evaluation, an inventory of state-funded recycling programs was completed. In addition to programs for state government, grant and loan programs funding recycling projects and recycled-materials market development were discussed. These programs provide funds to local units, solid waste management districts, and businesses.

The programs for state government include state procurement and a Greening the Government Program aimed at increasing recycling among state employees. These programs appear to decrease waste disposal costs, provide some revenues, and attract national recognition. The reports provided by the programs, however, do not indicate whether additional investment in recycling programs for state government would result in additional benefits.

In addition, recycling at the Department of Correction and the Indiana Department of Transportation were reviewed. Both these programs predated the state government recycling programs. Department of Correction's program began in response to increasing waste removal costs at its facilities. The INDOT program, operated in conjunction with Purdue University, does not mandate the use of recycled products, but rather tests and researches their use as construction materials.

IDEM's statutory responsibilities for solid waste management were enumerated, and the state *Solid Waste Report* and diversion rate calculation were reviewed in detail. The report and the calculation provide the basis for evaluating recycling and source reduction in Indiana. Based on the methodology used by IDEM to calculate the state diversion rate, Indiana has not met its self-imposed goals of 35% waste reduction by 1996 and 50% reduction by 2001. One shortcoming of the calculation noted in the evaluation was that it cannot be used to measure the performance of individual solid waste management districts.

This evaluation also reviewed the Solid Waste Management Fee and the Waste Tire Management Fee and their related funds, the Solid Waste Management Fund, the Indiana Recycling Promotion and Assistance Fund, and the Waste Tire Management Fund. These programs provide grants and no-interest loans for recycling projects, education, and to stimulate markets

for recyclables. The statutory divisions of these funds have been amended, and certain fees established in statute have been ruled unconstitutional. The effect of these changes on statute was explored, resulting in the conclusion that the General Assembly may wish to review these sections or that agencies should work together to promote clarity in the application of the statute.

In addition to the inventory of state-funded recycling programs, a review of local solid waste management programs was undertaken, including cities and towns, the City of Indianapolis/Marion County, and the solid waste management districts. Cities and towns have traditionally had control of collection and disposal of solid waste within their borders. However, no correlation between the size of the community and either the methods of financing or the services provided among the cities and towns could be found.

Marion County is exempt from the requirement to form a solid waste management district and to collect the Solid Waste Management Fee until 2008. The City of Indianapolis, Lawrence, Beech Grove, and Speedway provide their own services for waste collection and disposal. The City of Indianapolis offers 27 no-cost drop-off centers located at shopping areas throughout the city, as well as curbside recycling services for a charge. General solid waste collection is funded with taxes and service fees.

During the reported period there were 62 solid waste management districts in Indiana, including 10 multicounty districts. Per district, on average over the five-year period from 1997 to 2001, district revenues were about \$670,000 per year and district expenditures were about \$655,000. Combined, the districts' general fund cash and investments were about \$44.9 million in CY 2001. In the period between CY 1997 and CY 2001, the average accumulated reserves per district were \$684,700, and the median accumulated reserves per district were \$356,735.

The state diversion rate formula does not measure the diversion rate at the district level. To the extent that the state has not met its self-imposed waste reduction goals, the districts have not provided sufficient reductions at the local level. However, information collected for this report indicates that almost all districts have implemented recycling and waste reduction programs, including education, household hazardous waste recycling, mercury collection, and compliance.

To consider whether recycling initiatives should be coordinated at the state or local level, several Midwestern states and states with similar population were reviewed. While none of the states reviewed coordinates recycling only at the state or local level, some states were found to provide more state resources for recycling. Additionally, most states provide high-level policy, and the locals provide operational management of recycling and solid waste management programs. Additionally, a review of interagency efforts to promote recycling found that these programs are fairly well coordinated.

STATE OF INDIANA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
INDIANAPOLIS

EXECUTIVE ORDER 99-07

FOR: GREENING THE GOVERNMENT

WHEREAS, state government recycling efforts have significantly reduced the amount of waste generated at state facilities and the related costs of waste disposal; and

WHEREAS, improved pollution prevention and air quality efforts within state government and by state government employees will continue to decrease demand on natural resources to the benefit of all Indiana citizens; and

WHEREAS, environmentally sound policies often create economic, as well as environmental benefits, and

WHEREAS, state government and its employees recognize the importance of setting an example in efforts to improve Indiana's environment; therefore, state government activities should support sustainable products and services;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Frank O'Bannon, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor of the State of Indiana, do hereby order the following steps to be taken:

I. Immediate Steps for Greening the Government

The following requirements are effective July 1, 1999, except as noted, as policy for all state agencies, The Departments of Administration (IDOA) and Environmental Management (IDEM), will assist and monitor agencies in pursuit of these goals.

- a. State agencies shall appoint a recycling coordinator who will be responsible for implementing the following policies, and who will act as their agency's liaison with the State Government Recycling Program.
- b. By September 30, 2000, all state facilities shall recycle office paper, newspaper, beverage containers, and other items, unless it is determined by the State Government Recycling Program that implementation is not feasible for a given facility.
- c. Agencies shall duplex (double side) all copy and laser printing operations. Exceptions will be made when current technology does not allow for this provision or when specific documents require single-side printing. Whenever possible, new copy and printing machines will have duplex capabilities.
- d. Agencies shall purchase re-refined lubricating oil and recycle it through the same vendor in a closed-loop system. This policy does not preclude the future use of bio-based oils.
- e. In order to maximize employee participation, IDOA will provide educational resources, tools to measure success, and minimum standards to ensure employee access to recycling programs. An awards program will also be established to recognize agencies

and/or employees who implement additional procedures that positively impact the environment. The program will be implemented by October 1999.

II. **Greening the Government Taskforce**

The listed agencies shall appoint representatives to the hereby created Greening the Government Taskforce. Agencies required to participate on the taskforce are the Department of Administration, Department of Environmental Management, Department of Commerce, Department of Transportation, Department of Correction, Department of Natural Resources, Family and Social Services Administration, Bureau of Motor Vehicles, State Police, Department of Labor, Personnel Department, and Department of Health.

IDOA and IDEM will each appoint a co-chair to the taskforce. Outside experts may be utilized to provide technical support and assistance to the taskforce.

The taskforce will provide guidance to improve the environmental performance of state operations. This guidance shall be completed on or before Earth Day, April 22, 2000. Specifically, the taskforce will develop guideline and aggressive measurable goals for the following tasks, and will establish criteria for IDOA and IDEM to monitor implementation of these guidelines.

- a. **Establishing recycling collection at all state facilities.** Taskforce will evaluate the following methods at a minimum; requiring recycling contracts throughout the state, requiring integrated solid waste management contracts, requiring that any state contracted waste hauler also provide recycling services, and requiring that all property lease agreements include recycling pick-up.
- b. **Purchasing energy efficient and recycled content items.** Taskforce will evaluate a broad range of items regularly purchased in state operations. Recycled content items shall be of equal or better quality and the price shall be competitive considering current price preference standards.
- c. **Enhancing pollution prevention, energy efficiency and source reduction activities in government operations.** These guidelines will include at a minimum: energy efficient operational policies, construction and deconstruction guidelines, lead and mercury assessments for state facilities, lease and vendor requirements and pollution prevention policies for printing, cleaning, painting and vehicle maintenance operations. An alternative fuel vehicle use policy should also be established.
- d. **Establishing employee transportation options.** Options to be reviewed shall include at a minimum: telecommuting, alternative work schedules, carpooling, and parking cash out. The benefits of these options, such as a reduction in vehicle miles traveled, reduction in air pollution, reductions in leave time and improved work productivity will be thoroughly addressed by the taskforce.

State agencies will be required to follow this guidance and to report progress annually to the Departments of Administration and Environmental Management.

III. **Paperless Office Project**

APPENDIX I: EXECUTIVE ORDER 99-07, GREENING THE GOVERNMENT

It is hereby recognized that the Government Management Information System Team is currently working to implement several statewide operational changes that will reduce paper requirements in state government. These efforts are supported as a significant step toward the waste reduction goals outlined above.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I set my hand and cause to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Indiana on this 22nd day of April, 1999.



Frank O'Bannon

BY THE GOVERNOR: Frank O'Bannon Governor of Indiana

ATTEST: Sue Anne Gilroy
Secretary of State

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Indiana Greening the Government Program

First Annual Report through December 31, 2000

**Submitted to Governor Frank O'Bannon
July 31, 2001**



Indiana Greening the Government 2000 Annual Report – July 31, 2001

Page 1

This report was originally printed on recycled paper containing 30% post-consumer waste.

Acknowledgements

The following report was made possible with the cooperation and input of many state agencies. Forty-three state agencies completed Greening the Government Annual report surveys which provided information and feedback about the implementation status of Greening Programs throughout state government locations. In addition, various agency and department representatives who are involved in specific programs that achieve Greening Program goals and objectives also provided information.

The Greening the Government TaskForce members listed below reviewed the document in depth. On behalf of the full Greening the Government TaskForce, we are pleased to submit the following annual report.

Sincerely,

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Indiana Department of Administration
Greening the Government Taskforce Co-Chair
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Indiana Greening the Government Executive Advisory Committee:

Glenn Lawrence, Commissioner, Indiana Department of Administration
Lori Kaplan, Commissioner, Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Priscilla Keith, Assistant Counsel, Office of the Governor
Joyce Martin, Governor's Executive Assistant for the Environment
Paula Smith, Director, Office of Planning and Assessment, Indiana Department of Environmental Management and GtG TaskForce Co-Chair
Janet Fox Neltner, Director, Indiana Greening the Government Program and GtG TaskForce Co-Chair



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Executive Summary

On Earth Day, April 22, 1999, Governor Frank O'Bannon signed Executive Order 99-07, Greening the Government, with the intent of comprehensively improving the environmental performance of State of Indiana operations and, in many cases, making those operations more efficient and cost-effective. Although the Executive Order was signed in 1999, a variety of initiatives to meet some of the defined objectives of the Executive Order had been put into place in previous years and were in different states of implementation within various agencies. The unique big-picture approach of the Greening the Government effort was intended to build upon these previous efforts to be sure that internal State operations are delivering government services while "walking the talk" as responsible environmental stewards.

When the Executive Order was initially signed, several immediate provisions went into place and continue today. In addition, measures to reduce the amount of paper generated by the routine tasks of running state government were also specified. The Executive Order also established a Greening the Government Taskforce, comprised of representatives from the State's twelve largest agencies to develop guidance and aggressive measurable goals.

In the subsequent ten months, the Taskforce met every other week to develop a comprehensive plan which outlines the actions agencies should take to implement the requirements of the executive order. On May 25, 2000, Governor O'Bannon unveiled Greening Indiana's Government: A Plan to Implement Executive Order 99-07. The Plan addresses the following topics:

- Employee Education and Reward System
- Reuse and Recycling Activities
- Environmentally Preferable Purchasing
- Pollution Prevention and Energy Efficiency
- Employee Transportation Options
- Greening Program Management

Since the Greening the Government Plan was unveiled in May of 2000, and with the cooperation and enthusiasm of many state employees, almost all of the Plan's provisions have begun or are in some stage of being phased in. The results of previously-begun efforts are becoming evident as well.

A number of success stories are described on the Greening Web site at www.IN.gov/greening. For example, the Indiana State Board of Health worked with their landlord to implement energy conservation upgrades and practices at the main office in Indianapolis. An upgrade to energy efficient light fixtures at the Indiana War Memorial, located in Indianapolis, is not only saving energy, but is expected to pay for itself within seven years due to less spent on the energy. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management, working with the Indiana State Fair Commission, the Indiana Department of Administration and community volunteers, initiated recycling of water drink bottles at the 2000 Indiana State Fair.

The State Office Building Commission, working with the Indiana Department of Administration and the Department of Correction, made recycling and waste reduction an integral part of renovations and new construction at New Castle State Hospital. Harmonie State Park incorporated recycled-content plastic lumber into their wildlife viewing platform. The Indiana Department of Correction continues to develop community partnerships for their comprehensive recycling and composting operations begun in previous years. The Indiana Department of Transportation continues to utilize and is developing new uses for recyclable materials in road-building and other beneficial use applications. And the State of Indiana was honored by the United States Conference of Mayors for purchasing new recycled-content products.

Implementation of the projects above and for the full Greening Plan has and will continue to require active communication, education and outreach about Program goals and objectives to a wide range of individuals, both within and outside of State agencies. State employees are crucial to this effort, which often requires changing habits and a willingness to try something new. Those who are rethinking old ways of doing business and working to implement more efficient practices should be commended.



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Indiana's Greening efforts can also serve as a positive model for local units of government. Further networking with other states which currently have or are beginning their own greening programs will continue to play a crucial role in order to learn from each other and share successes beyond individual state boundaries. And joining with nationally-recognized Green efforts can build an even bigger impact.

The report that follows is intended to review progress in implementing the Greening the Government Plan through December 2000 unless otherwise noted. In addition, a Recommendations section is included at the end of the report to identify additional efforts for the coming year. The Recommendations are intended to continue to build upon the foundation of environmental excellence within state government operations that has been specified in the Greening Plan and which was unveiled under the leadership of Governor O'Bannon.



Introduction

On Earth Day, April 22, 1999, Governor Frank O'Bannon signed Executive Order 99-07, Greening the Government, with the intent of comprehensively improving the environmental performance of State of Indiana operations and, in many cases, making those operations more efficient and cost-effective. Although the Executive Order was signed in 1999, initiatives to meet some of the defined objectives of the Executive Order had been put into place in previous years and were in different states of implementation within various agencies. The comprehensive approach of the Greening the Government effort was intended to build upon these previous efforts and to recommend additional measures as appropriate.

When the Executive Order was initially signed in 1999, several immediate steps went into place, including:

- The appointment of Agency Recycling Coordinators;
- The duplexing (double side) of all copy and printing operations as feasible;
- The purchase and recycling of re-refined motor oil in a closed-loop system;
- The establishment of employee education tools, such as the Greening the Government Web site.

The Executive Order also established a Greening the Government Taskforce, comprised of representatives from the State's twelve largest agencies to develop guidance and aggressive measurable goals. The agencies represented on the Taskforce included the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Family and Social Services Administration, Department of Administration, Department of Commerce, Department of Correction, Department of Environmental Management, Department of Labor, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Transportation, Department of Health, State Police, and State Personnel Department.

In the subsequent ten months, the Taskforce met every other week to develop a comprehensive plan which outlines the actions agencies should take to implement the requirements of the executive order. On May 25, 2000, Governor O'Bannon unveiled Greening Indiana's Government: A Plan to Implement Executive Order 99-07. The Plan addresses the following topics:

- Employee Education and Reward System
- Reuse and Recycling Activities
- Environmentally Preferable Purchasing
- Pollution Prevention and Energy Efficiency
- Employee Transportation Options
- Greening Program Management

A final part of Executive Order 99-07 focused on Paperless Office Projects. As part of these projects, several Government Management Information Systems (GMIS) operational changes have been implemented to dramatically reduce the amount of paper and human intervention required to conduct the routine administrative tasks of running state government. Most recently, the Indiana Department of Administration's Procurement Division has been developing a new eCommerce approach to purchasing. Instead of numerous agency and then IDOA forms needing to be prepared, many of these forms are being replaced with Web pages and electronic authorizations. Incorporation of this eProcurement system in an agency that already has implemented PeopleSoft Financials through GMIS will result in the accounting work being done "behind the scenes" in essentially a paperless environment.

In addition, continued development and promotion of the State's electronic phone and email directories, increasing the number of state forms that are available electronically, and publishing state documents, reports and newsletters for downloading via the State's Web site are all measures that have resulted in savings of paper, printing, and the future need for recycling.

Since the Greening the Government Plan was unveiled in May of 2000, many of its provisions have begun and others are in various stages of being phased in. Some sections of the Plan apply to all agencies and other sections apply only to agencies with facilities located outside the Indiana Government Center or to specific facilities. For agencies located entirely within the Indiana Government Center, the Indiana Department of Administration (IDOA) handles many of the facilities management issues outlined in the Plan.



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The Greening the Government Program is managed within the Indiana Department of Administration. The Program's Director is also Co-Chair of the Greening the Government Taskforce in addition to a Co-Chair from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management. Periodic meetings are held with the Commissioners from both agencies and the Governor's Executive Assistant for the Environment to report progress and to receive advice. In addition, periodic Taskforce meetings are held to ensure ongoing agency input in the Greening the Government efforts. The Greening Program also includes one full-time assistant.

This report is intended to review progress in implementing the Greening the Government Plan, through December 2000 unless otherwise noted. This report was developed from information gathered and compiled from several sources, including the Greening the Government Annual Survey to agencies that were returned in February 2001, various reports and correspondences with specific agencies and information gathered by the GtG Program Director and Taskforce members. The information in the following report corresponds to the major sections of the Greening the Government Implementation Plan.

The full text of Executive Order 99-07 is attached in Appendix A, and is also available on the Greening Web site at <http://www.state.in.us/idoa/greening/greening/file1.html>. The full text of Greening Indiana's Government: A Plan to Implement Governor Frank O'Bannon's Executive Order 99-07, Greening the Government, is attached in Appendix B, and is also available on the Greening Web site at <http://www.state.in.us/idoa/greening/greening/greeningguidance.pdf>.



Employee Education and Reward System

There are approximately 37,000 state employees working throughout Indiana in approximately 700 different locations. Over 16,000 of these state employees work within Marion and the contiguous counties. Greening education efforts are on-going and have included the following:

GtG Web site: The GtG Web site was unveiled in April of 2000, and is accessed at www.IN.gov/greening.

- The Web site presents a wide range of information, including a searchable database of state facilities that have greening programs in place. Currently, the database includes Greening Program information from 255 office locations throughout Indiana, in addition to 36 Marion County office locations.
- Training materials for specific audiences are currently on the Web site and include:
 - Recycling logistics, geared to state employees working at the Indiana Government Center (IGC) and other state offices within Marion County.
 - Procurement Agent information, with details of environmentally preferable and recycled-content purchasing efforts.
- The GtG Web site had a high of 2074 hits in the month of June 2000. Other months have seen page hits in a range of 610 to 1,316 per month, with an average of 1,213 hits.
- From results of the Greening the Government Annual Survey, many agencies reported that the Web site is very useful. A few agencies do not have Internet access, and therefore, have been unable to view or utilize the Web site.
- Suggestions to refine the Web page include expanding program information for non-IGC locations, adding links to make it easier to purchase “green” products, adding a state supplies reuse exchange and adding a message-board feature.

Focused Training: On-going training efforts have taken place since the Greening Plan was unveiled. These efforts have included:

- Agency Recycling Coordinators (ARCs): Meetings held in April and August of 2000 and January of 2001. In addition to meeting, ARCs are sent periodic email updates, approximately every two weeks. Agency Recycling Coordinators surveyed indicated that for the most part, the frequency of meetings and updates are sufficient to help in their task of informing their agency staffs about program activities.
- Facilities Staff (IGC): Indiana Government Center facilities crews have received training in early 2000 and again in December 2000.
- Procurement Staff: New Procurement Agents receive a Greening lesson as part of their training workshop and information is also available on the Greening Web site. Procurement Managers participated in a greening training meeting in February 2001 to discuss procurement’s role in greening efforts.
- Vehicle Maintenance: Vehicle maintenance-related trainings were given in 2000 by the Department of Environmental Management for those state agencies who have motor pools or who repair their own vehicles, including the Department of Administration, State Police and Department of Transportation.
- Facilities Managers: Facility Managers participated in a greening training meeting in February 2001, to discuss implementation of relevant greening efforts.
- Human Resources: Agency Recycling Coordinators have received information to share at their agencies’ new employee orientations. Information is also available on the Greening Web site.

Special Projects: To draw attention to Greening efforts and to show support for related community-based efforts, the Greening Program has participated in several special project events, including:

- Earth Day: Special educational exhibits were set up in the Indiana Government Center cafeterias in celebration of this April 22 anniversary. In addition, there was a kick-off for the developing network of Agency Recycling Coordinators, who received initial information to distribute to their agencies’ employees about the new Greening Program efforts.
- America Recycles Day (ARD): Culminating on November 15, ARD annually encourages consumers to buy new recycled-content products. Governor O’Bannon issued a proclamation declaring November 15 as America Recycles Day: Indiana. The Greening Program was included in the official ARD tabloid printed in the *Indianapolis Star*. An educational booth was set-up and a



recycled-content fashion show was held in the Indiana Government Center cafeteria for state employees. The Greening Program Director also participated in a press conference, noting Indiana's efforts to buy new recycled-content products.

Community Outreach: In an effort to share our experiences with others, a number of tours of the Indiana Government Center's Recycling Program have been given to interested parties, including the Indiana Recycling Coalition, representatives of the City of Indianapolis and an interested legislator. Technical assistance has also been provided to others working on their own programs or wishing to share information.

Presentations describing the Greening Program have been made at various conferences sponsored by the Indiana Recycling Coalition, the Great Lakes Regional Pollution Prevention Roundtable, the Association of Indiana Solid Waste Management Districts, the Indiana Commission on Community Service and Volunteerism (AmeriCorps), the Household Hazardous Waste Task Force and the Environmental Council of States.

The Greening Program Director and Taskforce Co-Chair are active in numerous organizations, in order to share information with colleagues in other states. These organizations include the National Recycling Coalition, the Mid-American Council of Recycling Officials, the Midwest Workgroup on Carpet Recycling, the Institute for Product Stewardship (tentative), the Great Lakes Pollution Prevention Roundtable, the EPA Region V Mercury Workgroup and the Environmental Council of States.

Thanks to over 100 Agency Recycling Coordinators, state employees have a local office resource to answer questions about Recycling and other Greening topics!

And thanks to YOU for doing your part to keep Indiana Green!

Agency Recycling Coordinators' (ARC) network: The Agency Recycling Coordinators are state employees working in their respective offices who assist with recycling and Greening Program efforts. The vast majority of ARCs have email addresses, and as such, receive regular communications which they share with others in their offices. As of March 2001, there were 100 ARCs listed in the database managed by the GtG Program. Of these ARCs, 96 are located in Indianapolis-area offices and 4 are from other parts of the state. In addition, several larger agencies, such as the Department of Correction, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management and the Department of Transportation, have their own internal networks of ARCs who coordinate directly with their designated GtG Taskforce member on recycling and Greening programs.

Recognition – The Governor's Awards Programs: The 2000 Governor's Awards for Recycling and for Pollution Prevention now include a "Greening the Government" category, designed to recognize state employees, agencies or facilities that are going "above and beyond" in their environmental efforts.



Reuse and Recycling Activities

A variety of source reduction, reuse and recycling activities are currently in place in State facilities. Other efforts will be implemented in the future.

Reuse Efforts: Various mailing supplies are reused on a regular basis, including packaging materials and mailing tubes through the Indiana Government Center's Central Mail system. Inter-departmental envelopes are also reused, with the distribution managed by Central Mail staff. Agencies are also encouraged to reuse supplies within their offices. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management organized an internal supply exchange to reuse extra office supply materials. Information about how to set up a similar program in other agencies will be shared with other agencies, via the Agency Recycling Coordinator network and the Greening Web site.

A wide range of furniture, computers, parts and other supplies are regularly reused by other state agencies through the Indiana Department of Administration's State Surplus Operations. Items that are no longer needed by state agencies are periodically sold to local units of government and also at sealed bid public auction. In addition to participation in the Marion County office recycling program, scrap metals are sold instead of being disposed of.

Recycling at the Indiana Government Center and within Marion County: In the calendar year 2000, State agencies and facilities within Marion County recycled over 1,020 tons of office paper, corrugated cardboard, newspaper and beverage containers for which the State received over \$42,000. And, over \$47,000 in waste hauling and disposal fees were avoided as a result of diverting these useful materials from disposal facilities.

In addition, over 2,600 printer cartridges were sent back for re-manufacturing. Over 4,900 expired parking passes, over 3,200 compact disks, floppy disks, audio and video tapes, and 436 pounds of Tyvek® envelopes were recycled. Other materials were also collected, including greeting cards, eyeglasses, cellular phones, and overhead transparencies.

Recycling in State Facilities outside of Marion County: As of spring of 2000, over 291 locations representing the largest state agencies reported some variety of in-house recycling program. These programs, highlighted in the sidebar at right, are listed in the recycling database available on the Greening the Government Web site at www.IN.gov/greening. The information will be updated in 2001.

In early 2001, additional agency recycling programs or updates to those noted above were provided via the Greening the Government Annual Survey. These program updates include:

- A recycling program is at the Indiana Veterans' Home, located in West Lafayette;
- The Intelnet Commission, whose office is located in leased facility, noted participation in the recycling programs that are separately coordinated by their landlord;
- Many Indiana State Police Programs are done in coordination with nearby Indiana Department of Correction or Indiana Department of Transportation facilities;



Recycling in State Facilities outside of Marion County



- **Bureau of Motor Vehicles** had 89 recycling programs collecting 130 recyclable materials (i.e. many of these 89 sites collect aluminum).
- **Indiana Department of Commerce** had 6 sites collecting a total of 20 recyclable materials.
- **Indiana Department of Correction** had 38 sites collecting a total of 240 recyclable materials.
- **Department of Natural Resources** reported 24 sites collecting a total of 112 recyclable materials.
- **Family and Social Services Administration** reported 46 sites collecting a total of 157 recyclable materials.
- **Indiana Department of Environmental Management** had 5 sites collecting a total of 30 recyclable materials.
- **Indiana Department of Administration** had 2 locations collecting a total of 18 recyclable materials.
- **Indiana Department of Transportation** had 25 locations collecting a total of 92 recyclable materials.
- **Indiana State Department of Health** had 4 locations collecting 11 recyclable materials
- **Indiana State Police** had 16 locations collecting 32 recyclable materials.



- The Indiana Department of Workforce Development noted that their field offices throughout Indiana have developed recycling programs based on local resources. In most cases, employees take items for recycling to local recycling outlets.



Year 2000 Recycling Program Highlights



- **Indiana Department of Correction** recycled over 2,317 tons of materials in addition to 6,184 tons of food scraps and yard waste. Wood pallets, fluorescent bulbs, used motor oil, toner cartridges and tires are in addition to these amounts. An additional 12.7 tons of surplus usable food was donated to community food bank programs, and unusable food was vermi-composted at several facilities.
- **Indiana Department of Transportation** shredded over 20,000 waste tires for various recycling uses in a 2-year period. An additional 650 tons of scrap tires retrieved from roadways were used in landfill applications. A wide variety of other items were also recycled, including at least 3,215 gallons of motor oil.
- **The State Government Recycling Program** operating within the Indiana Government Center and at other state facilities within Marion County reported over 1,020 tons of material recycled, generating over \$42,000 and saving an estimated \$47,000 in avoided waste hauling and disposal fees.

- The Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) noted very coordinated, agency-wide efforts with programs often an integral part of the work and educational curriculums designed for Correction facility inmates. These IDOC programs resulted in the recycling of 2,317 tons of various paper products, beverage containers and batteries; 6,184 tons of food scraps and yard waste; 843 pounds of beverage container pull tabs for the Ronald McDonald House charity program; 4391 wood pallets; 4,812 fluorescent bulbs; 2,955 gallons of motor oil; 190 toner cartridges and 308 tires.
- The Indiana Department of Transportation also notes very coordinated, agency-wide efforts complete with an internal network of recycling coordinators in place throughout the state. INDOT has also contracted with a private recycler to shred over 20,000 waste tires, turning them into playground cover, walking trails and horse arena covering in a two-year period. An additional 650 tons of

scrap tires were retrieved from along roadways, and taken to landfills where they were utilized in the construction of leachate collection systems or as alternative daily cover material. INDOT facilities also recycle fluorescent light bulbs and ballasts, batteries, and a wide range of oils and solvents from vehicle maintenance and collision repair facilities. Many of the smaller INDOT facilities work in cooperation with local community or solid waste district-sponsored programs. Estimated recycling figures from the larger offices included a combined total of 7 tons of office papers; 450 pounds of beverage containers; 45 pounds of dry cell batteries; at least 1000 fluorescent light bulbs; and at least 3,215 gallons of motor oil. Due to the large number of small facilities, it is not currently feasible to measure the actual amounts of materials collected from all facilities for recycling. In addition, providing additional funding to cover some program costs, such as start-up funding for recycling containers, would really help.

- Specific program information from many smaller offices, such as offices of the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration and Indiana Department of Natural Resources, is not currently available.
- Many agencies reported that their staffs are very cooperative and are recycling very well with some smaller agency staffs even volunteering to drop off materials at community recycling program locations. Sporadic reports of lower participation indicate that there is room for continued improvement. Several surveys indicated that employees were receptive as long as the programs did not involve much additional work without a corresponding amount of additional funding.
- Several agencies noted minimal recycling program costs, such as spending \$500 or less for containers. One large agency, divided into multiple regions, noted higher program costs ranging from \$0 (using existing containers) to up to \$5,000 for new containers.
- Several agencies noted costs ranging from \$70 to \$3,900 for additional staff costs associated with their agency's recycling programs. Three full-time equivalent Facilities Management staff currently work on the recycling collection programs at the Indiana Government Center, at an estimated annual cost of \$70,000.
- One agency noted costs of \$20 per month for recycling collection service. Another agency noted a cost of \$1,200, presumably for confidential document destruction services, which also includes recycling of the resulting shredded paper.



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All State Agency Quantity Purchase Agreements for Recycling of Batteries and Fluorescent Bulbs: State agencies can recycle their batteries through community-based programs or through a program offered via the State's office supply contract. An all state agency quantity purchase agreement is currently in place for recycling of fluorescent bulbs and other mercury-containing devices.

Excess Food Programs: During the year 2000, a total of 200-400 pounds of food was donated by Sodexo Marriott, the Indiana Government Center food-service vendor, to Second Helpings, Inc., a food rescue, job training and hunger relief program which operates in the Indianapolis community. During this same period, over 25,400 pounds (12.7 tons) of surplus usable food was donated to community food bank programs by the Indiana Department of Correction. Unusable food waste is also vermicomposted (composting utilizing red worms as part of a food waste reduction and horticultural education program) at two Indiana Department of Correction facilities.



Environmentally Preferable Purchasing

The Greening the Government Plan includes environmentally preferable purchasing requirements that will be managed by the Indiana Department of Administration's Procurement Division. Other agencies are also working to purchase environmentally preferable products, primarily defined as containing recycled content, conserving energy or being non-toxic.

IDOA Procurement Annual Report: In the fiscal year July 1, 1999 through June 30, 2000, the State purchased over \$29 million in recycled-content commodities. This amount is up from the \$22.8 million purchased in the prior fiscal year. The FY 99-00 total amounts to over 10% of all state commodity purchases. A wide range of products were purchased made from steel, aluminum, plastic and paper, including office supplies, re-manufactured toner cartridges, license plates, historical markers, trash can liners, printing paper, and re-refined oil.

United States Conference of Mayors' Buy-Recycled Award: The Greening the Government – Indiana Department of Administration's Procurement Division received an honorable mention award from the United States Conference of Mayor's 2001 Recycling At Work Campaign for Indiana government's on-going efforts to purchase more new recycled-content products. This purchasing effort is a cornerstone of Indiana's Greening the Government Plan.



Statewide Quantity Purchase Agreements (QPAs): The Indiana Department of Administration negotiates QPAs when the State of Indiana purchases significant quantities of a specific commodity. A number of QPAs are currently in place for recycled-content and environmentally preferable products, including 30% post-consumer recycled-content paper, re-manufactured toner cartridges, color paper, re-refined motor oils, re-tread tires, trash can liners and over 1,800 recycled-content supplies available through the State's designated office supply vendor. In addition, printing requests include 30% post-consumer paper.

QPAs are currently in the research or development stages for non-toxic cleaning products, and some offices are already using these products. The QPA for 25% total recycled-content carpeting is also in development, and new projects specify this item. Chlorine-free paper is also being researched for a future QPA, with some paper janitorial supplies already purchased being chlorine-free. Additional items to be considered in the future for QPA development include remanufactured cubicle walls and furniture, outdoor furniture, decking and signage, and promotional items. Preliminary guidance or other information for some of these materials is currently available to interested agencies. Procurement specifications and guidelines require that purchases of new office equipment be Energy Star™ compliant. Restrictions are in place on purchasing new mercury-containing devices.

Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) Road Construction Projects: INDOT has been a leading state government agency in Indiana in efforts to minimize the amounts of waste discarded from its facilities. Concrete and asphalt recycling, which has been a practice of INDOT for the past 15 to 20 years, is the largest waste stream produced. When the roads and highways are milled before resurfacing, a certain percentage of milled material is recovered and reused in the production of the new road surface. This practice is and has been utilized for the approximate 20 thousand miles of state roads and highways under the jurisdiction of the INDOT. Latest statistics note over 1 million tons of milled surface material were reused for road construction projects in Indiana.

INDOT Vincennes District is currently working in partnership with southwestern Indiana solid waste districts, the Indiana Departments of Environmental Management, Commerce and Administration, to develop a solution to utilize ground glass from local community recycling programs in culvert/pipe road construction applications.



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An additional test embankment project in the LaPorte INDOT District incorporating tire shreds with soil fill is being planned and tested in the northern Indiana community of Lakeville, in cooperation with Purdue University. Investigation and testing to incorporate coal combustion by-products, foundry sand and steel mill slag in road projects has also been put into place.

Requirements for doing business with the State of Indiana: The Indiana Department of Administration requests that all bids and proposals submitted to the State to be double-sided and printed on 30% post-consumer recycled paper or tree-free paper, and printed with soy ink when possible. Incorporation of similar language in Indiana Department of Transportation bid and proposal requests is pending.



Pollution Prevention and Energy Efficiency

The Greening the Government Plan includes provisions to increase energy efficiency and to prevent pollution within state operations.

Energy Efficiency: The State of Indiana, through the Indiana Department of Administration, joined the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Energy Star Partnership in the fall of 2000. This partnership works actively to improve energy efficiency in overall building construction, building

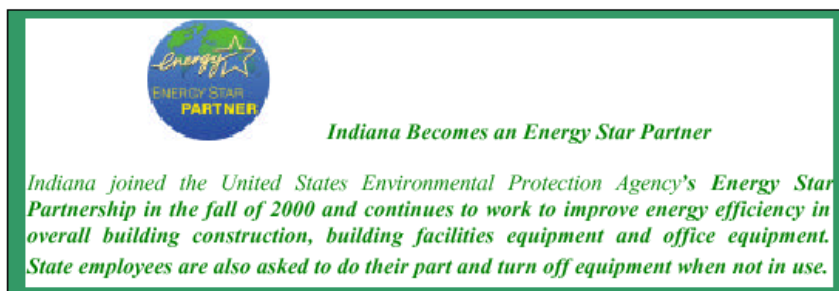
facilities equipment and office equipment. The Indiana Department of Administration, working through the Indiana Department of Commerce, has applied for grant funding from the United States Department of Energy to further our efforts. Agencies' facilities managers received additional Energy Star information and the Indiana Department of Administration's Public Works Division staff received specific Energy Star training in February and March 2001.

The 1997 session of the General Assembly resulted in a new law which allowed alternative financing mechanisms, such as Energy Cost Savings Contracts (ECSC), in order to reduce energy use and cost in State facilities and operations. Several projects have been put into place, including:

- **World War Memorial:** This ECSC renovation project replaced old lighting fixtures with energy-efficient ones. As a result, the Memorial building is eight times brighter than before, using half as much energy and fewer lamps. The money saved due to using less energy is expected to pay for the cost of the upgrades within seven years.
- **Richmond State Hospital, LaRue Carter Hospital, Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home and Logansport State Hospital:** These ECSC public-private partnership projects identified various energy savings measures for these multi-building campus institutions. A common component of all of these projects was the installation of an Energy Management System, which provides central control of key building mechanical systems.
- **Additional upgrade projects** financed through ECSCs are currently in progress are at the Fort Wayne State Development Center and a second project at the Logansport State Hospital.
- **Upgrades from old coal-fired boilers** to cleaner and energy-efficient gas boilers were also made at several facilities. The upgrade at the Indiana State Prison in Michigan City was ECSC financed. Upgrades at Westville Correctional Facility, Richmond State Hospital and Evansville State Hospital were completely state financed.
- **Indiana Government Center:** This general lighting retrofit project is in the installation phase and is designed to reduce energy consumption by 33%, reduce the number of fluorescent bulbs used and increase the overall available lighting.

Energy Upgrades are also encouraged in State Offices that are located in leased facilities. For example, the Indiana State Department of Health, located at 2 North Meridian Street in Indianapolis, is in a leased building that has invested in many energy-saving measures. These measures include a computerized energy management system that controls lighting and air handlers for the building and reduces energy consumption during unoccupied hours. Staff has also been trained to turn off lights and equipment at the end of work shifts.

- **Landlords for other state offices** received a letter and survey about several Greening topics in the fall of 2000. Energy efficiency information was also included. Of the 100 surveys returned from the 250 surveys sent out to landlords:
- 10 facilities noted the installation of high efficiency heating and cooling systems;
- 2 facilities noted boiler upgrades;
- 1 facility noted installation of energy-efficient elevators;



- 6 facilities noted installation of automatic light switches;
- 27 facilities noted installation of energy-efficient lighting; and
- 2 facilities noted increasing insulation and caulking.
- Remaining respondents indicated that energy upgrades were not done during the past year, with a number of these noting that the buildings were relatively new and already up-to-date or that older equipment is replaced with energy-efficient models on an as-needed basis.

Finally, the Indiana Department of Commerce Energy Policy Office has worked with the Greening Program to provide posters and other educational materials to remind state employees to save energy by turning off computers, lights and other equipment when not in use.

Construction and Deconstruction Guidelines - Green Buildings: The Indiana Department of Administration's Public Works Division has incorporated requirements for architects and engineers to utilize sustainable design practices and green building products and procedures into its "Designer Manual" and "Standards for Design and Construction". These changes comprehensively address areas of construction and deconstruction, such as eliminating the introduction of hazardous materials, reducing the use of products that produce volatile organic compounds, recycling construction waste and salvaging materials for reuse. The language for these publications is available on the Public Works Web site at <http://www.state.in.us/idoa/pwd/>.

The Public Works Division has worked with agencies and with the State Office Building Commission on specific projects that have or are currently utilizing these sustainable design practices. These projects include:

- New Castle State Hospital: This demolition and renovation project included the reclamation of several tons of concrete, brick and tile which were crushed and utilized as road base material. Metals were also separated and recycled.
- Evansville State Hospital: This renovation project included a tree conservation effort.
- Harmonie State Park: This Department of Natural Resources facility built a viewing platform and four bridges for park visitors that were made from recycled plastic lumber, formed from 150,000 recycled Indiana milk jugs.
- Indiana State Library: This renovation project includes lighting upgrades and on-site sorting and recycling of suitable construction and de-construction materials. This project is in progress.
- When recent upgrades were done at the Miami Correctional Facility, New Castle State Hospital and the Indiana State Museum, mercury-containing devices were eliminated from these facilities.

Mercury: In February 2001, 58 agencies' facilities and procurement managers received mercury assessment and recycling information. A list of items that could potentially be found in state buildings/facilities that contain mercury was given out along with educational information. The Department of Administration is in the process of developing an All State Agency Service Agreement for the collection of mercury containing devices, including used fluorescent light bulbs.

Lead: Information on where lead can be found in state facilities along with a sample lead assessment was given out to 58 agencies. Lead assessments were also performed at 3 state agencies during 2000. Two of these assessments were below the lead limits in all areas. One assessment came back high for lead in paint chips. This issue has been taken care of.

Pollution Prevention: Building Equipment Operations and Maintenance Procedures: Generally speaking, each institution has its own Building Equipment Operations and Maintenance Procedures which are based on the specific particulars to the site. These procedures encompass both energy efficiency and preventive maintenance areas, and vary widely among facilities. Some facilities have done very little in this area, while other facilities, such as the Indiana Blind School, Logansport State Hospital, Soldier's and Sailor's Children's Home and the Indiana State Board of Health office in Indianapolis have installed state of the art energy management systems which are paying for themselves in the form of reduced energy costs.

Vehicle Maintenance and Collision Repair Facilities: The Indiana Department of Environmental Management offered three training workshops and 57 state employees attended who work in vehicle



maintenance shops during the fall of 2000. These workshops focused on pollution prevention and recycling strategies. In addition, paints and solvents can be recycled through a Quantity Purchase Agreement that is available for servicing solvent sinks.

Integrated Pest Management: The Indiana Department of Environmental Management provided training in late 1999 to food service staffs in the Indiana Government Center buildings on ways to reduce pesticide use in state offices. These workshops focus on utilizing integrated pest management strategies that begin with good hygiene practices in facilities, followed by the use of target pest baits and traps, and then utilizing chemical sprays as a last resort. In addition, 58 agencies' facility and procurement managers received specific training in a February 2001 Greening workshop.

Landlords for other state offices received a letter and survey about several Greening topics in the fall of 2000. Integrated pest management information was also included. Of the 100 surveys returned from the 250 surveys sent out to landlords:

- 48 facilities are already using IPM techniques, don't spray at all, or only spray when requested
- 33 facilities regularly spray every 2 to 12 months
- 19 facilities regularly spray once or twice a month

EMS Pilot Projects: Environmental Management System Pilot Projects, a comprehensive system to manage all of a facilities' environmental issues and address the issues in a logical fashion for state facilities, coordinated by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, are in the development and implementation phases at the following three State facilities: The Indiana Department of Administration Motorpool; the Indiana Department of Transportation and the Indiana State Board of Health. These facilities will be working throughout 2001 and 2002 on their Environmental Management Systems with IDEM.

Alternative Fueled Vehicles and Vehicle Operation: The State of Indiana has a total of 10,000 total vehicles, of which 485 are passenger vehicles operating on alternative fuels such as Ethanol 85 (E85) or natural gas. An additional 20 AFVs are currently on-order. Information about refueling these vehicles is available to vehicle operators. Currently, there is one E85 re-fueling site in Marion County, which is located at the Motorpool site and a second public re-fueling site in Evansville. The Indiana Department of Commerce is working with community representatives to add another E85 refueling location in the Indianapolis area. In addition, there are two natural gas refueling sites in Marion County. Finally, when new vehicles are purchased, the corresponding miles per gallon fuel efficiency rating information is now requested.

Greening Public Places:

- **Indiana State Fair:** A recycling collection program to collect plastic water bottles was coordinated by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management and put into place at the 2000 Indiana State Fair. During the twelve-day event, almost 11,000 bottles were collected which resulted in over 630 pounds of recyclable materials diverted from the waste stream. Educational presentations showing new products made from recycled materials, were also presented to fair-goers to coordinate with the collection program.
- **Indiana Department of Transportation Rest Stops.** In late 2000, the Greenfield, Indiana highway rest stop was remodeled and in addition to other improvements, now includes recycling which is serviced by a partnership with a local non-profit group. Additional recycling programs will be included in waste management contracts at other rest stops as these contracts are bid in the future.
- **DNR Campgrounds.** As of early 2000, 24 DNR park sites reported recycling programs, primarily for aluminum beverage cans. Pokagon State Park has a more aggressive program in which campers receive a clear bag for recyclables and a different bag for trash when they check into the campground. When they leave the campsite, they are instructed to put the correct bags in the proper receptacles. Personnel and financial constraints make expansion of these programs a challenge.



Employee Transportation Options

The Greening the Government Plan encourages employee transportation options to reduce the negative environmental impacts of commuting via single-occupant vehicles. These policies benefit the environment by reducing the amount of commuter miles driven by employees, which reduces use of nonrenewable fuels, results in fewer ozone-causing emissions and also results in less traffic congestion.

Telework and Alternative Work Schedules and Policies:

The State has approved Telework and Alternative Work Schedule Policies, which Agencies are encouraged to implement to meet the Agencies' needs. One Agency is currently implementing the Telework Policy, which allows employees to work from home offices. An additional twenty-one agencies and offices are implementing Alternative Work Schedule Policies, which result in eight- or nine-day bi-weekly work schedules instead of the traditional ten-day work schedules for employees.

Carpooling Program / Statistics: The Indiana Government Center has developed a preferred parking carpooling incentive program. Employees can sign up on the Web site or by calling 234-POOL. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management manages the program's database. As of January 2001, there were over 60 people in the database, with over 35 successful matches. The Greening Program is also working with community programs to foster increased carpooling opportunities in the central Indiana area. Many surveyed agencies note that their employees carpool to meetings as possible.



Parking Cash-outs / Bus Programs:

Other incentive programs to encourage employees to find alternatives to single-occupancy automobile travel to the Indiana Government Center are currently being researched.



Recommendations and Areas for Further Exploration

In addition to continuing the implementation of the Greening the Government Plan, several other areas have been identified for future exploration, review or implementation.

Educational Efforts:

Enhance and increase strategic education outreach and marketing efforts about the Greening Program, both to state government employees and others. Measure success of these efforts as feasible.

- The Greening the Government Web Site is at www.IN.gov/greening
 1. Continue regular refinements and updating of the site as needs demand, with an increased focus on energy conservation topics;
 2. Develop and post a wide variety of camera-ready Greening posters and other educational materials for state facilities to download and use as needed. For example, developed materials will cover various topics such as energy efficiency, integrated pest management, carpooling and alternative transportation. All developed materials will include the Greening logo, and maintain a consistent appearance. Some printed materials will also be available, as budget allows;
 3. Develop additional educational materials and success stories, focused to state employees who work in facilities located outside of the Indiana Government Center;
 4. Update the searchable facility Greening database, using facility-generated on-line updating features if possible;
 5. Identify and post more electronic links to various Indiana government programs that support Greening Program objectives on the Greening Web Site. As examples, the Indiana Department of Commerce's Buy Recycled Web Portal and Energy Star program, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management's (IDEM) list of waste haulers that may be doing Construction and Demolition Recycling and IDEM's outreach programs to reduce mercury and lead and prevent pollution are state agency Web sites to link to; and
 6. Develop materials or other specific information targeted to external vendors and landlords of leased facilities about the Greening Program and its goals.
- Explore alternative message delivery mechanisms, such as electronic monitors in high-traffic areas of the Indiana Government Center (IGC) and the posting of information in the recycling stations being developed for several public areas of the IGC and Capitol Building;
- Continue regular Agency Recycling Coordinator (ARC) quarterly meetings, focusing on hands-on recycling and all other Greening Program topics. In addition, the current ARC network has grown to be an invaluable tool to communicate not only recycling information, but also a wide range of other Greening Program information. In order to better reflect this evolution in role beyond recycling, the Agency Recycling Coordinator (ARC) name and job description should be updated to Agency Greening Coordinator (AGC) or another such term.
- Continue outreach to non-state of Indiana organizations about the Greening Program, specifically encouraging and serving as a technical resource to Indiana communities who are developing and implementing "Greening the Local Government" programs.
- Continue involvement in public-focused efforts such as Earth Day and America Recycles Day activities that have a clear link to the Greening Program.

Recycling Collection:

- Strengthen and enhance recycling collection programs at state facilities. Encourage State employees based in Marion County who telework and who do not have home-based recycling programs to bring their recyclable papers into the office for inclusion in the State Government Recycling Program. Investigate further development of measurement methods, including correlating recycling results to the amounts of energy saved and greenhouse gasses reduced.
- Officially join the United States Environmental Protection Agency's WasteWiSe Program, which includes easy-to-use comprehensive waste audit tools. Begin this process by performing a WasteWiSe audit in the Indiana Government Complex. Promote the use of these available audit tools by outreaching and providing technical assistance to recycling coordinators, facility managers, safety officers and other operations personnel within state facilities.



- Work with State Surplus and other appropriate agencies to properly recycle old computers that can not be re-used.
- Continue to encourage State agencies to utilize the All State Agency QPA to recycle mercury-containing devices, including fluorescent bulbs.
- Several agencies have requested financial assistance to cover containers or other costs in conjunction with setting up and implementing recycling collection programs. As a result, the Greening Program is developing an incentive funding program, to be funded from recycling program proceeds from the State Government Recycling Program currently in place at the Indiana Government Center and other state offices within Marion County. This incentive funding program will be designed to provide assistance with some of the start-up costs for various Greening pilot-type projects. If warranted, these funds may be utilized to coordinate large-quantity purchases of recycling totes.
- Continue to develop and expand agency-initiated recycling program partnerships between state government facilities and with other appropriate local organizations within communities where state facilities reside. For example, the Indiana Department of Corrections operates several successful composting and recycling programs, working in partnership with local organizations to recycle internally-generated materials and also helping meet community needs in these areas. Another example is the Greening Program staff working with City of Indianapolis officials to increase recycling opportunities at special events geared to the general public.

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing:

- Continue to encourage and promote reusable items for State uses. Purchase re-usable items, such as rechargeable batteries instead of single-life batteries, when possible.
- If sufficient use justifies it, include composted organic materials on the list of QPAs. If quantities are not large enough to justify a QPA, work with specific high-use agencies individually to promote the use of compost for State projects. Many Indiana communities and businesses make compost from the leaves, brush and other organic materials collected in local areas.
- Investigate and refine the Greening Program's Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP) efforts utilizing Product Stewardship concepts. Product Stewardship considers full life-cycle impacts of products, including recycled-content, energy efficiency, non-toxics, recyclability, initial resource acquisition issues, and other factors when making purchasing decisions. The State generally considers one primary environmental attribute at a time (i.e. recycled-content or energy efficiency). This life-cycle approach continues to evolve at the national level and the State may want to further refine our approach as more information is available.
- It is in the interest of the State to do business with vendors that operate in an environmentally responsible manner. In order to communicate this desire with vendors, the Greening Program will work with the Indiana Department of Administration's (IDOA) Procurement Division and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management's Office of Pollution Prevention and Technical Assistance to encourage businesses with environmental certifications to respond to State requests for proposals (RFPs). Businesses who have earned environmental certifications, such as ISO 14001, EPA's Wa\$teWi\$e or IDEM 5-Star Recognition will receive bonus points during proposal evaluations.
- Work with Indiana Department of Administration's Procurement Division to refine any Greening Program-related issues included in their pending eProcurement program (i.e. tracking of recycled-content or Energy Star purchases; the ability to restrict non recycled-content purchases, etc.).

Pollution Prevention and Energy Efficiency:

- Continue to work with the Indiana Department of Commerce Office of Energy Policy and other agencies to implement measures in support of our Energy Star Partnership agreement. For example, determine baseline energy consumption, continue to support educational materials in support of the State's Summer Energy Conservation plan, provide additional training to State government employees as needed and pursue benchmarking of buildings and facility upgrades to attain the Energy Star Building ratings in State facilities.
- Continue to work with Indiana Department of Commerce Office of Energy Policy to direct and promote the use of alternative fuels to State vehicle operators. In addition, work to coordinate with affected parties to implement a new requirement passed in the 2001 legislative session to use 10% gasohol in appropriate state vehicles beginning July 1, 2001. Continue to work with the Indiana



Department of Commerce's Alternative Fuels Taskforce to find additional refueling options for Alternative Fueled Vehicles.

- Continue to coordinate with the Indiana Department of Commerce Emission Testing Program to test State-owned vehicles and to encourage testing of vehicles owned by State employees.
- Integrated Pest Management (IPM) – The Indiana Department of Environmental Management and the Indiana Department of Administration will work to further educate employees on IPM, including educating facilities maintenance crews, landlords and agency staffs on alternatives to spraying insecticides at the first sighting of pests. For Indiana Government Center offices, the Greening Program will work with Facilities Management and Agencies located in the IGC to develop a centralized coordination of all pest spraying applications to only do them as needed.
- Mercury – The Indiana Department of Environmental Management will work with state agencies to educate on mercury hazards, implement plans to phase out mercury usage, and work to utilize the Indiana Department of Administration's Quantity Purchase Agreement for recycling of mercury-containing devices.

Employee Transportation Options:

- Continue promotion of the Indiana Government Center Carpooling program, especially in active cooperation with the City of Indianapolis and regional carpooling, vanpooling and other multi-passenger shuttle transportation options.
- Investigate IndyGO's bus pass package incentive program for employees, which is currently in the development stages.

Greening Program Management:

- Continue to provide program staffing to meet Greening Program goals and objectives. As of December 31, Program staff consisted of one Director. In April of 2001, Program staff was increased to include two full-time assistants. The addition of staff has allowed for re-focusing of energies and aggressively moving forward on implementation.



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APPENDIX III: RESEARCH PROJECT SCHEDULE FOR THE JOINT TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH PROGRAM

Monday, April 28, 2003

RESEARCH PROJECT MONITORING SCHEDULE

Project Number	Project Title	Date Approved	Completion Date	Funding Source	Project Cost	Project Status	Principal Investigator	SAC Members	Comments
JHRP- 1				JHRP		Approved/Funded			
SPR- 2064	Life and Cost Comparison of Three Rehabilitation Techniques on I-65 between SR-2 and SR-114	6/25/1992	6/30/2003 6/30/2006	SPR-II	\$75,000	Approved/Funded	Sedat Gulen	Samy Nouredin Lee Gallivan David Andrews John Weaver Gerry Huber Bill Flora David Holtz Richard Smutzer	
SPR- 2109	Effectiveness of Sawing and Sealing Joints in Bituminous Overlay on PCC Pavement	12/21/1993	1/1/1998 1/1/2001	SPR-II	\$12,500	Approved/Funded	Tommy Nantung Gordon Hooker	Lee Gallivan Kumar Dave	Project Frozen
SPR- 2128	Classification of Railroad Crossings in Indiana by Roughness	4/2/1996	4/2/1997 11/30/1998 11/30/1999 4/30/2000 11/30/2001 4/30/2003	SPR-II	\$5,000	Approved/Funded	Tom Williams	Dave Ward Robert Woods Larry Shaw Matt Brooks James Earl James Cheatham	
SPR- 2148	Development of Indiana's SPS-9A Site	7/24/1996	7/31/2000 5/31/2002 4/30/2003 9/30/2003	SPR-II SPR-I	\$130,000 \$42,869	Approved/Funded	Jan Olek	Khaled Galal Lee Gallivan David Andrews Bill Flora	
				Total	\$172,869				
SPR- 2152	Fine Aggregate Angularity Testing and Performance	11/16/1998	11/1/2000	SPR-II	\$15,000	Approved/Funded	Rebecca McDaniel	Khaled Galal Lee Gallivan Michael Prather Gerry Huber David Jahn John Yzenas Bruce Mason	Seeking Pooled Funding
SPR- 2196	Bituminous Cold Mix Acceptance Based on PURWheel Performance Criteria	3/9/1998	3/9/2000 3/30/2001 9/30/2001 9/30/2002 9/30/2003	SPR-II	\$157,022	Approved/Funded	Joe Gundersen Tom White	Khaled Galal Lee Gallivan Terry Byrns Jerry Thompson Kurt Sommer Jason Johnson	

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SPR- 2199	Validation of Suprpave Mixture Design and Analysis Procedures Using the NCAT Test Track	6/1/1996	5/31/2002 4/30/2003 7/31/2004	SPR-II	\$759,296	Approved/Funded	John Haddock	Samy Nouredin Lee Gallivan David Andrews Kurt Sommer Gerry Huber Michael Prather Lloyd Bandy Khaled Galal Bill Flora	
SPR- 2200	High Performance Concrete Bridge Project for SR-43	7/1/1997	8/15/1999 12/31/2001 5/31/2003	SPR-II	\$175,000	Approved/Funded	Jan Olek Julio Ramirez Charles Scholer	Tommy Nantung Rick Drumm John Wright Youlanda Belew Neil Comstock Mike Byers Jaffar Golkhajeh	Past Due
SPR- 2204	A Highway Travel Information System: Forecasting and Publicizing Delays in the Indiana State Highway Network	8/15/1997	6/25/1999 6/25/2000 12/24/2000	SPR-II	\$105,078	Approved/Funded	Jon Fricker	Shuo Li Dennis Lee Rebecca Black Mike Bowman Steve Smith David Boruff Mike Wood Rick Yunker John Nagle Roger Manning Tim Miller Richard Lively	Past Due
SPR- 2205	Wetland Replacement Practices and Procedures for Indiana Highway Projects	3/9/1996	12/1/1999 6/1/2001 12/1/2001 4/30/2002 10/30/2003	SPR-II	\$67,220	Approved/Funded	James Alleman	Barry Partridge Joyce Newland Jeanette Wilson	
SPR- 2228	Research and Education Initiatives of the Joint Transportation Research Program	10/31/1997	1/1/1999 12/1/2001 9/30/2002 9/30/2004	SPR-II	\$204,450	Approved/Funded	Kumares Sinha	Barry Partridge Clemenc Ligocki	

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SPR- 2325	Performance Related Specifications for Bridge Superstructures	7/16/1998	7/1/2001 12/31/2001 6/30/2002	SPR-II	\$645,000	Approved/Funded	Julio Ramirez Jan Olek	Tommy Nantung Keith Hoernschmeyer Tony Zander John Jordan Don Leonard Jaffar Golkhajeh Scott Herrin Jim Karr Norm Thoeming Bob Peters John Poncher Mike Byers Jim Hughes Brent Vautaw	
SPR- 2327	Density Measurements of Hot Mix Asphalt Pavement	2/17/1999	1/1/2001 7/1/2002	SPR-II	\$20,000	Approved/Funded	Dave Andrews	Dave Ward Lee Gallivan Lloyd Bandy Larry Ensley Jim Delk	Past Due
SPR- 2333	Early Opening of Pavements to Traffic	7/31/1998	1/1/2001	SPR-II	\$87,966	Approved/Funded	Jan Olek Menashi Cohen Charles Scholer	Tommy Nantung Ed Ratulowski Dennis Kuchler Yolanda Belew Mark Miller Mike Yamin	
SPR- 2334	Cost-Effectiveness of Joint Sealants	5/31/1999	2/15/2000 8/15/2002 5/30/2003	SPR-II	\$231,000	Approved/Funded	Khaled Galal Dave Ward John Haddock	Lee Gallivan Yolanda Belew John Weaver Randy Large Bihrooz Vakily Jason Jones Bill Rinard Randy Sexson Bill Flora	Remaining Tasks Approved 02-08-00
SPR- 2335	Lab Testing and Field Implementation of Soil Flushing	7/31/1998	8/1/2001 8/1/2002 6/30/2005	SPR-II	\$145,482	Approved/Funded	L. Lee	Barry Partridge Joyce Newland Janice Osadczuk Bill Rinard Bill Jarvis Loring Nies	

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SPR- 2336	Automated License Plate Survey for Traffic Studies	7/31/1998	10/17/2001 12/31/2002	SPR-II	\$124,869	Approved/Funded	Jon Fricker	Shuo Li Larry Heil Rebecca Black Steve Smith Scott MacArthur Dan Shamo	
SPR- 2350	Information Technology Initiative within the JTRP	6/22/1999	6/30/2001 6/30/2002 6/30/2003 6/30/2005	SPR-II	\$664,232	Approved/Funded	Kumares Sinha	Barry Partridge Clemenc Ligocki	
SPR- 2357	Initiative for Formulating a Long-Range Research Plan for INDOT	8/11/1999	11/16/2000 11/16/2002 11/16/2005	SPR-II	\$258,000	Approved/Funded	Kumares Sinha	Barry Partridge Clemenc Ligocki Richard Smutzer	
SPR- 2358	Maintenance Quality Assurance Program	11/17/1999	4/30/2002 4/30/2003 10/31/2003	SPR-II	\$93,684	Approved/Funded	Bob McCullouch	Dave Ward Rick Drumm Maclean Eke Matt Fuller Bill Rinard	
SPR- 2360	Construction of Tire-Shreds Test Embankment	5/4/2000	12/31/2001 12/31/2002 3/31/2003	SPR-II	\$37,935	Approved/Funded	J. Lee Rodrigo Salgado	Dave Ward Keith Hoemschemeyer Nayyar Zia Tiffany Sorge Matt Frazer	
SPR- 2378	Implementation of Erosion Control Warranty Specification	11/17/1999	11/30/2002 11/30/2005	SPR-II	\$38,797	Approved/Funded	Bob McCullouch	Dave Ward Ed Ratulowski Firooz Zandi Eric Spangler Merril Dougherty Richard Phillabaum Brian Flint	
SPR- 2379	Innovative Environmental Management of Water Salt Runoff Problems at INDOT Sites	11/17/1999	11/4/2001 5/14/2002 4/30/2003	SPR-II	\$85,706	Approved/Funded	James Alleman	Dave Ward Barry Partridge Tom Duncan Wayne Dittelberger Tom Konieczny	

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SPR- 2382	Performance Related Specifications for Concrete Pavement	8/1/1999	7/30/2002 7/31/2003	SPR-II DTFH	\$87,239 \$112,500	Approved/Funded	Jason Weiss Jan Olek	Tommy Nantung Lee Gallivan Richard Smutzer John Weaver Tim Bertram Tony Zander Bill Flora	DTFH-7299-0589 - Past Due
				Total	\$199,739				
SPR- 2384	A Methodology for the Development of a Highway Asset Management System for Indiana	6/22/2000	10/31/2003	SPR-II SPR-I	\$150,000 \$91,751	Approved/Funded	Kumares Sinha	Samy Noureldin Jay DuMontelle David Holtz John Nagle Jaffar Golkhajeh Tony Hedge David Glenn Jill Faulkenberg Mike Byers Bill Flora	
				Total	\$241,751				
SPR- 2385	Fatigue of Older Bridges in Northern Indiana Due to Overweight and Oversized Loads	6/22/2000	10/31/2003 5/31/2004	SPR-II	\$290,500	Approved/Funded	Mark Bowman	Tommy Nantung Keith Hoernschmeyer Rich Fieberg Mike Chambers Wayne Skinner Bill Dittrich Asfahan Khan	
SPR- 2393	Jointless and Smoother Bridges	8/4/1999	12/31/2001 6/30/2003 9/30/2004	SPR-II	\$220,000	Approved/Funded	Robert Frosch	Tommy Nantung Tony DeSimone Khalil Dughaiash Naveed Burki Randy Strain Jaffar Golkhajeh Jim Karr Mike Wenning	
SPR- 2395	Evaluation Procedures for Deploying Spread-Spectrum Interconnect	5/15/2000	5/31/2002 11/30/2002 5/31/2003 11/30/2003	SPR-II	\$139,119	Approved/Funded	Jim Krogmeier	Tom Williams Dennis Lee Jim Sturdevant Prakash Patel Bill Smith Jesse Peters Steve Swinford	

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SPR- 2397	The Effectiveness of Routine Maintenance and Its Impact on Capital Expenditures	6/22/1999	1/15/2003 5/13/2003	SPR-II	\$125,612	Approved/Funded	Kumares Sinha	Samy Noureldin Dennis Lee John Weaver Terry Byrns Sam Wolfe Mike Byers Bill Flora	
SPR- 2398	New Combination Treatments for Control of Johnsongrass along Roadsides	8/4/1999	8/1/2004	SPR-II	\$188,000	Approved/Funded	Jim Morre	Dave Ward Bill Fielding David Lamb Clyde Mason Terry Byrns	
SPR- 2400	Effectiveness of Portable Dynamic Message Signs	8/4/1999	6/22/2001 9/22/2002 12/31/2003	SPR-II	\$95,010	Approved/Funded	Jon Fricker	Samy Noureldin Dennis Lee Wes Shaw David Boruff Mark Newland	
SPR- 2406	Limit States Design for Shallow and Deep Foundations	9/30/1999	12/31/2002 6/30/2003 6/30/2004	SPR-II	\$160,000	Approved/Funded	Rodrigo Salgado Adolph Altschaeffl	Dave Ward Keith Hoernschemeyer Anne Rearick John Wright Mir Zaheer	
SPR- 2408	Non-Destructive Estimation of Pavement Thickness, Structure Number, and Subgrade Resilience along INDOT Highways	11/17/1999	1/1/2003 6/30/2003 12/31/2003	SPR-II	\$170,000	Approved/Funded	Samy Noureldin	Lee Gallivan Kumar Dave John Weaver Vincent Dmevich Bill Flora	
SPR- 2411	Using Automated Vehicle Locating Technology to Enhance Traffic Signal Timing and Travel Demand Modeling	8/4/1999	6/23/2001 7/22/2002	SPR-II	\$124,648	Approved/Funded	Jon Fricker	Samy Noureldin Dennis Lee Steve Smith John Nagle Dan Shamo	Past Due

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SPR- 2413	Frictional Resistance of Superpave Mixtures	12/6/2000	8/31/2003	SPR-II SQDH Iowa	\$80,000 \$160,000 \$80,000 Total \$320,000	Approved/Funded	Rebecca McDaniel	Samy Noureldin Rick Drumm Ron Terrell Bill Flora Kurt Sommer Shahpor Shahbahrani Joe Gundersen	
SPR- 2415	Mechanistic Evaluation of Rubblized PCC Pavements	11/17/1999	5/15/2002 5/15/2003 12/31/2003	SPR-II	\$20,000	Approved/Funded	Khaled Galal	Val Straumins Kumar Dave Shahpor Shahbahrani	
SPR- 2417	Performance of Indiana's Superpave HMA Mixtures	6/27/2000	6/30/2003 3/31/2004	SPR-II	\$76,355	Approved/Funded	Khaled Galal Rebecca McDaniel	Lee Gallivan David Andrewski Kurt Sommer David Hamilton Vic Shipbaugh Gerry Huber Lloyd Bandy John Rocchio	
SPR- 2419	Performance Evaluation of Ultrathin White Topping Using Large Scale Accelerated Pavement Testing Facility	6/14/2001	10/31/2004	SPR-II	\$259,890	Approved/Funded	Khaled Galal Scott Newbolds Tommy Nantung	Lee Gallivan Youlanda Belew Larry Vaughan Todd Johnson Terry Byrns Mike Byers Bill Flora	
SPR- 2420	Implementation of Steel Bridge Protection Policy	5/4/2000	4/30/2002 10/31/2002 4/30/2003 10/31/2003	SPR-II	\$101,648	Approved/Funded	Luh-Man Chang	Scott Newbolds Rick Drumm Tony McClellan Sherwood Garrison Tom Byrne John McCrary Jaffar Golkhajeh	
SPR- 2450	Modern Technologies for Design Data Collection	6/14/2001	7/31/2003	SPR-II	\$180,499	Approved/Funded	Boudewijn van Gelder Jim Bethel Steve Johnson	Karen Zhu Tony DeSimone Rick Yunker Mark Burton Jim Nugent	Past Due

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SPR- 2451	Imaging and Locating Buried Utilities	10/10/2000	12/31/2002 10/31/2003	SPR-II	\$150,000	Approved/Funded	Dulcy Abraham Daniel Halpin	Dave Ward Ed Ratulowski Jim Ude Jim Harrell Jeffrey Lew Paul Berebitsky Matt Thomas Dwayne Myers Victor Trowbridge Dwayne Harris	
SPR- 2454	Snow and Ice Removal and Anti-Icing Synthesis Study	10/10/2000	3/31/2001 12/31/2001 9/30/2002 12/31/2002 12/31/2003	SPR-II	\$58,436	Approved/Funded	Bob McCullough	Dave Ward Dennis Belter Tom Konieczny Terry Byrns	
SPR- 2455	Constructed Wetlands for INDOT Rest Stop Wastewater Treatment: Proof of Concept Research	8/10/2000	8/31/2003	SPR-II	\$95,000	Approved/Funded	James Alleman S.R. Govindaraju	Barry Partridge Joyce Newland Fike Abbassi Clyde Mason Tom Duncan	
SPR- 2456	Hydrology of Natural and Constructed Wetlands	6/20/2000	6/30/2001 3/31/2001 12/31/2002 12/31/2004	SPR-II	\$180,000	Approved/Funded	S.R. Govindaraju A.R. Rao Dennis Lyn	Barry Partridge Tony DeSimone Jim Juricic Jerry Unterreiner Steven McAvoy Tom Vanderpool Merrill Dougherty	
SPR- 2457	Remediation and Stabilization of Soils Contaminated by Lead Resulting from the Removal of Paints from Bridges	4/25/2001	4/30/2004	SPR-II	\$182,140	Approved/Funded	Katherine Banks Paul Schwab	Barry Partridge Matt Fuller Tom Duncan Bill Jarvis Tom Duncan Tony McClellan	
SPR- 2458	Development of a Database and System for Analyzing the Actual and Potential Impacts on the Environment of Existing and Planned INDOT Facilities	8/10/2000	2/28/2002 6/30/2002 8/31/2002 12/31/2002 2/28/2003	SPR-II	\$82,182	Approved/Funded	L. Corson	Barry Partridge Rick Drumm Ben Lawrence Jim Juricic Bill Jarvis Tom Vanderpool Wayne Dittelberger John Nagle	

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SPR- 2459	The Problem of Wet Subgrade	4/26/2001	3/31/2004	SPR-II	\$134,992	Approved/Funded	Phillipe Bourdeau	Samy Noureldin Val Straumins Nayyar Zia Todd Listerman Paul Berebitsky Charlie Alley Mike Wink Greg Pankow Daehyeon Kim	
SPR- 2460	Stabilization and Improvement of Soils with Considerable Organic Content	6/22/2000	8/31/2003 4/30/2004	SPR-II	\$150,000	Approved/Funded	Antonio Bobet Maria Santagata	Dave Ward Matt Fuller Nayyar Zia Charlie Alley Daehyeon Kim	
SPR- 2469	Alternate Land Use Patterns to Minimize Congestion	6/21/2000	6/30/2002 12/31/2002 12/31/2004	SPR-II	\$223,476	Approved/Funded	Jon Fricker	Shuo Li Joyce Newland Steve Smith John Nagle	
SPR- 2470	Weigh-In-Motion Data Checking and Imputation	8/9/2000	12/13/2001 12/31/2002 6/30/2003 8/31/2003	SPR-II	\$63,394	Approved/Funded	Jon Fricker	Samy Noureldin Larry Heil Scott MacArthur Kirk Mangold	Past Due
SPR- 2472	Investigation of the Performance of Neat and Modified Asphalt Binders	2/1/2001	7/31/2003 1/31/2004	SPR-II	\$149,965	Approved/Funded	John Haddock	Khaled Galal Lee Gallivan Joe Gundersen	
SPR- 2474	Interaction Between Microcracking and Reduction in Durability in Concrete: Developing Methods for Considering Cumulative Damage in Life-Cycle Modeling	8/9/2000	8/13/2003	SPR-II	\$180,000	Approved/Funded	Jan Olek Jason Weiss	Tommy Nantung Lee Gallivan Kumar Dave Mike Byers Tim Bertram Scott Newbolds	Past Due

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SPR- 2475	Technical Issues Related to the Use of Fly Ash and Slag in the Late Fall Construction Season	8/9/2000	8/13/2002 8/31/2003	SPR-II	\$120,000	Approved/Funded	Jan Olek Jason Weiss	Tommy Nantung Lee Gallivan Tim Bertram Youlanda Belew Mike Byers Dick Newell Jeff Ulrey Jim Jensen Scott Newbolds	
SPR- 2476	Regionalization of Indiana Watersheds for Flood Flow Predictions (Phase I)	6/22/2000	6/30/2003 12/31/2003	SPR-II	\$145,000	Approved/Funded	A.R. Rao	Dave Ward Keith Hoernschmeyer Merril Dougherty David Finley David Knipe	
SPR- 2477	Simplified Wheel Load Distribution for Use in LRFD Design	10/10/2000	10/31/2003 4/30/2004	SPR-II	\$218,098	Approved/Funded	Elisa Sotelino Judy Liu	Scott Newbolds Keith Hoernschmeyer John Wright	
SPR- 2478	Effectiveness of Debris Deflectors in Inhibiting the Accumulation of Debris at Bridge Piers, Phases I & II	6/22/2000	6/30/2003 9/30/2003	SPR-II	\$170,000	Approved/Funded	Dennis Lyn A.R. Rao	Dave Ward Keith Hoernschmeyer Merril Dougherty Jim Ude John McCrary Bill Dittrich	
SPR- 2480	Emergency Earthquake Routes, Phases I & II	4/1/2001	3/31/2004	SPR-II	\$265,841	Approved/Funded	Mete Sozen	Tommy Nantung Keith Hoernschmeyer Wayne Dittelberger Jerry Thompson Khalil Dughlaish Mike Bowman Bill Rinard Mary Jo Hamman George Snyder Randy Strain Dan Chase Mir Zaheer Mike Wood Bill Dittrich	Additional SAC Members: Don Leonard, Larry Vaughan, Tony McClellan, Curt Schum, Kirk Mangold, David Holtz, and John McCrary
SPR- 2485	Hazard Elimination Program	6/14/2001	6/30/2003 12/31/2003	SPR-II	\$60,588	Approved/Funded	Andrej Tarko	Dwayne Harris Rick Drumm Jay Wasson John Nagle	

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SPR- 2487	Constructed Wetland Systems for Wastewater Management	8/9/2000	8/31/2003	SPR-II	\$85,000	Approved/Funded	James Alleman S.R. Govindaraju	Barry Partridge Joyce Newland Fike Abbasi Clyde Mason Jerry Unterreiner	
SPR- 2489	Beta Testing of the Purdue Time Domain Reflectometry (TDR) Method for Soil Water Content and Density Measurement	8/9/2000	8/31/2002 6/30/2003 8/31/2003	SPR-II	\$139,999	Approved/Funded	Vincent Drnevich Janet Lovell	Tommy Nantung Wes Shaw Pete Capon Kulanand Jha Sam Mansukhani	
SPR- 2491	Implementation of a Non-Metallic Reinforced Bridge Deck	2/1/2001	4/30/2004	SPR-II	\$125,352	Approved/Funded	Robert Frosch	Tommy Nantung Keith Hoernschmeyer George Snyder Don Leonard Scott Herrin Tom Byrne	
SPR- 2494	Fatigue Strength and Evaluation of Sign Structures	4/26/2001	4/30/2004 10/31/2004	SPR-II	\$170,000	Approved/Funded	Mark Bowman Timothy Whalen	Scott Newbolds Ed Ratulowski Dale Louie Pankaj Patel Tom Bewley	
SPR- 2495	Evaluation of Radar (Radio Detection and Ranging) Sensing Vehicle-Deer Collisions on the Indiana Toll Road	12/6/2000	11/30/2002 2/28/2004	SPR-II Toll	\$105,000 \$269,000	Approved/Funded	Sedat Gulen George McCabe	Karen Stippich Sam Wolfe Tom Williams Carl Tuttle Tom Duncan Dave Hinshaw John Nagle	
				Total	\$374,000				
SPR- 2496	Improvement of Safety in Construction Zones	6/14/2001	7/14/2003	SPR-II	\$85,000	Approved/Funded	Dulcy Abraham Darcy Bullock	Dave Ward Rick Drumm Bob Cales Gary Bowser Mark Newland Mike Wink Mike Hougland Mike Byers Rick Yunker John Nagle David Boruff Sami Mohamed	

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SPR- 2591	Determination of Ash Mixture Properties and Construction of Test Embankment	6/7/2001	5/31/2003 5/31/2004	SPR-II Industry	\$63,894 \$63,893	Approved/Funded	Rodrigo Salgado	Dave Ward Keith Hoernschmeyer Howard Lewis Lisa Messinger Tom Duncan Nayyar Zia	
				Total	\$127,787				
SPR- 2592	A Guide for the Construction of Reduced Noise Pavement	6/7/2001	5/31/2002 12/31/2002 12/31/2003	SPR-II SQDH CFU PU	\$10,000 \$30,730 \$30,083 \$10,000	Approved/Funded	Robert Bernhard Roger Wayson	Scott Newbolds Lee Gallivan Sam Wolfe H. Wayne Jones Mike Byers	
				Total	\$80,813				
SPR- 2593	Investigation of Novel Acoustic Barrier Concepts Phase I: Concept Development and Preliminary Evaluation	6/7/2001	12/31/2002 5/31/2003	SPR-II SQDH Toll	\$15,000 \$30,000 \$15,000	Approved/Funded	Luc Mongeau Stuart Bolton	Dave Ward Rick Drumm Mike Puro Jim Juricic	
				Total	\$60,000				
SPR- 2621	Determination of Production Rates of INDOT Highway Construction Activities	3/5/2002	7/31/2004	SPR-II	\$90,000	Approved/Funded	Yi Jiang	Samy Nouredin Valdis Straumins Mark Burton Tim Bertram Doug Terry	
SPR- 2623	Remediation of Soils and Ground Water Contaminated by Aromatic and Chlorinated Hydrocarbon Metals	6/14/2001	6/30/2003 9/30/2003	SPR-II	\$180,000	Approved/Funded	Inez Hua Suresh Rao	Barry Partridge Robert Dirks Ben Lawrence Bruce Oertel	
SPR- 2624	Use of Vegetation in the Stabilization, Reclamation, and Remediation of Impacted INDOT Soils	3/5/2002	8/31/2004	SPR-II	\$85,000	Approved/Funded	Katherine Banks Paul Schwab	Barry Partridge Matt Fuller Jay Head David Lamb Chris Dillman Robert Buskirk Tom Duncan	
SPR- 2625	Wastewater Toxicity Testing of Wash Water from Deicing Trucks	1/29/2002	1/28/2004	SPR-II	\$79,412	Approved/Funded	Loring Nies James Alleman	Barry Partridge Matt Fuller Tom Duncan Bill Jarvis	

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SPR- 2627	Traffic Management Strategies to Reduce Vehicular Emissions	4/1/2002	4/30/2004	SPR-II	\$175,000	Approved/Funded	Robert Jacko	Barry Partridge Joyce Newland Dan Buck Mark Newland Matt Frazer Emmanuel Nsonwu Dan Shamo	
SPR- 2630	Design of Laterally-Loaded Piles in Multi-Layered Soils	2/12/2002	4/30/2005	SPR-II	\$94,983	Approved/Funded	Rodrigo Salgado	Dave Ward Keith Hoernschmeyer Mir Zaheer Daehyeon Kim	
SPR- 2631	Load Response of Non-Ideal Soils - Synthesis	2/12/2002	10/31/2003	SPR-II	\$30,000	Approved/Funded	Rodrigo Salgado	Dave Ward Valdis Straumins Kulanand Jha Daehyeon Kim	
SPR- 2632	Interpretation of Cone Penetration Tests in Cohesive Soils	10/3/2001	11/30/2003	SPR-II	\$85,000	Approved/Funded	Rodrigo Salgado	Dave Ward Keith Hoernschmeyer Nayyar Zia Daehyeon Kim	
SPR- 2633	Simplification of Resilient Modulus Testing for Subgrades	11/25/2002	3/31/2005	SPR-II	\$80,000	Approved/Funded	Daehyeon Kim	Samy Noureldin Valdis Straumins Nayyar Zia Vincent Dmevich Kumar Dave	
SPR- 2634	Limit States Design of Slopes and Retaining Structures	3/5/2002	6/30/2005	SPR-II	\$159,515	Approved/Funded	Rodrigo Salgado	Dave Ward Tony DeSimone Mir Zaheer Daehyeon Kim	
SPR- 2635	Filter Performance and Design for Highway Drains	8/20/2002	6/30/2004	SPR-II	\$74,968	Approved/Funded	Phillipe Bourdeau	Dave Ward Tony DeSimone Nayyar Zia Daehyeon Kim	
SPR- 2636	Mitigating the Effects of Expansive Behavior of Chemically Treated Soils	3/5/2002	10/31/2005	SPR-II	\$125,000	Approved/Funded	Maria Santagata	Dave Ward Tony DeSimone Mir Zaheer Daehyeon Kim	

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SPR- 2637	A Comprehensive Assessment of Highway Financing Needs for Indiana	1/2/2003	11/2/2004	SPR-II	\$150,027	Approved/Funded	Samuel Labi Kumares Sinha	Samy Noureldin Jay DuMontelle John Weaver Steve Smith Laurie Maudlin Gary Eaton Mike Byers Dennis Faulkenberg Andy Brooks David Holtz Vicki Kitchin Rick Whitney	
SPR- 2638	INDOT Highway Needs Analysis - Physical Features Impacts	10/1/2001	12/31/2002 6/30/2003	SPR-II	\$69,191	Approved/Funded	Jon Fricker	Samy Noureldin Larry Heil David Holtz Steve Smith Mike Byers	
SPR- 2639	Minimizing Truck/Car Conflicts on Highways	10/1/2001	3/31/2002 6/30/2002 4/30/2004	SPR-II	\$90,000	Approved/Funded	Srinivas Peeta	Shuo Li Karen Stippich Steve Wuertz John Nagle Brad Steckler Larry Rust Kanwal Kalirai	
SPR- 2642	High Performance Concrete Pavement for Indiana	2/12/2002	6/30/2005	SPR-II FHWA	\$75,000 \$200,000	Approved/Funded	Tommy Nantung Scott Newbolds	Lee Gallivan Kurt Sommer Tony Zander Mike Byers Bill Flora	
				Total	\$275,000				
SPR- 2643	Damage Analysis of Jointed Plain Concrete Pavements in Indiana	6/20/2001	4/30/2004	SPR-II	\$180,000	Approved/Funded	Elisa Sotelino Graham Archer	Tommy Nantung Lee Gallivan Tim Bertram Youlanda Belew Tony Zander Mike Byers	
SPR- 2644	High Stiffness Hot Mix Asphalt	12/5/2001	4/30/2004 4/30/2005	SPR-II	\$120,000	Approved/Funded	Terhi Pellinen	Khaled Galal Lee Gallivan Kurt Sommer David Andrews Joe Gundersen Gerry Huber	

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SPR- 2645	Comparisons of Various INDOT Testing Methods and Procedures to Obtain Bituminous and Concrete Mix Properties	3/5/2002	12/31/2004	SPR-II	\$130,000	Approved/Funded	Terhi Pellinen Jason Weiss	Tommy Nantung Lee Gallivan David Hamilton Kurt Sommer Tony Zander Joe Gundersen	
SPR- 2646	HMA Pavement Performance and Durability	6/13/2002	7/31/2004	SPR-II	\$99,672	Approved/Funded	John Haddock Khaled Galal	Lee Gallivan Vic Shipbaugh Joe Gundersen Kumar Dave Bill Flora	
SPR- 2647	Risk Analysis of the INDOT Implementation of the Maturity Concept	9/1/2002	12/31/2003	SPR-II	\$25,000	Approved/Funded	Tommy Nantung Jan Olek	Lee Gallivan Tim Bertram Youlanda Belew Mike Byers Dick Newell	
SPR- 2648	Evaluation of Rapid Set Cement-Based Materials for Patching and Repair	3/1/2002	8/30/2003	SPR-II	\$95,000	Approved/Funded	Jason Weiss	Scott Newbolds Valdis Straumins Terry Byrns Youlanda Belew Mike Byers Bill Flora	
SPR- 2651	Materials for Training of New Staff on Effective Design and Inspection Procedures	3/5/2002	4/30/2004	SPR-II	\$155,000	Approved/Funded	Bob McCullough	Tommy Nantung Ed Ratulowski Randy Strain John Jordan Tom Seeman Chris Martin Lisa Casler Paul Schmidt Amy Konz Joe Torkos Therese Owen Robert Cales Dave Tolbert Mike Andrews	

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SPR- 2654	Shear Reinforcement Requirements in High Performance Structural Concrete Prestressed Bridge Girders	6/1/2001	9/30/2003	SPR-II	\$140,000	Approved/Funded	Julio Ramirez	Scott Newbolds Keith Hoernschmeyer James Earl	
SPR- 2655	Evaluation and Repair of Wrought Iron and Steel Structures in Indiana - Synthesis Study	8/20/2001	12/20/2003	SPR-II IN-	\$25,000 \$39,693	Approved/Funded	Mark Bowman	Scott Newbolds Matt Fuller Tony McClellan Jaffar Golkhaje	
Total					\$64,693				
SPR- 2661	Reconciling Speed Limits with Design Speeds	10/1/2001	9/30/2003	SPR-II	\$80,000	Approved/Funded	Andrej Tarko	Shuo Li Ed Ratulowski Larry Rust Mike Hofmann Mike Holowaty Robert Rebling Richard VanCleave Tim Watson	
SPR- 2662	Development of Risk Management Policies: Synthesis Study	10/1/2001	3/31/2003 9/30/2003	SPR-II	\$50,000	Approved/Funded	Kumares Sinha	Samy Noureldin Karen Stippich Jim Poturski Tim Bertram Brad Steckler Teresa Giller	
SPR- 2663	Using Imaging Technology to Evaluate Highway Safety	2/1/2002	1/31/2004	SPR-II	\$70,000	Approved/Funded	Andrej Tarko	Tom Williams Dennis Lee Sami Mohamed Mike Hougland John Nagle	
SPR- 2664	The Effects of Paved Shoulders, Lane Width, and Clear Zone on Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes on Rural Major Collector Roads	12/5/2001	12/31/2003	SPR-II	\$50,000	Approved/Funded	Jose Thomas Samuel Labi	Shuo Li Rick Drumm John Nagle John Haberman John Evans	

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SPR- 2665	Frictional Resistance of Aggregates for Hot Mix Asphalt Pavements	8/1/2002	7/31/2004	SPR-II	\$90,000	Approved/Funded	John Haddock	Tommy Nantung Lee Gallivan Khaled Galal Becky McDaniel David Andrews Kurt Sommer Ron Walker John Yzenas Lloyd Bandy Robert Jones Chuck Sanders George Williams Terry Sossong	
SPR- 2711	Evaluation of INDOT Smoothness Specification	12/19/2001	6/30/2002 6/30/2003 12/31/2003	SPR-II	\$60,000	Approved/Funded	Terhi Pellinen	Dave Ward Lee Gallivan Samy Noureldin Greg Pankow Bill Flora	
SPR- 2712	Life-Cycle Cost Analysis for INDOT Pavement Design Procedures	2/15/2002	2/14/2004	SPR-II	\$175,000	Approved/Funded	Kumares Sinha	Tommy Nantung Lee Gallivan Kumar Dave Gary Mroczka Bill Flora Lloyd Bandy Mike Byers Keith Herbold Ed Pilipow	
SPR- 2713	ITS Laboratory - Phase II	4/10/2002	4/30/2004	SPR-II	\$170,000	Approved/Funded	Darcy Bullock Andrej Tarko	Shuo Li Dennis Lee Tom Williams Dan Shamo Carl Tuttle Alfredo Hanza Ed Cox Ryan Gallagher	
SPR- 2751	Traffic Signals in School Zones	1/2/2002	5/1/2003 7/1/2003	SPR-II	\$39,545	Approved/Funded	Darcy Bullock	Samy Noureldin Dennis Lee Mike Bowman Carl Tuttle Carolyn Coffin John Nagle Dwayne Harris	

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SPR- 2752	Development of a Strategy for Preparing an INDOT Storm Water Quality Management Plan	1/1/2002	3/31/2004	SPR-II	\$134,292	Approved/Funded	Lynn Corson	Barry Partridge Joyce Newland Tom Duncan Jonathon Bixler Tom Vanderpool Dennis Belter Merrill Dougherty	
SPR- 2775	Evaluation, Analysis, and Enhancement of INDOT's Utility Accommodation	11/25/2002	4/30/2004	SPR-II	\$50,000	Approved/Funded	Dulcy Abraham	Dave Ward Ed Ratulowski Matt Thomas Lewis Hartman Laurie Maudlin Paul Berebitsky Dennis Kuchler Brian Harvey Dwayne Myers Dan Liotti Steve Hull	
SPR- 2776	Cost Effectiveness of Warranty Contracts	11/25/2002	12/31/2004	SPR-II	\$85,000	Approved/Funded	Bob McCullough Kumares Sinha	Dave Ward Lee Gallivan Samy Noureldin Tony McClellan Tim Bertram David Andrews Bill Stevens Alvin Evans	
SPR- 2778	Constructability, Maintainability, and Operability of FRP Bridge Decks	10/15/2002	10/31/2004	SPR-II	\$75,000	Approved/Funded	Makarand Hastak Daniel Halpin	Tommy Nantung Keith Hoernschemeyer George Snyder Don Leonard Yolanda Belew	
SPR- 2779	Using Pre-cast Concrete Panels for Pavement Construction	8/13/2002	8/12/2003 2/12/2004	SPR-II	\$40,000	Approved/Funded	Luh-Man Chang	Dave Ward Lee Gallivan Dennis Kuchler Mike Byers Kumar Dave	Past Due
SPR- 2780	Constructed Wetland Remediation of Slag Leachates	5/15/2002	5/14/2004	SPR-II	\$95,000	Approved/Funded	Katherine Banks Paul Schwab James Alleman	Barry Partridge Tony DeSimone Tom Duncan Mike Prather	

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SPR- 2783	A Study of Effective Compaction Control of Granular Soils	8/15/2002	8/14/2004	SPR-II	\$80,000	Approved/Funded	Vincent Drnevich	Dave Ward Lee Gallivan Greg Pankow Nayyar Zia Scott Sipes Junior Geiger Daehyeon Kim	
SPR- 2784	Development of Criteria for the Utilization of Mined Cement Kiln Dust in Highway Infrastructures	6/13/2002	11/30/2004	SPR-II	\$60,000	Approved/Funded	Maria Santagata	Dave Ward Tony DeSimone Nayyar Zia Ben Lawrence Mike Byers Tom Grisinger Pat Kiel Daehyeon Kim Joe Hile	
SPR- 2788	Evaluation of Surface (Top Down) Longitudinal Wheel Path Cracking in Indiana	6/13/2002	11/30/2003	SPR-II	\$70,000	Approved/Funded	Terhi Pellinen	Khaled Galal Lee Gallivan David Andrews Gerry Huber	
SPR- 2789	Dowel Bar Retrofit Mix Design and Specification	11/25/2002	6/30/2004	SPR-II	\$70,000	Approved/Funded	Tommy Nantung Jan Olek	Lee Gallivan Mike Byers Youlanda Belew Ron Meskis	
SPR- 2791	Expansion of Concrete Technology to the Districts	11/25/2002	4/30/2004	SPR-II	\$50,000	Approved/Funded	Tommy Nantung Jan Olek Jason Weiss	Lee Gallivan Mark Miller Steve Thieroff Ron Walker Tony Zander Mike Byers Dick Newell Tom Grisinger	
SPR- 2792	Field Investigation of Concrete Deck Designed by the Empirical Method	10/15/2002	4/30/2006	SPR-II	\$152,325	Approved/Funded	Robert Frosch Garrett Jeong	Tommy Nantung Keith Hoernschemeyer John Jordan Don Leonard Youlanda Belew	

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SPR- 2793	Long-Term Effects of Super Heavy-Weight Vehicles on Bridges	10/15/2002	10/31/2005	SPR-II	\$240,000	Approved/Funded	Mark Bowman Judy Liu	Tommy Nantung Keith Hoernschemeyer Mary Jo Hamman David Andrews Bill Dittich Dauda Ishola-Gbenla Brian Harvey Jill Faulkenberg	
SPR- 2794	Implementation of Full-Width Precast Bridge Panels - Synthesis Study	11/25/2002	1/31/2004	SPR-II	\$30,000	Approved/Funded	Julio Ramirez	Scott Newbolds Keith Hoernschemeyer Niranjan Shah Don Leonard David Andrews	
SPR- 2795	Virtual Weigh Station Deployment and Integration with INDOT ITS Infrastructure	6/13/2002	10/31/2004	SPR-II	\$110,000	Approved/Funded	Darcy Bullock	Dwayne Harris Dennis Lee Mark Newland Warner Moses Kirk Mangold Dick Hayworth Jay Wasson Guy Boruff Carla Harris	
SPR- 2796	Predicting Traffic Conditions at Indiana Signalized Intersections	8/20/2002	8/31/2004	SPR-II	\$64,999	Approved/Funded	Andrzej Tarko	Shuo Li Dennis Lee Brad Steckler Jim Sturdevant Ed Cox Gerard Mroczka Kanwal Kalirai	
SPR- 2797	Safety of Intersections on High-Speed Road Segments with Superelevation	8/20/2002	8/31/2004	SPR-II	\$69,999	Approved/Funded	Andrzej Tarko	Samy Noureldin Rick Drumm Tom Seeman Kanwal Kalirai John Nagle	
SPR- 2798	Simplified Shear Design of Prestressed Concrete Members	5/29/2002	8/31/2003	SPR-II	\$24,096	Approved/Funded	Robert Frosch	Tommy Nantung Keith Hoernschemeyer John Jordan	

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Monday, April 28, 2003

RESEARCH PROJECT MONITORING SCHEDULE

<i>Project Number</i>	<i>Project Title</i>	<i>Date Approved</i>	<i>Completion Date</i>	<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>Project Cost</i>	<i>Project Status</i>	<i>Principal Investigator</i>	<i>SAC Members</i>	<i>Comments</i>
SPR- 2810	Estimates of Costs and Service Lives of Pavement and Bridge Projects for Fiscal Planning and Programming	10/15/2002	1/14/2004	SPR-II	\$95,000	Approved/Funded	Samuel Labi Kumares Sinha	Samy Noureldin Keith Hoernschemeyer David Holtz Gary Eaton	
SPR- 2811	An Analysis of Cost Overrun and Time Delay of INDOT Projects	9/1/2002	12/31/2003	SPR-II	\$61,000	Approved/Funded	Bob McCullough Kumares Sinha	Dave Ward Jay DuMontelle Tim Bertram Phelps Klika Gary Eaton Rick Whitney David Unkefer Paul Berebitsky David Renicker	
SPR- 2812	Analysis of Seismic Hazard Assessments for Indiana	11/25/2002	4/30/2004	SPR-II	\$40,000	Approved/Funded	Jennifer Haase Robert Nowack	Tommy Nantung Keith Hoernschemeyer Wayne Dittelberger Jerry Thompson Khalil Dughlaish Mike Bowman Bill Rinard Mary Jo Hamman George Snyder Randy Strain Dan Chase Mir Zaheer Mike Wood Bill Dittrich	Additional SAC Members: Don Leonard, Larry Vaughan, Tony McClellan, Curt Schum, Kirk Mangold, David Holtz, and John McCrary
SPR- 2821	Upgrading the INDOT Pavement Friction Testing Program	11/1/2002	2/28/2004	SPR-II	\$10,000	Approved/Funded	Shuo Li Samy Noureldin Karen Zhu	Lee Gallivan Bill Flora Kumar Dave Ron Walker Steve Isenhower	
SPR- 2822	INDOT Truck Mounted Attenuator Evaluation, Phase 2	1/6/2003	7/14/2003	SPR-II	\$39,328	Approved/Funded	Bob McCullough	Dave Hinshaw Karen Stippich Bill Rinard Larry Vaughan Bill Barkdull Gary Bowser Calvin Lee	

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APPENDIX IV: GRANTS FROM THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FUND AND THE HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM

Educational Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Adams County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	\$2,500	8/17/1994
Adams County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	1,000	5/31/1994
Adams County SWMD	To conduct an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	2,098	9/20/1995
Allen County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	28,000	11/3/2000
Allen County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	20,000	9/17/2001
Allen County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	15,042	7/18/1994
Allen County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher facilitator training and recycling education support), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	14,051	9/20/1995
Allen County SWMD	To work with Scott's Food Stores to institute a one-year environmental shopping pilot program in two local grocery stores. Shelf labels will point out products with packaging that is recyclable, made with recycled materials or is minimal.	17,083	8/30/1995
Allen County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training and recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	38,711	10/15/1996
Allen County SWMD	To conduct school source reduction & recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	42,870	1/25/1998
Allen County SWMD	For public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, and business source reduction & recycling education/promotion projects.	28,605	9/29/1998
Allen County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	37,736	3/6/2000
Bartholomew County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	13,850	12/13/2000
Bartholomew County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	15,915	10/1/2001
Bartholomew County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	3,183	7/27/1994
Bartholomew County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for subscriptions to a student newsletter.	1,260	4/28/1994

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Bartholomew County SWMD	To conduct public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) and public education/promotion (household hazardous waste) projects.	7,683	10/7/1996
Bartholomew County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	14,894	8/3/1999
Brown County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	7,199	11/28/2000
Brown County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	10,000	9/29/2001
Brown County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	2,500	6/23/1994
Brown County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	1,240	4/7/1994
Brown County SWMD	To develop a model source reduction and recycling summer day camp program for K-6th grade students. Program curriculum will include two different one week sessions.	4,385	2/8/1995
Brown County SWMD	To implement a recycling program at Brown County State Park in the campground and picnic areas, the Abe Martin Lodge and family cabins, and the administrative offices.	28,805	7/27/1994
Brown County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher facilitator training and recycling education support), public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste), and an industrial source reduction/recycling project.	6,284	9/11/1995
Brown County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training and recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	5,293	10/22/1996
Brown County SWMD	Development and distribution of a household hazardous waste curriculum suitable for grades K-8.	12,470	1/8/1997
Brown County SWMD	To conduct public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	7,045	12/16/1997
Brown County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	8,666	2/18/1999
Brown County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	11,080	3/6/2000
Cass County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	12,580	9/29/2001

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Cass County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	2,500	7/18/1994
Cass County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	9,718	10/21/1998
Cass County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	12,074	6/23/1999
Clark County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	13,134	11/28/2000
Clark County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	18,763	10/3/2001
Clark County SWMD	To educate and inform the residents of Clark County about the Comprehensive Clark County Curbside Recycling Program.	18,000	10/26/1993
Clark County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	4,389	7/8/1994
Clark County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for subscriptions to a student newsletter.	1,620	4/6/1994
Clark County SWMD	To conduct school education (recycling education support), public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste), and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	8,173	8/2/1995
Clark County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training and recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	14,224	9/27/1996
Clark County SWMD	To conduct school source reduction and recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	14,614	12/29/1997
Clark County SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	14,847	10/20/1998
Clark County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	17,490	9/13/1999
Clay-Owen-Vigo SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	17,390	11/3/2000
Clay-Owen-Vigo SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	32,006	8/28/2001

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Clay-Owen-Vigo SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	10,305	7/21/1994
Clay-Owen-Vigo SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	5,580	4/18/1994
Clay-Owen-Vigo SWMD	To conduct school education (recycling education support), public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste), and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	10,000	9/11/1995
Clay-Owen-Vigo SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training and recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), and public education/promotion (household hazardous waste) projects.	10,000	2/18/1997
Clay-Owen-Vigo SWMD	To conduct school source reduction and recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	33,580	2/10/1998
Clay-Owen-Vigo SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	32,528	9/27/1999
Crawford County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	9,048	10/11/2000
Crawford County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	9,481	8/29/2001
Crawford County SWMD	To conduct public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste) and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	5,000	11/2/1995
Crawford County SWMD	To conduct public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), and public education/promotion (household hazardous waste) projects.	4,500	9/27/1996
Crawford County SWMD	To conduct school source reduction and recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	6,694	10/30/1997
Crawford County SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	8,564	6/16/1998
Crawford County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	10,265	7/6/1999
Crown Point, City of	To implement a comprehensive educational program including the development and distribution of educational and promotional materials.	17,852	1/1/1993

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Applicant's Official Name	Project Description		
Daviess County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	1,550	4/6/1994
Dearborn County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	13,500	10/9/2001
Dearborn County SWMD	To fund the purchase of signage and public education material.	16,088	1/30/2002
Dearborn County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	2,500	8/24/1994
Dearborn County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher facilitator training and recycling education support) and public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling).	4,423	9/11/1995
Dearborn County SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	10,669	10/29/1998
Dearborn County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	12,929	9/13/1999
Decatur County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	2,500	8/24/1994
Decatur County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	1,000	4/6/1994
Decatur County SWMD	To conduct public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling).	2,500	9/18/1995
Decatur County SWMD	To conduct a business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) project.	1,923	11/8/1996
Delphi, City of	To fund public education of the local recycling programs within the county.	5,000	12/26/2001
Dubois County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	9,007	10/23/2000
Dubois County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	12,710	9/25/2001
Dubois County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	2,500	7/21/1994
Dubois County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	1,750	5/31/1994
Dubois County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher facilitator training and recycling education support), public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste), and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	9,721	9/13/1995

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Dubois County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training and recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	8,573	10/3/1996
Dubois County SWMD	To conduct school source reduction and recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	9,573	12/1/1997
Dubois County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	13,760	2/12/1999
Dubois County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	12,345	10/25/1999
East Central Indiana SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	16,224	6/22/1994
East Central Indiana SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher facilitator training and recycling education support), public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste), and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	42,310	9/29/1995
East Central Indiana SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training and recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	41,000	10/3/1996
Elkhart County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	7,810	6/17/1994
Elkhart County SWMD	To conduct public education/promotion (household hazardous waste) and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	17,000	9/7/1995
Elkhart County SWMD	To conduct a public education/promotion (household hazardous waste) project.	2,000	9/25/1996
Elkhart County SWMD	To develop a series of educational radio spots to educate the public on recycling, HHW, and services provided by the solid waste management district.	3,100	2/17/1998
Elkhart, City of	To establish a yard waste reduction pilot program and train business and education representatives in reduction and recycling. Grant funds will be used to purchase backyard composting demonstration equipment and educational materials.	19,000	8/17/1992
Environmental Management Institute	To assist in the development of a training course in recycling health and safety for workers and supervisors. Grant funds will be used towards the development and printing of course manuals, promotional materials, and to purchase demonstration equipment.	5,000	12/9/1992
Ernie Pyle Elementary	To establish a compost learning center & provide education and promotion of the center.	1,200	3/20/1997

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Evansville Urban Enterprise Association	To establish an education center at a conference center located at and donated by Weyerhaeuser in Evansville. The grantee also will present a traveling educational program to schools within and surrounding the district.	23,860	10/16/1995
Flaget Elementary School	To develop a source reduction and recycling club using a web page to share source reduction and recycling tips with other classrooms and web page visitors.	2,500	3/7/1998
Flora, Town of	To purchase magnets and public promotion costs.	5,992	6/12/2000
Floyd County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	12,837	10/2/2000
Floyd County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	16,247	8/11/2001
Floyd County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	3,220	8/24/1994
Floyd County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	1,000	4/5/1994
Floyd County SWMD	To conduct public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste) and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	7,405	9/8/1995
Floyd County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training and recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	10,720	3/10/1997
Floyd County SWMD	To conduct school source reduction and recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste) education/promotion, business (source reduction & recycling), and buy-recycled education projects.	10,720	2/3/1998
Floyd County SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	8,000	1/22/1999
Floyd County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	14,925	7/21/1999
Fountain County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	7,378	10/25/2000
Fountain County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	7,000	9/9/2001
Fountain County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	2,500	8/23/1994

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Fountain County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	1,340	4/6/1994
Fountain County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher facilitator training and recycling education support) and public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste).	5,834	10/6/1995
Fountain County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training and recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), and public education/promotion (household hazardous waste) projects.	5,833	10/10/1996
Fountain County SWMD	To conduct school source reduction and recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business source reduction and recycling, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	8,353	1/5/1998
Fountain County SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	8,833	7/27/1998
Fountain County SWMD	To distribute copies of "One Man's Trash" to all households within Fountain County.	11,850	3/18/1998
Fountain County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	9,200	9/13/1999
Gibson County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	2,500	5/27/1994
Gibson County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	1,610	5/31/1994
Gibson County SWMD	To conduct public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling) and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	3,000	9/22/1995
Gibson County SWMD	To conduct school source reduction and recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	8,936	2/10/1998
Greene County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	8,487	10/23/2000
Greene County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	11,947	9/18/2001
Greene County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	2,500	7/21/1994
Greene County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	1,600	4/6/1994

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Greene County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher facilitator training and recycling education support), public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste), and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	7,002	9/18/1995
Greene County SWMD	To conduct a business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) project.	1,833	10/7/1996
Greene County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	11,591	9/13/1999
Hamilton County Leadership Academy	To conduct school education (teacher training & recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), and public education/promotion (household hazardous waste) projects.	12,641	6/13/1997
Hammond Parks Foundation, Inc.	To design and print materials which will educate the public about the potential and productive uses for recycled materials and to encourage citizens to participate in local collection efforts.	5,000	1990
Hammond Parks Foundation, Inc.	To develop the Hammond Environmental Education Center to display and promote public education and dissemination of methods and behaviors of appropriate waste management in an area devoted to parks and nature environment.	62,000	3/13/1997
Hammond, City of	To provide public education to promote citywide waste reduction through a pay-as-you-throw program.	12,200	10/2/2000
Harrison County SWMD	To launch an educational and promotional campaign on source reduction, reuse, recycling and composting. A third party will present up to three presentations in each of the District's ten elementary schools plus provide follow up assistance.	9,700	10/25/1993
Harrison County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	2,500	8/17/1994
Harrison County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	1,610	4/15/1994
Harrison County SWMD	To conduct school education (recycling education support), public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste), and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	6,093	10/3/1995
Harrison County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training and recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	6,606	10/2/1996
Heritage Education Foundation	To organize creative planning for the steering committee of the statewide media campaign project.	10,000	4/6/1995
Heritage Education Foundation	To convert the Partners with the Earth curriculum to CDROM.	45,000	12/29/1997

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Hoosier Environmental Council	To conduct training programs in selected solid waste management districts. A brochure will be produced and distributed in the target districts that will encourage volunteerism specific to and appropriate for each district's plan.	6,500	11/17/1993
Hoosier ReLeaf	To fund composting education and demonstrations at a regional environmental education festival scheduled for May 2, 1998.	8,000	4/17/1998
Howard County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	15,000	10/23/2000
Howard County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	17,511	9/25/2001
Howard County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	4,041	8/24/1994
Howard County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	2,550	4/5/1994
Howard County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher facilitator training and recycling education support), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	10,386	9/15/1995
Howard County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training and recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	14,812	10/16/1996
Howard County SWMD	To conduct school source reduction and recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste) education/promotion, business (source reduction & recycling), and buy-recycled education projects.	13,929	12/23/1997
Howard County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	13,841	1/8/1999
Howard County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	16,225	9/27/1999
Howard County SWMD	To purchase home composting bins and various promotional items to be distributed at the '99 Howard County 4-H Fair.	6,500	6/21/1999
Huntington County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	2,500	8/23/1994
Huntington County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	1,710	4/18/1994

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Educational Grants Program			
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Huntington County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher facilitator training and recycling education support), public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste), and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	9,658	9/15/1995
Huntington County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training and recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), and public education/promotion (household hazardous waste) projects.	5,187	10/3/1996
Huntington County SWMD	To conduct school source reduction and recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste) education/promotion, and business (source reduction & recycling) projects.	7,997	2/10/1998
Huntington County SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	7,678	10/26/1998
Huntington County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	9,925	3/6/2000
Indiana Community Action Program Directors' Association, Inc	To fund a two year technical assistance program to help solid waste management districts update their 20 year plans.	61,000	8/25/1998
Indiana Institute on Recycling	To assist in developing an educational project targeting retail complexes. Grant funds will be used towards the development and production of printed and video materials, and for auditing and training sessions.	14,000	5/6/1992
Indiana Institute on Recycling	To improve Indiana's Full-Cost Accounting Program by enhancing data analysis and illustration capabilities. The Institute will produce a report with findings from the Full-Cost Accounting Program and distribute the report to Indiana cities and towns.	12,512	7/27/1994
Indiana Institute on Recycling	To develop, distribute and monitor the success of a flyer aimed at reducing the volume of household hazardous waste disposed of when people move in and out of homes. The flyer will be produced in cooperation with the Indiana Association of Realtors, Inc.	12,800	6/6/1995
Indiana Institute on Recycling	To develop and conduct a one-day workshop on source reduction for businesses.	5,200	2/21/1997
Indiana Institute on Recycling	To design and establish at least four-unit based pricing workshops. The workshops are for local elected officials and solid waste program managers on adopting "Pay-As-You-Throw" as the basis of recovering the cost of garbage collection and disposal, and recycling and yard waste programs.	9,000	9/12/1997
Indiana Recycling Coalition	For a Precycle media campaign to promote source reduction and recycling.	12,900	2/17/2001
Indiana Recycling Coalition	To support the Eleventh Annual Recycling Conference on May 9-10, 2000 promoting source reduction, reuse, and recycling and the State's role and presence as a major statewide sponsor of the conference.	4,000	5/5/2000
Indiana Recycling Coalition	IRC/NIRI - regional cooperative services for northern Indiana paper recycling.	90,000	12/11/1996

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Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Indiana Recycling Coalition	To provide project services, including, but not limited to, producing and distributing multimedia messages regarding critical statewide solid waste management topics, conducting a fundraising campaign to match funds of the grant, and coordinating with solid waste management districts on statewide media campaign issues.	500,000	5/17/1996
Indiana Recycling Coalition	To develop a themed campaign designed for maximum flexibility using both print and electronic message in context of quality issues for any individual recyclable.	20,000	5/20/1998
Indiana Recycling Coalition	To develop and implement a media campaign on quality in recycling and illegal dumping.	190,000	8/10/1999
Indiana Recycling Coalition	To facilitate America Recycles Day activities throughout the state.	16,600	8/13/1999
Indiana Recycling Coalition	To support the Tenth Annual Recycling Conference on May 10-11, 1999 promoting source reduction, reuse, and recycling and the State's role and presence as a major statewide sponsor of the conference.	6,000	3/30/1999
Indiana Solid Waste Management Districts Education Fund	To fund contract services to provide educational tools for source reduction, reuse, and recycling professionals in Indiana.	75,000	10/2/2000
Indiana Solid Waste Management Districts Education Fund	To fund a two year technical assistance program for SWMDs. The association will produce educational workshops and provide direct technical services on state statute compliance, accounting practices, recycling marketing, and district board training.	70,000	9/2/1998
Indiana University	The Indiana University School of Journalism shall organize and conduct at least three regionally-located one-day media training sessions, including as many different media as possible, for local solid waste and recycling managers across the state.	20,100	3/7/1996
Indiana University	The IU School of Continuing Studies will develop a one-hour video documentary featuring stories of Indiana businesses, industries, organizations, and communities engaged in successful source reduction programs.	53,000	8/25/1997
Indiana University Interfraternity Council	To assist a curbside collection program which includes the entire I.U. fraternity/sorority community. Funds will be used to help in the development and publication of educational materials.	1,000	1990
Indianapolis Clean City Committee	To develop and implement a recycling promotion program for the hospitality and food service industry.	5,596	6/6/1995
Indianapolis, City of	To provide two HHW program workshops, provide training and a companion training manual for HHW facility or program managers and operators, and provide technical consulting for the development of the HHW guidebook.	17,700	6/25/1997
Jackson County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	6,000	10/2/2000
Jackson County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	5,500	8/27/2001

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Educational Grants Program		Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description		
Jackson County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	2,500	8/24/1994
Jackson County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	1,000	4/15/1994
Jackson County SWMD	To conduct a public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) project.	2,500	4/22/1997
Jackson County SWMD	To conduct school source reduction and recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	9,530	11/19/1997
Jackson County SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	13,397	9/2/1998
Jackson County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	15,642	9/13/1999
Johnson County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	16,688	12/7/2000
Johnson County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	20,700	8/16/2001
Johnson County SWMD	To offer district residents yard trimming management alternatives. Backyard composting bins will be provided to residents who participate in a yard management training session ranging from a miniclass to a Master Composter class.	9,725	11/5/1993
Johnson County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	4,405	8/2/1994
Johnson County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	2,820	4/18/1994
Johnson County SWMD	To develop a composting education program for implementation in Johnson County's elementary and middle schools.	23,125	8/3/1994
Johnson County SWMD	To conduct school education (recycling education support) and public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste).	8,312	9/12/1995
Johnson County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training and recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	14,140	4/9/1997

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Educational Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Johnson County SWMD	To conduct school source reduction and recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	15,402	1/5/1998
Johnson County SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	16,807	11/4/1998
Johnson County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	17,134	9/13/1999
Johnson County SWMD	To purchase and distribute 2500 calendars. The calendars will display recycling poster artwork winners and local recycling information.	8,000	3/1/2000
Knox Community Elementary School	To fund the purchase of compost supplies for the school's composting program.	1,300	10/30/2000
Knox County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	8,929	10/25/2000
Knox County SWMD	To purchase mobile environmental kits, books, and videos.	8,000	6/2/2000
Knox County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	12,596	8/27/2001
Knox County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	1,000	4/15/1994
Knox County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher facilitator training) and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	2,083	9/12/1995
Knox County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training and recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), and public education/promotion (household hazardous waste) projects.	5,222	10/3/1996
Knox County SWMD	To conduct school source reduction and recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	9,429	2/17/1998
Knox County SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	5,723	11/20/1998
Knox County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	12,835	8/3/1999

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Educational Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Kokomo, City of	To assist in establishing the Community Recycling Network, a reduction/recycling resource center. Grant funds will be used towards the development and printing of educational and promotional materials.	15,000	3/6/1992
Kosciusko County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	12,411	10/30/2000
Kosciusko County SWMD	To create a countywide public education program for a composting program.	12,600	6/16/2000
Kosciusko County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	16,084	9/4/2001
Kosciusko County SWMD	To promote recycling in the business community and enhance residential recycling through six workshops. Three residential and three industrial information exchange workshops are planned. Grant funds will be used towards the printing of posters and registration forms and for postage costs.	6,063	11/19/1993
Kosciusko County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	3,265	8/18/1994
Kosciusko County SWMD	To conduct school education (recycling education support), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	6,307	9/13/1995
Kosciusko County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training and recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	12,721	9/27/1996
Kosciusko County SWMD	To conduct school source reduction and recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	12,527	12/23/1997
Kosciusko County SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	13,669	12/28/1998
Kosciusko County SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	15,521	2/28/2000
LaPorte County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	5,353	8/24/1994
LaPorte County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for subscriptions to a student newsletter.	2,070	4/5/1994
LaPorte County SWMD	To conduct school education (recycling education support), public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling), and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	11,247	9/14/1995
LaPorte County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training and recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	17,039	10/15/1996
LaPorte, City of	To expand recycling educational efforts. Grant funds will be used to develop and produce an educational video and brochure.	3,000	4/15/1992

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Educational Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Lake County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	42,046	12/14/2000
Lake County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	61,168	10/31/2001
Lake County SWMD	To initiate a countywide educational campaign. Grant funds will be used towards the development and production of printed and video educational materials.	10,000	11/13/1992
Lake County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	23,780	9/14/1994
Lake County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	10,890	10/2/1994
Lake County SWMD	To conduct public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling) and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	33,780	10/3/1995
Lake County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training and recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	52,146	11/20/1996
Lake County SWMD	Production of two open dumping videos to educate the public on the special environmental problem.	15,000	12/10/1996
Lake County SWMD	To develop a thirty minute safety and education video instructing setup procedures, equipment, collection and safety procedures for collection of household hazardous waste.	7,050	2/21/1997
Lake County SWMD	To promote the Enviromobile and encourage participation from teachers. The promotion activities shall include public presentations as requested and reasonable.	71,000	6/21/1996
Lake County SWMD	To conduct school source reduction & recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	59,718	4/27/1998
Lake County SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	60,135	10/30/1998
Lake County SWMD	To contract with the Science Education for Public Understanding Program (SEPUP) to conduct a national workshop for Indiana educators utilizing the Solutions to Pollution training module.	5,400	2/17/1999
Lake County SWMD	To contract with a production company to produce an education campaign for radio, television and print media. The materials will focus on recycling and proper household hazardous waste management.	150,000	10/8/1998
Lake County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	64,088	9/13/1999

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Educational Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Lake County SWMD	For pay-as-you-throw technical workshops.	23,500	3/6/2000
Lake County SWMD	To purchase an Enviromobile vehicle for public education programing. A private contractor will be hired as the education specialist.	22,700	9/15/1999
Lawrence County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	13,300	9/4/2001
Lawrence County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	2,500	6/22/1994
Lawrence County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	1,780	4/6/1994
Lawrence County SWMD	To conduct an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	1,867	9/12/1995
Lawrence County SWMD	To conduct public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	3,500	2/10/1998
Lawrence, City of	To support a public education campaign to encourage higher participation in the city recycling collection program.	24,000	5/20/2002
Lawrence, City of	To implement an educational campaign to increase participation in the city curbside recycling program.	59,115	6/16/1998
Lebanon, City of	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	1,000	7/8/1994
Marshall County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	11,804	11/28/2000
Marshall County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	13,374	9/29/2001
Marshall County SWMD	To conduct school education (recycling education support), public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste), and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	7,871	9/14/1995
Marshall County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training and recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	8,844	10/16/1996
Marshall County SWMD	To conduct public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	8,048	1/5/1998

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Marshall County SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	10,329	10/23/1998
Marshall County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	12,704	9/27/1999
Marshall County SWMD	To purchase a recycling "robot" to be used at various education-related events.	8,185	3/23/2000
Martin County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	6,778	10/2/2000
Martin County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	9,442	8/6/2001
Martin County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	1,000	4/15/1994
Martin County SWMD	To conduct school education (recycling education support). Grant funds will be used to purchase additional curriculum materials and library resource materials.	1,205	11/29/1995
Martin County SWMD	To conduct school source reduction and recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	8,014	10/30/1997
Martin County SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	8,741	11/4/1998
Martin County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	10,199	9/13/1999
Merrillville Sanitary District	To conduct a pilot recycling program and educational campaign at two multifamily complexes.	8,550	12/15/1995
Miami County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	11,997	10/9/2001
Miami County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	2,500	6/27/1994
Miami County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for subscriptions to a student newsletter.	860	4/6/1994

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Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Miami County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher facilitator training and recycling education support), public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste), and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	7,564	9/12/1995
Miami County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	8,800	11/4/1998
Miami County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	11,818	9/13/1999
Mideast Indiana SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	7,500	10/12/1994
Mideast Indiana SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher facilitator training and recycling education support), public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste), and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	21,363	9/13/1995
Mideast Indiana SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training and recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	22,716	10/16/1996
Mideast Indiana SWMD	To conduct school source reduction and recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	25,716	5/4/1998
Mideast Indiana SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	27,115	3/8/1999
Monroe County SWMD	This is Monroe's '99 Jumpstart (awarded in 2000). For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and business education projects.	19,522	7/31/2000
Monroe County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	19,692	10/30/2000
Monroe County SWMD	To purchase educational materials for an "Enviromobile."	21,653	9/18/2000
Monroe County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	21,162	9/7/2001
Monroe County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	5,449	8/16/1994
Monroe County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	2,440	4/18/1994

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Educational Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Monroe County SWMD	To establish a construction-demolition debris reuse and recycling facility at the Monroe County Landfill. The District will also conduct a multimedia education campaign appropriate to its target audience to accompany the establishment of the facility.	15,525	11/7/1994
Monroe County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher facilitator training and recycling education support), public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste), and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	12,699	9/19/1995
Monroe County SWMD	To recover small pieces of untreated wood from the construction and demolition debris recycling and reuse program at the Monroe County Landfill.	1,532	6/5/1995
Monroe County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training and recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	17,163	10/7/1996
Monroe County SWMD	Create an educational park next to the district.	8,150	11/8/1996
Monroe County SWMD	Successful applicant will provide project servicess and will form a steering committee.	60,000	4/1/1997
Monroe County SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	17,052	2/12/1999
Muncie Sanitary District	To develop educational and promotional materials to educate the residents about the curbside recycling program the City of Muncie is implementing.	20,000	4/16/1999
National Recycling Coalition	To perform a statewide statistical analysis of municipal solid waste recycling, reduction, and reuse methods and quantities and a flow analysis of where recyclables are processed, marketed and deposited.	70,000	8/28/2000
Newton County	To support the existing drop-off program. Grant funds will be used to publish the Newton County Recycling Handbook and Directory.	2,000	4/15/1992
Newton County	To produce and distribute educational and promotional materials.	2,150	1/1/1993
North Central Indiana Business Assistance Center	To conduct quarterly events and provide detailed, educational information to area businesses in order to assist them with incorporating waste diversion and source reduction into their business plans.	5,250	1/11/1994
Northeast Indiana SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	10,000	8/16/1994
Northeast Indiana SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for teaching and resource kits for teachers and students.	2,730	4/15/1994
Northeast Indiana SWMD	To conduct an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	10,051	9/29/1995
Northeast Indiana SWMD	To conduct public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	20,695	10/1/1996

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Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Northeast Indiana SWMD	To conduct public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	10,000	3/30/1998
Northeast Indiana SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	20,938	3/1/2000
Northwest Indiana SWMD	To construct and furnish a mobile educational unit.	13,000	1/1/1993
Northwest Indiana SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	6,000	3/11/1994
Northwest Indiana SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training and recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	44,347	9/27/1996
Northwest Indiana SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	51,629	3/4/1999
Orange County SWMD	To conduct school source reduction & recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	8,388	4/27/1998
Perry County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	9,307	11/28/2000
Perry County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	10,400	8/22/2001
Perry County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	2,500	6/23/1994
Perry County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	1,360	10/2/1994
Perry County SWMD	To implement school education (teacher facilitator training and recycling education support), public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste), and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	6,819	9/11/1995
Perry County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training and recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	7,367	10/3/1996
Perry County SWMD	To conduct school source reduction and recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business source reduction and recycling, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	8,367	12/11/1997

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Perry County SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	9,605	7/5/1998	
Perry County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	10,985	7/6/1999	
Pike County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	6,977	11/3/2000	
Pike County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	9,732	8/28/2001	
Pike County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	2,500	8/24/1994	
Pike County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	1,210	4/28/1994	
Pike County SWMD	To conduct public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste).	4,318	9/8/1995	
Pike County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training and recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), and public education/promotion (household hazardous waste) projects.	5,709	10/3/1996	
Pike County SWMD	To conduct school source reduction and recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business source reduction and recycling, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	6,399	1/22/1998	
Pike County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	9,075	11/13/1998	
Pike County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	10,374	9/27/1999	
Porter County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	17,900	10/2/2000	
Porter County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	24,553	7/26/2001	
Porter County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	6,447	6/27/1994	
Porter County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	3,680	4/6/1994	

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Porter County SWMD	To conduct school education (recycling education support), public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste), and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	14,963	9/14/1995
Porter County SWMD	To conduct public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) and public education/promotion (household hazardous waste) projects.	10,947	10/16/1996
Porter County SWMD	To conduct school source reduction and recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	14,593	10/30/1997
Porter County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	20,821	12/9/1998
Porter County SWMD	For a public education and awareness campaign to promote recycling. Grant funding is for library resources as well as promotional material.	4,650	1/21/1999
Porter County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	23,758	8/5/1999
Posey County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	7,932	10/26/2000
Posey County SWMD	To fund a public media campaign to eliminate illegal dumping.	31,547	9/18/2000
Posey County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	8,000	8/7/2001
Posey County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	2,500	7/8/1994
Posey County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	1,520	4/15/1994
Posey County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher facilitator training and recycling education support), public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste), and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	7,325	9/15/1995
Posey County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training & recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	7,840	10/16/1996
Posey County SWMD	To conduct school source reduction & recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	8,840	2/10/1998

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Posey County SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	9,789	9/2/1998
Posey County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	11,823	8/3/1999
Randolph County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	8,056	10/23/2000
Randolph County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	11,316	9/14/2001
Randolph County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training & recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	15,546	9/29/1996
Randolph County SWMD	To conduct school source reduction & recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	8,773	1/22/1998
Randolph County SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	8,505	3/11/1999
Randolph County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	11,214	9/13/1999
Reuse Development Organization, Inc.	To fund a regional workshop on establishing sustainable reuse centers. The workshop is proposed for May 1999 in conjunction with a planned Indiana Recycling Coalition conference in Evansville.	26,000	1/25/1999
Richmond, City of	To enhance the educational component of the existing recycling and composting programs. Grant funds will be used to develop and print educational and promotional materials.	3,000	7/9/1992
Seymour Chamber of Commerce, Greater	To support a countywide drop-off program through increased awareness. Grant funds will be used for educational materials and promotional activities.	5,000	4/24/1992
Seymour Chamber of Commerce, Greater	To install signs at its new recycling drop-off sites. The Chamber will print and distribute brochures to grades K-6 and promote programs throughout Jackson County with newspaper and television spots.	2,750	10/27/1993
Shelby County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	12,304	10/19/2000
Shelby County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	13,099	8/18/2001
Shelby County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	2,500	7/21/1994

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Shelby County SWMD	To conduct an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	2,167	9/13/1995
Shelby County SWMD	For school education projects and public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling projects.	4,000	11/4/1998
Shelby County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	12,514	9/13/1999
Southeastern Indiana SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	16,968	10/30/2000
Southeastern Indiana SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	45,531	10/9/2001
Southeastern Indiana SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	17,500	8/17/1994
Southeastern Indiana SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	9,540	4/5/1994
Southeastern Indiana SWMD	To implement school education (teacher facilitator training and recycling education support), public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste), and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	48,675	9/13/1995
Southeastern Indiana SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training & recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	40,330	10/2/1996
Southeastern Indiana SWMD	To conduct school source reduction & recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	59,163	1/22/1998
Southeastern Indiana SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	68,574	10/30/1998
Southeastern Indiana SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	45,391	9/13/1999
Spencer County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	8,108	10/25/2000
Spencer County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	10,630	8/13/2001
Spencer County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	2,500	8/18/1994

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Spencer County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	1,380	5/31/1994
Spencer County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher facilitator training and recycling education support), public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste), and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	6,898	9/13/1995
Spencer County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training & recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	7,542	10/3/1996
Spencer County SWMD	To conduct school source reduction and recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	8,542	1/5/1998
Spencer County SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	9,019	1/20/1999
Spencer County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	10,933	3/6/2000
St. Joseph County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	25,309	11/28/2000
St. Joseph County SWMD	To present seven seminars to St. Joseph County's industrial and commercial community using the manual "Profiting from Waste Reduction in Your Business".	5,000	11/29/1993
St. Joseph County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	12,353	8/17/1994
St. Joseph County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher facilitator training and recycling education support), public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste), and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	26,768	9/19/1995
St. Joseph County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training & recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	31,017	10/7/1996
St. Joseph County SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	34,215	1/21/1999
St. Joseph County SWMD	To fund a public education campaign for the implementation of a countywide curbside recycling collection program.	30,000	9/29/1998

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St. Joseph County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	36,493	2/28/2000	
Starke County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	7,770	10/30/2000	
Starke County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	10,896	7/25/2001	
Starke County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	2,500	6/23/1994	
Starke County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	1,450	4/18/1994	
Starke County SWMD	To conduct public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste) and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	5,288	10/6/1995	
Starke County SWMD	To conduct school source reduction and recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	8,618	1/5/1998	
Starke County SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	7,647	12/17/1998	
Starke County SWMD	To establish a source reduction and recycling educational lending library.	730	5/18/1998	
Starke County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	7,979	2/28/2000	
Sullivan County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	9,849	11/28/2000	
Sullivan County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	10,669	9/9/2001	
Sullivan County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	2,500	8/16/1994	
Sullivan County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	1,360	5/31/1994	
Sullivan County SWMD	Grant funds will be used for materials and supplies for the resource boxes, a curriculum consultant, video production, and for printing, copying and postage.	15,000	6/28/1995	

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Sullivan County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training and recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	7,418	4/9/1997
Sullivan County SWMD	To conduct school source reduction & recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	8,418	3/31/1998
Sullivan County SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	8,923	10/27/1998
Sullivan County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	10,819	7/21/1999
Three Rivers SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	17,105	12/29/2000
Three Rivers SWMD	To purchase SEPUP training modules for workshop.	6,800	6/23/2000
Three Rivers SWMD	To assist and educate the residential sector concerning the District's self-imposed disposal ban effective July 1, 1994. Furthermore, the business sector will be trained to implement source reduction, recycling, and recycled product procurement programs.	34,800	11/19/1993
Three Rivers SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	10,000	6/1/1994
Three Rivers SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for teacher training materials and for hiring substitute teachers who will cover for elementary school teachers attending curriculum training.	2,710	4/5/1994
Three Rivers SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher facilitator training and recycling education support), public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste), and an industrial source reduction/recycling project.	30,508	7/21/1995
Three Rivers SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training & recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	33,052	12/9/1996
Three Rivers SWMD	To host a one-day youth environmental summit on April 12, 1997.	8,500	2/12/1997
Three Rivers SWMD	To conduct school source reduction and recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste) education/promotion, business (source reduction & recycling), and buy-recycled education projects.	37,052	3/30/1998
Three Rivers SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	38,891	10/20/1998

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Three Rivers SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	36,248	9/13/1999
Tipton County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	9,000	10/23/2000
Tipton County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	10,131	11/1/2001
Tipton County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	2,500	5/31/1994
Tipton County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	1,320	3/11/1994
Tipton County SWMD	To conduct public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling).	2,500	9/29/1995
Vanderburgh County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	8,253	6/27/1994
Vanderburgh County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	3,910	3/15/1994
Vanderburgh County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher facilitator training and recycling education support), public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste), and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	19,564	9/11/1995
Vanderburgh County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training & recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	21,358	10/3/1996
Vanderburgh County SWMD	To conduct public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) and business education/promotion projects.	12,853	1/22/1998
Vermillion County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	2,500	8/18/1994
Wabash County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	2,500	8/2/1994
Wabash County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for subscriptions to a student newsletter.	680	4/18/1994
Wabash County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher facilitator training and recycling education support), public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling), and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	6,294	9/13/1995
Wabash County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training & recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	8,245	10/16/1996

APPENDIX IV: GRANTS FROM THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FUND AND THE HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM

Educational Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Warren County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	6,626	12/13/2000
Warren County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	2,500	6/17/1994
Warren County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	1,130	3/11/1994
Warren County SWMD	To conduct school education (recycling education support) and public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste).	4,631	7/27/1995
Warren County SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training & recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	6,870	9/20/1996
Warren County SWMD	To conduct school source reduction and recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	10,102	10/30/1997
Warren County SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	8,861	11/16/1998
Warren County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	10,273	3/6/2000
Warrick County SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	1,000	4/15/1994
Washington County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	8,117	11/19/2000
Washington County SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	2,500	8/24/1994
Washington County SWMD	To conduct public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste).	4,500	9/13/1995
Washington County SWMD	To conduct public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) and public education/promotion (household hazardous waste) projects.	4,500	11/8/1996
Washington County SWMD	For public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling and public education/promotion of household hazardous waste projects.	5,000	10/26/1998
Washington County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	8,058	8/5/1999

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Educational Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Wayne-Union-Randolph SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	10,000	10/30/2000
Wayne-Union-Randolph SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	16,500	9/27/2001
Wayne-Union-Randolph SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	8,598	5/31/1994
Wayne-Union-Randolph SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	4,960	4/28/1994
Wayne-Union-Randolph SWMD	To conduct public education/promotion.	21,120	9/29/1995
Wayne-Union-Randolph SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training & recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	20,437	10/16/1996
Wayne-Union-Randolph SWMD	To conduct school source reduction and recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), and public education/promotion (household hazardous waste) education/promotion projects.	13,482	12/23/1997
Wayne-Union-Randolph SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, and public education/promotion of household hazardous waste projects.	11,948	1/21/1999
Wayne-Union-Randolph SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	9,931	9/13/1999
West Central Indiana SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	26,719	11/28/2000
West Central Indiana SWMD	To purchase yard waste magnets, recyclopedias and inserts, and home composting recipe cards.	10,405	6/7/2000
West Central Indiana SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	50,252	10/9/2001
West Central Indiana SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	14,082	8/25/1994
West Central Indiana SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	9,220	5/31/1994
West Central Indiana SWMD	To implement school education (teacher facilitator training and recycling education support), public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste), and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	39,585	9/19/1995

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Educational Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
West Central Indiana SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training & recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	50,917	10/22/1996
West Central Indiana SWMD	To conduct school source reduction and recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), and buy-recycled education projects.	44,888	7/10/1998
West Central Indiana SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	60,399	7/16/1998
West Central Indiana SWMD	To fund a "4-R" flag school education program that would promote reuse, source reduction, recycling, and buy-recycled.	17,650	7/29/1998
West Central Indiana SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	51,144	2/28/2000
Whitley County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	8,311	12/13/2000
Whitley County SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	11,689	10/9/2001
Whitley County SWMD	For school education projects, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	9,451	2/18/1999
Whitley County SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	11,581	3/6/2000
Wildcat Creek SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	19,158	11/3/2000
Wildcat Creek SWMD	The funds will be used for public education and promotion for business, school, household hazardous waste, and source reduction & recycling programs and buy-recycled projects.	31,000	8/28/2001
Wildcat Creek SWMD	To develop and distribute educational materials on waste reduction and yard waste; & to develop a district-wide, waste-exchange service & model business waste audit program.	20,000	1/1/1993
Wildcat Creek SWMD	To conduct a public education and promotion project.	9,030	8/16/1994
Wildcat Creek SWMD	To conduct a school education project. Grant funds will be used for facilitator training that empowers teachers to teach other teachers on an environmental curriculum that emphasizes source reduction and recycling.	4,550	4/18/1994

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Educational Grants Program				
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date	
Wildcat Creek SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher facilitator training and recycling education support), public education/promotion (source reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste), and an industrial source reduction/recycling support project.	23,923	9/29/1995	
Wildcat Creek SWMD	To conduct school education (teacher training & recycling support), public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste), and business education/promotion (source reduction & recycling) projects.	27,240	10/22/1996	
Wildcat Creek SWMD	To conduct school source reduction and recycling education, public education/promotion (source reduction & recycling), public education/promotion (household hazardous waste) education/promotion, business (source reduction & recycling), and buy-recycled education projects.	28,352	1/8/1998	
Wildcat Creek SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	31,514	12/9/1998	
Wildcat Creek SWMD	For school education, public education/promotion of source reduction & recycling, public education/promotion of household hazardous waste, business source reduction & recycling education/promotion, and buy-recycled education/promotion projects.	30,577	9/27/1999	
Winona Lake, Town of	To fund a public education and awareness of the curbside recycling program with a pay-as-you-throw trash collection program.	6,000	1/20/1999	
TOTAL		\$7,432,776		

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Recycling Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Adams County SWMD	To increase the capacity of the existing drop-off program and to enhance the marketability of the materials. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a tractor and recycling trailer.	10,500	7/01/1992
Adams County SWMD	To provide two additional rural drop-off recycling sites. Collected materials will be baled at the processing facility before being loaded onto trailers for transport to end markets. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a vertical baler and compartmentalized drop-off containers.	23,500	10/27/1993
Allen County SWMD	To establish a mercury awareness program. The successful applicant will provide transportation, storage and recycling of mercury and mercury-containing devices and debris for program participants.	29,384	09/20/1998
Anderson Downtown Neighbors Assn., Inc.	To assist an existing curbside collection program. Funds will be used for recycling containers.	500	1990
Anderson, City of	To establish a curbside collection program. Funds will be used for collection containers, a trailer, a baler and educational materials.	15,000	1990
Atlas Foundation	To fund a statewide foundry sand study and the development of an interactive end-market database for spent foundry sand.	14,000	9/21/1998
Auburn, City of	To increase the productivity of the existing collection center and the marketability of the collected recyclables. Funds will be used to purchase a glass crusher.	2,925	1990
Austin, Town of	To fund the purchase of recycling bins. The town has established a curbside recycling program with a pay-as-you-throw trash collection program.	10,000	01/25/1999
Bartholomew County SWMA/Columbus, City of	To enhance the marketability of the collected recyclables. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a can sorter/densifier.	8,500	1/1/1993
Bartholomew County SWMD	To fund a county "reuse" facility.	25,000	01/07/2002
Bartholomew County SWMD	Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a vertical baler (5,000), skid steer loader (10,000) and conveyor (2,000) that will be used to service Bartholomew County.	17,000	6/6/1995
Bedford, City of	To establish a drop-off program and school-age recycling education program. Funds will be used for collection bins and educational materials.	3,200	1990
Benton County	To expand an existing drop-off program and establish a curbside collection and composting program. Funds will be used for the purchase of collection bins, collection equipment and education material.	5,500	1990
Benton County	To process recyclables with the skid steer loader (10,000) and vertical baler (6,000) awarded under this grant.	16,000	No agr.
Benton County Recycling Center	To purchase recycling equipment.	3,150	07/04/2001
Bicknell, City of	To purchase recycling containers to expand & improve the current drop-off recycling program.	4,750	06/02/1999
Bloomington, City of	To fund the purchase of a curbside truck.	50,000	12/17/2001

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Recycling Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Bloomington, City of	To expand the existing curbside recycling program. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a recycling vehicle.	42,500	1/1/1993
Bloomington, City of	To add to its existing curbside recycling program the collection of old newspapers, paperboard and magazines. The materials will be collected in a truck dedicated to collecting recyclables. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a dual-compartment compaction vehicle.	12,500	10/26/1993
Bluffton, City of	For education and promotion of curbside recycling in the City of Bluffton.	17,280	03/17/1998
Brown County SWMD	To purchase a conveyor system.	2,425	10/10/2000
Brown County SWMD	To expand its Comprehensive Rural Recycling Program and the capacity of its central processing facility. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a baler, roll-off containers, a pallet jack and for educational and promotional expenses.	16,265	10/25/1993
Brown County SWMD	To service a minimum population of 14,080 with the vertical baler (6,000) awarded under this grant.	6,000	6/15/1995
Brown County SWMD	To purchase a can/plastic condenser and self-dumping hoppers that will be used in the district's new drop-off recycling center and enable the district to increase its collection abilities.	24,000	11/2/1995
Builder's Association of Greater Indianapolis	To initiate a pilot demonstration project identifying reduction, reuse, and recycling feasibility, both economic and technical, in the residential home construction industry.	89,500	02/10/1998
Cambridge Square, Inc.	To assist in the expansion of their in-house recycling effort. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a drop-off unit and the printing of educational materials.	3,000	4/24/1992
Cannelton, City of	To purchase curbside recycling bins made from at least 35% post-consumer content and make them available to residents and businesses participating in the city's surbside/volume-based-rate program.	3,775	No agr.
Cass County SWMD	To fund an office paper collection program to service local businesses in Logansport and the surrounding area.	15,906	08/17/1998
Caylor Nickel Medical Research Institute	To establish a recycling program for the medical center.	4,000	01/22/1998
Cedar Lake, Town of	To expand an existing drop-off program. Grant funds will be used for the purchase of a recycling trailer.	2,200	5/21/1992
Center Grove School Corporation	To implement an institutionalized paper recycling program. Permanent recycling bins will be purchased for all classrooms as well as offices in support buildings.	3,380	07/01/1999
Child Adult Resource Services, Inc.	To establish a curbside and drop-off program. Funds will be used for a recycling trailer, drop-off bins and educational materials.	10,000	1990
City of Gary Economic Development Department	To fund a plastic recycling startup venture. Northern Indiana Reclamation Inc. will purchase equipment to process and re-market HDPE buckets and other food grade plastics.	24,250	11/12/1998
Clark County SWMD	To expand present curbside recycling services to include multi-family units, new construction single family homes, and selected unincorporated subdivisions.	8,200	3/10/1997
Clinton Central School Corporation	To purchase classroom paper recycling collection bins, two compartmentalized recycling collection containers, and recycled plastic lumber for the recycling center.	1,700	02/13/1998

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Recycling Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Columbus, City of	To purchase a curbside recycling truck and implement a citywide curbside recycling program.	117,000	03/26/1998
Crawford County SWMD	To purchase a baler, forklift, and educational materials.	28,050	07/18/2001
Crawford County SWMD	To establish a recycling drop-off site in Leavenworth that will be staffed at least two days per week. The staff person will maintain the site and assist the public with recycling. The district also will purchase a dump bed truck.	24,030	1/8/1996
Crawford County SWMD	To upgrade the district's existing recycling drop-off site by purchasing and locating a recycling center at that site rather than renting drop-off collection bins as in the past.	10,000	11/17/1995
Crawford County SWMD	To establish a recycling drop site in Branchville and to establish a school recycling program.	20,000	03/10/1997
Crawford County SWMD	To purchase tanks and equipment for the collection and recycling of used oil, oil filters, and antifreeze. Successful applicant will establish sites for the collection from district residents.	10,500	1/21/1999
Crawford County SWMD	To provide a book reuse and recycling program for residents of Crawford County.	4,469	4/6/1998
Crawford County SWMD	To develop and initiate four new programs: appliance recycling and freon recovery, auto battery collection and recycling, county courthouse recycling, and plastic recycling.	23,483	03/01/2000
Crown Point, City of	To purchase curbside bins and public education to promote citywide waste reduction through a pay-as-you-throw program.	50,000	07/04/2001
DairyChem Laboratories, Inc.	To conduct a pilot test for spray-drying 98% water-based products.	9,300	8/13/1996
Dearborn County SWMD	To establish up to eleven recycling drop-off sites throughout the county. The commingled recyclables will be collected, sorted, processed and marketed by a third-party vendor. An extensive educational and promotional campaign will be implemented.	14,783	10/25/1993
Delphi, City of	To expand Delphi's existing curbside and yard waste recycling programs by making the programs available to more residents and businesses. The city also will promote the programs through flyers, an educational billboard campaign, and workshops.	10,000	2/2/1996
Delphi, City of	A composting grant to initiate a model composting project that involves the collection and compost mixture of yard waste, sewage sludge, industrial sawdust and waste paper.	140,654	05/19/1999
Delphi, City of	To fund the purchase of recycling bins. The city plans on establishing a curbside recycling program with a pay-as-you-throw trash collection program.	7,170	1/12/1999
Dubois County SWMD	To process recyclables with the fork truck (10,000) awarded under this grant.	10,000	5/5/1995
Dubois County SWMD	To purchase 23,000 curbside recycling bins with lids to distribute to public and educate public about their use.	51,277	9/20/1996
Dyer, Town of	To fund the purchase of recycled content fencing.	26,000	09/18/2000
East Chicago, City of	To assist in the expansion of a curbside recycling program. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a curbside recycling truck.	30,000	4/15/1992

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Recycling Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Elkhart County SWMD	To implement a pilot school recycling program.	1,850	04/15/1998
Elkhart, City of	To expand the city's pilot curbside collection program from 400 to 2000 homes. Grant funds will be used to purchase curbside bins and to purchase newspaper display advertisements.	12,500	7/10/1990
Evansville, City of	To establish a curbside program in five geographical areas totaling 7,000 homes. Grant funds will be used to purchase curbside bins and start-up promotional and educational materials.	11,500	7/10/1990
Floyd County SWMD	To purchase recycling containers for the Indiana University - Southeast campus recycling program.	12,250	11/19/2000
Floyd County SWMD	To expand the existing curbside recycling program in New Albany and help establish county drop-off sites. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of recycling trucks, curbside containers and trailer modifications.	46,073	2/4/1994
Fort Wayne, City of	To fund a citywide recycling education campaign.	25,000	03/13/2002
Fountain County SWMD	To increase the market for old newspapers through the production of animal bedding. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a shredder, collection bins and educational and promotional materials.	16,200	1/1/1993
Fountain County SWMD	To process recyclables with one vertical baler (6,000), skid steer loader (10,000) and conveyor (4,000) awarded under this grant.	20,000	6/15/1995
Fountain County SWMD	To purchase a conveyor servicing a minimum of 1,000 households.	4,000	2/20/1997
Fountain County SWMD	To purchase a skid loader. The loader will be utilized in the district material processing facility and in the composting program.	9,426	9/28/1998
Francesville, Town of	To fund the purchase of recycling trailers and public education materials.	27,700	12/26/2001
Franklin Community School Corporation	To purchase recycling bins for a school recycling program. Seven schools will establish a recycling education and collection system within the school district.	3,700	08/10/1998
Franklin County	To enhance the marketability of the materials currently being collected. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of collection bins, a baler and for printing educational materials.	2,400	5/21/1992
Franklin County Recycling Center	To process recyclables with the vertical baler (2,250) awarded under this grant.	2,250	6/5/1995
Fulton County SWMD	To assist in the expansion of an existing drop-off recycling program. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a recycling truck, curbside trailer, recycling processing and collection equipment and for the printing of educational and promotional material.	58,200	4/28/1994
Fulton County SWMD	To process recyclables with the skid steer loader (10,000) awarded under this grant.	10,000	8/2/1995
Garrett, City of	To increase the productivity of the existing drop-off program and to increase the marketability of collected recyclables. Grant funds will be used to purchase a baler.	3,250	7/10/1990
Gary, City of	To help establish a curbside recycling program. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of curbside recycling containers and the printing of educational and promotional materials.	30,000	5/21/1992

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Recycling Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Gary, City of	To purchase three curb sorting recycling trucks. The city is expanding a pilot curbside program to most of the city residents, requiring additional equipment.	150,000	01/25/1999
Gibson County Area Rehabilitation Centers, Inc.	To enhance the marketability of the materials currently being collected. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a baler and a portable dock.	9,000	4/24/1992
Gibson County SWMD	To purchase roll-off containers to be used for the collection of recyclables at ten drop-off sites.	43,000	5/12/1997
Goodwill Industries of Michiana	To fund the purchase of recycling processing equipment.	50,000	12/17/2001
Goshen, City of	To establish a drop-off program. Funds will be used for collection bins, educational materials and to build a recycling trailer.	1,000	1990
Greencastle, City of	To establish a curbside collection program. Funds will be used for a trailer, collection containers and educational materials.	15,000	1991
Greencastle, City of	To purchase and distribute recycling bins when city adopts modified volume-based rates for garbage collection.	10,000	6/26/1997
Greene County SWMD	To fund the purchase of glass recycling equipment.	17,500	01/10/2002
Greene County SWMD	To establish a drop-off recycling program. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of drop-off stations and containers and for the printing of educational and promotional materials.	15,000	5/21/1992
Greene County SWMD	To purchase and repair a used vertical baler to process recyclable materials at the Greene County Recycling Center.	800	7/17/1996
Greensburg, City of	To distribute 18-gallon curbside bins to each residence within the city. A third-party vendor will be responsible for collecting, processing and marketing the recyclables. Promotional efforts will include the use of door knob hangers.	8,800	10/25/1993
Greenwood Community High School	To purchase recycling bins for a school paper recycling program.	797	10/30/2000
Hammond, City of	To double the existing curbside program from 9,000 households to 18,000. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of curbside recycling bins.	28,500	4/15/1992
Hammond, City of	To increase the marketability of collected recyclables. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase and installation of a conveyor system which will be used for sorting and baling recyclable materials.	33,000	1/1/1993
Hammond, City of	To expand its existing curbside recycling program city wide. City employees will be responsible for the collection, processing and marketing of the recyclable materials. Grant funds will be used for the purchase of recycling collection bins and for promotional/educational material.	58,000	10/25/1993
Hammond, City of	To service the City of Hammond with the horizontal baler (25,000) and skid steer loader (10,000) awarded under this grant.	35,000	6/15/1995

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Recycling Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Hammond, City of	The city will conduct a performance study of its recycling and yard waste diversion programs. The study will determine if Hammond's maximum diversion rate is being achieved, measure customers' preferences, habits and attitudes, and assess the feasibility of instituting a volume-based fee program for garbage collection.	15,000	8/2/1995
Hammond, City of	To purchase a horizontal baler to increase the marketability of material and create a more efficient, sustainable facility.	25,000	1/19/1999
Hammond, City of	To purchase two curbside collection trucks and one forklift. Equipment will supplement existing curbside recycling program.	113,950	03/16/2000
Hammond, City of	To purchase curbside recycling bins to accommodate the increased volumes of materials expected to be generated in the expansion of the recycling program.	60,000	6/15/1999
Hancock Memorial Hospital	To purchase a baler.	5,500	08/28/2001
Hanover, Town of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the retrofit kit (3,000) awarded under this grant.	3,000	12/28/1995
Harmony School	To assist an existing in-house recycling effort at the school. Funds will be used for collection containers, a dolly, can crushers and promotional material.	660	1990
Harrison County SWMD	To purchase one drop-off recycling unit and establish a fifth drop-off recycling station.	10,500	6/16/1997
Hobart, City of	To process recyclables with the horizontal baler (25,000), skid steer loader (10,000), and conveyor (4,000) awarded under this grant.	39,000	5/6/1995
Hobart, City of	To purchase equipment for the city's recycling/compost program.	82,240	10/13/1999
Howard County SWMD	To support a county reuse and environmental education facility.	33,250	05/02/2002
Howard County SWMD	To establish a mercury awareness program. The successful applicant will provide transportation, storage and recycling of mercury and mercury-containing devices and debris for program participants.	20,855	10/20/1998
Huntingburg, City of	To assist an existing curbside collection program. Funds will be used for a trailer.	8,000	1990
Huntingburg, City of	To expand the existing drop-off recycling program. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of self-dumping, lift-truck hoppers.	4,725	1/1/1993
Huntington County SWMD	To develop a county-wide recycling drop-off program. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of recycling trailers and the printing of educational and promotional materials.	20,000	7/1/1992
Huntington County SWMD	To purchase a drop-off recycling trailer to replace existing equipment in Andrews, IN.	3,500	03/01/2000
Huntington, City and County of	To assist an existing curbside collection program. Funds will be used for collection containers and promotional material.	12,500	1990
Huntington, City of	To process recyclables with the horizontal baler (30,000), skid steer loader (7,500) and conveyor (15,000) awarded under this grant.	52,500	7/28/1995

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Recycling Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Indiana State University	To expand their existing in-house recycling efforts to include Rose Hulman Institute of Technology, the Indiana Vocational Technical College and St. Mary-of-the-Woods College. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of processing equipment.	20,000	4/15/1992
Indiana State University	To expand the existing recycling program. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of recycling modules and a trailer.	25,000	1/1/1993
Indiana Univ.-Purdue Univ. at Indpls.	To assist in the development of an in-house recycling program. Grant funds to be used towards the purchase of recycling containers.	20,000	1/1/1993
Indiana University	To expand the existing in-house recycling program. Funds will be used to purchase recycling containers and educational/promotional materials.	6,000	1990
Indiana University	To expand their existing in-house recycling efforts. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of recycling carts and the printing of educational and promotional materials.	4,000	4/15/1992
Indiana University	To increase the efficiency of its campus-wide recycling program and enhance the marketability of the recyclable materials. Books and additional grades of paper will be added to the types of materials currently being collected. Grant funds will be used to purchase a horizontal baler, a conveyor and a book shearer.	13,400	3/25/1994
Indiana University - South Bend	To purchase recycling bins and fund public education costs. The university plans to expand and improve its drop-off recycling program.	18,150	06/23/1999
Indiana University Southeast	To fund a campus recycling program.	12,250	10/22/2002
Indianapolis, City of	To establish a mercury awareness program. The successful applicant will provide transportation, storage and recycling of mercury and mercury-containing devices and debris for program participants.	33,090	11/20/1998
Jameson Camp, Inc.	To implement a comprehensive, on-site recycling and education program for camp attendees. The program's goal is to offer recycling education and hands-on recycling experience to at-risk youth statewide. Grant funds will be used toward the purchase of recycling containers, labeling materials, and education/promotion materials.	1,400	10/13/1995
Jasonville, City of	To purchase a mobile recycling trailer.	6,000	08/05/1999
Jasper, City of	To fund the purchase of curbside recycling bins.	6,480	12/17/2001
Jay County	To help in the expansion of the local drop-off program. Funds will be used to help with the purchase of a glass crusher and a mobile drop-off trailer.	11,500	1990
Jeffersonville, City of	To establish residential, curbside collection, chipping and recycling of bulky yard waste materials. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a collection truck.	15,000	10/13/1995
Jennings County Recycling Committee	To assist in the establishment of a drop-off recycling program. Funds will be used towards the purchase of collection bins and educational/promotional materials.	5,050	1990

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Recycling Grants Program		Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description		
Knightstown Lions Club	To help expand the existing recycling drop-off program. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a recycling vehicle.	6,000	1/1/1993
Knox County SWMD	To enhance the marketability of the recyclables being collected. Grant funds will be used to help establish an intermediate recycling processing center.	100,000	4/5/1995
Kokomo, City of	To establish a yard waste minimization and composting program. Grant funds will be used to purchase collection bins, backyard composting bins and start-up educational materials.	9,700	7/10/1990
Kosciusko County SWMD	To expand the existing drop-off recycling program to the rural areas. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of four drop-off stations.	43,813	1/1/1993
LaPorte County SWMD	To assist in the development of a model recycling program at the Westville Correctional Center. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of collection containers, implementation of the program and development of an educational manual.	22,705	1/1/1994
LaPorte County SWMD	To establish a mercury awareness program. The successful applicant will provide transportation, storage and recycling of mercury and mercury-containing devices and debris for program participants.	35,855	09/21/1998
LaPorte, City of	To expand the city's residential curbside program and commercial dockside program. Grant funds will be used toward the refurbishing of compacting equipment.	5,000	7/10/1990
LaPorte, City of	To expand the existing curbside recycling program. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a recycling truck.	35,000	1/1/1993
Lafayette, City of	To fund curbside recycling vehicles for the city's recycling program.	180,118	06/05/1998
Lake County SWMD	To fund the purchase of recycling bins for a countywide school recycling program.	20,000	01/30/2002
Lake County SWMD	The funds will be used to construct a construction and demolition debris "reuse" center.	50,000	01/30/2002
Lake County SWMD	To fund the purchase of recycling collection equipment.	50,000	05/20/2002
Lake County SWMD	To support a countywide school recycling program.	20,000	05/20/2002
Lawrence County SWMD	To purchase and place compartmentalized roll-off recycling containers at staffed county and municipal solid waste collection sites already in operation. A third-party vendor will collect, process and market the materials.	58,500	10/27/1993
Lawrence County SWMD	In cooperation with Ford Electronics and Refrigeration Corporation - Bedford Plant and Goshen Rubber Company, Inc., the district will implement a reusable shipping container program for rubber gaskets used in automobile fuel pumps.	44,750	6/15/1995
Lawrence County SWMD	To implement curbside recycling programs for the cities of Bedford and Mitchell. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of curbside collection trucks and curbside bins.	129,000	10/6/1995
Lawrence County SWMD	To purchase a combination can/glass crusher and separator.	6,060	1/1/1998

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Recycling Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Loogootee, City of	A mini-grant to fund a buy-recycled campaign. The city plans on renovating the downtown business area. The grants funds will support costs of recycled content park benches and other related items involved in the enhancement project.	10,000	03/15/1999
Manchester Recycling, Inc.	To enhance the marketability of the materials currently being collected. Grant funds will be used for the purchase of collection and processing equipment.	12,000	4/24/1992
Manchester Recycling, Inc.	To process recyclables with the skid steer loader (8,000), horizontal baler (17,500), and conveyor (7,500) awarded under this grant.	33,000	5/24/1996
Marion, City of	To expand the existing drop-off program. Funds will be used towards the purchase of collection bins and a recycling trailer.	15,000	1990
Marion, City of	To expand the existing curbside recycling program. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of recycling bins and a vehicle. [Note: The entire grant amount was deobligated because a private company provided the needed service.]	50,000	1/1/1993
Marshall County SWMD	To provide recycling drop-off opportunities district wide through the establishment of five separate drop-off locations. A third party will be responsible for hauling, processing and marketing the recyclable materials. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of roll-off containers and promotional/educational materials.	32,440	10/27/1993
Martin County SWMD	To fund the purchase of a truck to haul recyclables.	25,000	10/02/2000
Martin County SWMD	To expand the existing drop-off recycling program. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of collection containers and the educational and promotional programs.	7,020	1/1/1994
Martin County SWMD	To process recyclables with the vertical baler (6,000), skid steer loader (5,000), and conveyor (4,000) awarded under this grant.	15,000	6/30/1995
Martin County SWMD	To service a minimum of 10,381 households with one baler (25,000) awarded under this grant.	25,000	11/8/1996
Martin County SWMD	To fund a drop-off recycling program for the Town of Shoals. Drop-off containers and program expenses are requested as startup expenses.	19,480	02/12/1999
Martin County SWMD	To purchase a shredder and conveyor for the Martin County Recycling Processing facility.	15,525	07/08/1998
Martin County SWMD	To fund the purchase of a skid steer loader. The district plans to expand and improve its regional recycling collection program.	12,000	03/30/1999
Meridian-Kessler Neighborhood Assn.	To expand an existing curbside collection program. Funds will be used towards the purchase of collection bins and educational/promotional materials.	12,500	1990
Merrillville, Town of	To begin a town-wide curbside recycling program. The recyclables will be collected, processed and marketed by a third-party vendor. A wide variety of methods will be employed to promote the program, including brochures, radio/tv spots, billboards and promotional events.	17,000	10/27/1993
Middleway House, Inc.	To purchase a shredder.	4,200	10/10/2000

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Recycling Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Middleway House, Inc.	Middleway House will establish a mobile confidential document destruction service in Monroe County. Once project is implemented, Middleway House will sell baled paper to a recycling facility, working toward establishing long-term contracts.	48,420	11/6/1996
Mideast Indiana SWMD	To expand existing recycling drop-off opportunities throughout the district. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of tow semi-trailers, gaylord containers and for an educational program.	10,000	8/6/1992
Mideast Indiana SWMD	To establish a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF). The MRF will supplement existing public and private recycling efforts and expand processing capacity in the district. Grant funds will be used to purchase a horizontal baler.	60,000	10/25/1993
Mideast Indiana SWMD	To process recyclables with the fork truck (10,000) awarded under this grant.	10,000	9/13/1995
Mishawaka, City of	To expand the existing curbside collection program. Funds will be used towards the purchase of collection bins and educational/promotional materials.	10,000	1990
Monroe County SWMD	To fund a full service recycling and reuse center at the Monroe Co. Landfill.	24,853	09/18/2000
Monroe County SWMD	To fund the purchase of a recycling collection vehicle.	32,250	01/10/2002
Monroe County SWMD	To assist in increasing the marketability and sustainability of the Regional Recycling Center. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a truck scale.	20,000	1/1/1993
Monroe County SWMD	To expand recycling opportunities throughout the county, and a fourth drop-off site will be established near Ellettsville. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of roll-off containers and signage.	13,200	10/27/1993
Monroe County SWMD	To service Monroe County Solid Waste Management District with the skid steer loader (10,000) awarded under this grant.	10,000	8/21/1995
Monroe County SWMD	To construct a new reuse and recycling drop-off center that will serve all of Monroe County. The center will be equipped to collect large quantities of recyclables from both small businesses and the public. Grant funds will be used to purchase compactors and collection units.	44,000	1/17/1996
Monroe County SWMD	To expand their existing reuse program by researching and developing a multi-tiered reuse program for their district. Any software purchased will be compatible with Rehab Resource, Inc.'s reuse center software.	17,100	2/21/1997
Monroe County SWMD	To expand and improve existing recycling program and improve education/outreach of rural recycling drop-off sites. The successful applicant will also implement and promote a small business recycling program and a special events recycling program.	19,000	6/27/1997
Monroe County SWMD	To implement a statewide household mercury awareness program to include an education and collection component as well as coordination and technical consulting for local collection and recycling of mercury and mercury containing products.	115,860	03/26/1998
Monroe County SWMD	To establish a mercury awareness program. The successful applicant will provide transportation, storage and recycling of mercury and mercury-containing devices and debris for program participants.	56,155	05/06/1998
Monroe County SWMD	To implement an apartment recycling program.	31,740	12/13/1999

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Recycling Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Monroe County/Bloomington, City of	To expand the city's curbside collection program and county drop-off sites. Grant funds will be used to purchase curbside bins, drop-off bins and start-up educational materials.	10,000	7/10/1990
Monticello, City of	To purchase curbside bins.	3,000	08/05/1999
Mt. Vernon, City of	To purchase a recycling truck and collection bins for the startup of a city curbside recycling program. The city street department will perform the recycling operations.	48,000	4/17/1998
Mulberry, Town of	To expand the existing drop-off recycling program. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a recycling trailer.	1,000	1/1/1993
Muncie Mission Ministries	To purchase recycling equipment to support and expand drop-off recycling in Muncie.	19,160	07/04/2001
Muncie Sanitary District	To fund the purchase of a Lightning Loader.	25,000	01/19/2002
Munster, Town of	To expand the existing curbside collection program. Funds will be used towards the purchase of recycling containers.	10,000	1990
Munster, Town of	To help fund a leaf and yard waste collection and composting program. Funds will be used to support the purchase of a roll-off truck.	10,000	1990
New Albany, City of	To expand the recycling drop-off center. Funds will be used towards the purchase of a recycling trailer, front-load containers and educational/promotional materials.	8,200	1990
New Albany, City of	To purchase curbside recycling bins. The new program will be planned and organized by the city with a private hauling contract for curbside collection services.	22,542	10/26/1998
New Harmony, Town of	To assist in increasing the marketability of collected recyclables. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of processing equipment.	18,500	1/1/1993
Newton County	To assist in the establishment of a county-wide drop-off program. Funds will be used towards the purchase of five used semi-trailers.	6,000	1990
Noah's Ark, Inc.	To fund the installation of a boardwalk made of recycled plastic lumber and buy-recycled public education.	65,000	04/16/1998
Noble County	To expand the services of the existing drop-off center to residents county-wide through a mobile drop-off unit. Grant funds will be used to purchase a trailer and related equipment.	9,350	9/14/1990
Noble County & Kendallville, City of	To aid in the establishment of a curbside collection program. Funds will be used towards the purchase of a recycling trailer.	4,465	1990
North Manchester, Town of	To fund the purchase of recycling bins. The town has established a curbside recycling program with a pay-as-you-throw trash collection program.	10,000	01/20/1999
Northeast Indiana SWMD	To increase the processing capacity of its Intermediate Processing Center (IPC) by purchasing and installing a horizontal baler. The IPC is the central facility for the district. Grant funds will be used for the purchase of a horizontal baler system.	150,364	10/25/1993
Northeast Indiana SWMD	Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a skid steer loader (10,000), which will be used to service Angola, Ligonier, Kendallville, Garrett, Butler, Ashley, etc.	10,000	6/23/1995

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Recycling Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Notre Dame, University of	To expand the existing recycling program. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of collection containers and a baler.	20,000	1/1/1993
Notre Dame, University of	To collect and transport recyclables to the Support Services Warehouse for processing. Based upon the type of material, it will either be transported by university vehicle or private hauler.	8,532	10/26/1994
Oaktown, Town of	To purchase a compartmentalized recycling trailer to start a recycling program in Oaktown. The units could be used by other communities in the area.	12,510	12/23/1997
Orange County SWMD	To purchase six mobile trailers with recycling bins, classroom collection bins to implement a school and office building recycling program.	29,500	03/18/1998
Owen County	To purchase equipment needed at the Owen County Recycling Center to handle, store and ship volume of recyclables being received on site.	18,700	2/10/1998
Owen County	To establish a drop-off recycling center in Owen Co. Equipment will be mobile so it can be transported to other sites for drop-off and education programs.	20,000	6/26/1997
Parke County	To develop a county-wide recycling drop-off program. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a compactor/baler, a shredder, drop-off containers and the printing of educational materials.	14,250	5/21/1992
Pathfinder Services, Inc.	To purchase equipment needed to more efficiently handle and increase the volumes of recyclables being received on-site.	7,520	4/15/1998
Peabody Retirement Community	To process recyclables with the vertical baler (2,000) awarded under this grant.	2,000	6/28/1995
Perry County SWMD	To fund the purchase of a skid steer loader.	11,289	04/16/2002
Perry County SWMD	To process recyclables with the horizontal baler (25,000), skid steer loader (10,000) and conveyor (4,000) awarded under this grant.	39,000	5/4/1995
Perry County SWMD	To purchase mobile recycling trailers that will be used by communities within the district on a rotating basis for curbside collection of their recyclable materials.	27,000	10/3/1995
Perry County SWMD	To purchase 1 curbside collection vehicle, 2 mobile recycling trailers, and 2 built-to-order flatbed mobile trailers.	33,000	5/27/1997
Perry County SWMD	To fund a curbside collection program to service the City of Tell City and Town of Troy. Trailers will be purchased to supplement the recycling drop-off program.	92,000	07/16/1998
Perry County SWMD	To purchase a truck, trailer, and fork lift to support existing district operated recycling processing facility.	14,300	03/01/2000
Peru, City of	To process recyclables with the horizontal baler (25,000) awarded under this grant.	25,000	9/20/1995
Pike County SWMD	To replace drop-off recycling bins and upgrade existing recycling program. The district will continue to operate the recycling drop-off and has contracted with a private hauler for transportation services.	19,750	9/29/1998
Plymouth, City of	To enhance the marketability of materials currently being collected. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a baler, a shredder, roll-off bins and a scale.	15,000	4/15/1992

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Recycling Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Plymouth, City of	To expand the existing drop-off recycling program. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a one-ton truck and for the educational and promotional programs.	27,000	1/1/1993
Plymouth, City of	To target businesses and institutions throughout Marshall County to promote the collection and recycling of office paper and corrugated cardboard. A third party will provide the collection, processing and marketing services. Grant funds will be used towards collection containers and educational materials.	6,630	11/19/1993
Plymouth, City of	To fund the purchase of a curbside recycling vehicle and a public education program. The new equipment will expand an existing program.	55,325	01/25/1999
Portage, City of	To expand the city's recycling efforts to include a pilot curbside program. Grant funds will be used for curbside containers and promotional and educational start-up costs.	5,000	7/10/1990
Portage, City of	To expand the existing curbside recycling program to the entire city. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a recycling truck, recycling bins and educational materials.	31,680	4/15/1992
Portage, City of	To expand the existing curbside recycling program. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a recycling truck.	20,098	1/1/1993
Porter County SWMD	To purchase freon recycling equipment and drop-off collection containers.	8,605	02/08/2002
Porter County SWMD	To process recyclables with the vertical baler (20,000) awarded under this grant.	20,000	9/21/1995
Porter County SWMD	To implement volume based rate solid waste collection with curbside recycling for residents in the town of Hebron. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of recycling collection containers that will be distributed among residents and schools in Hebron.	10,000	10/13/1995
Porter County SWMD	To establish a district resource lending library for Porter County.	2,000	01/22/1998
Porter County SWMD	Purchase of roll-off containers to add additional capacity to a functioning drop-off recycling collection program.	10,000	6/26/1997
Posey County SWMD	To purchase a baler and glass crusher.	25,745	07/31/2001
Posey County SWMD	To process recyclables with the skid steer loader (10,000) awarded under this grant.	10,000	9/13/1995
Pulaski County Recycling Center	To purchase a truck and trailer for a countywide recycling collection program.	50,000	02/08/2002
Pulaski County Recycling Center	To upgrade and expand the existing drop-off program and the commercial dockside program. Grant funds will be used to purchase a trailer, drop-off bins and corrugated bins.	8,700	7/10/1990
Pulaski County Recycling Center	To purchase a horizontal baler. The baler will assist in processing cardboard and plastics collected from the four county drop-off sites and the Town of Winamac's curbside recycling program.	19,935	1/21/1999
Purdue University	To expand the existing recycling program. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of collection containers, a baler and the educational program.	20,487	1/1/1993
Purdue University	To service a minimum population of 50,000 with the horizontal baler (25,000) awarded under this grant.	25,000	8/30/1995

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Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Purdue University	To expand the current campus recycling drop-off program.	9,500	12/28/1998
Randolph County SWMD	To process recyclables with the horizontal baler (25,000), skid steer loader(10,000), fork truck (10,000), and conveyor (4,000) awarded under this grant.	49,000	8/28/1995
Randolph County SWMD	To purchase collection containers for expansion of school recycling project.	20,000	09/18/1997
Randolph County SWMD	The successful applicant will service a minimum of 27,000 households with the purchase of a horizontal baler (25,000), skid steer loader (7,500), and a conveyor (4,000) awarded under this grant.	36,500	6/23/1997
Rehab Resource, Inc.	For a paint recycling project.	25,000	11/02/2001
Rehab Resource, Inc.	To expand their existing reuse program by investing in software compatible with Monroe Co. SWMD's reuse center software. The successful applicant will also purchase equipment to reprocess paint and will be developing promotional pieces to be distributed.	60,000	2/11/1997
Rensselaer, City of	To process recyclables with the vertical baler (3,808) and skid steer loader (10,000) awarded under this grant.	13,808	7/31/1995
Rensselaer, City of	To purchase at least 2,000 curbside recycling containers made from at least 35% post-consumer content and distribute them among Rensselaer's residents for use in its curbside recycling program.	9,000	12/1/1995
Richmond Sanitary District	To establish a pay-as-you-throw type program to charge their customers for trash disposal service and the purchase of 3,000 recycling totes to be distributed to customers for the expansion of their curbside recycling program.	150,000	03/21/1997
Rising Sun, City of	To fund the purchase of recycling bins. The city plans on establishing a curbside recycling program with a pay-as-you-throw trash collection program.	10,000	01/08/1999
Rushville, City of	To purchase curbside recycling bins.	3,000	01/23/2002
Rushville, City of	To service a minimum of 2,000 households with the retrofit kit for a front end loader (3,000) awarded under this grant.	3,000	10/12/1994
Scottsburg, City of	To fund the purchase of recycling bins. The city plans on establishing a curbside recycling program with a pay-as-you-throw trash collection program.	10,000	01/25/1999
Second Helpings, Inc.	To develop a prepared and perishable food rescue program for the greater Indianapolis area which will reduce solid waste by eliminating the disposal of 600,000 pounds of food per year.	40,000	1/28/1998
Seymour, City of	To launch a point deviation bus service called "Recycle to Ride." The special purpose recycling/transit vehicle will be a rolling billboard for recycling and offer tangible results for those who recycle.	64,500	05/21/1998
Seymour, City of	To purchase a recycling trailer to expand the city curbside recycling program. The city street department will perform the recycling operations.	6,615	4/27/1998
Seymour, City of	To fund the purchase of recycling bins and public education program costs. The city plans to expand and improve its curbside recycling program.	15,139	3/30/1999
Shelby County SWMD	To establish a used motor oil collection center.	4,301	05/20/2002

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Recycling Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Shoals, Town of	To purchase a recycling trailer. The town plans to establish a drop-off recycling program.	10,000	04/12/1999
Sisters of Providence	To expand its recycling program by distributing recycling collection containers throughout the nursing and retirement homes, physical plant, laundry facility, garage and religious community motherhouse.	12,500	10/25/1993
Southeastern Indiana SWMD	To expand the existing recycling program. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of collection and processing equipment for a 7-county recycling processing center.	150,000	1/1/1993
Southeastern Indiana SWMD	To process recyclables with the fork truck (10,000) awarded under this grant.	10,000	9/13/1995
Southeastern Indiana SWMD	To design and implement a comprehensive solid waste reduction and recycling program in all primary and secondary schools (both public and private) in the seven-county region.	45,270	2/1/1996
Southeastern Indiana SWMD	To develop a comprehensive solid waste management services program and hire a full time education specialist to develop, implement and monitor a multi-faceted informational campaign to prepare the district's diverse public for the new fee structure and participation once operations begin.	167,200	4/5/1995
Southeastern Indiana SWMD	The successful applicant will purchase a horizontal baler (18,500) and a conveyor (8,000) to service 6,000 households.	29,000	6/27/1997
Southeastern Indiana SWMD	To purchase a truck and trailer system as expansion of current curbside recycling program.	48,500	06/02/2000
Southwest Indiana Recycling Initiative	To enhance the marketability of recyclables being collected in a cooperative project. Grant funds will be used towards the developmental costs for the cooperative marketing of recyclables for a 27-county area.	7,400	1/1/1993
Speedway, Town of	The town has an existing yard waste curbside collection program. The funds will be used to purchase a replacement for yard waste collection vehicle.	55,000	10/13/1999
Spencer County SWMD	To establish a household hazardous waste facility for the collection and storage of mercury and mercury-containing devices. The facility will be utilized as a regional mercury collection hub for southern Indiana solid waste management districts.	41,337	02/21/2001
Spencer County SWMD	To purchase drop-off recycling containers, display, and signage.	36,740	05/26/2000
Spencer County SWMD	To fund the purchase of a baler, skid loader, and conveyor.	35,962	09/22/2000
Spencer County SWMD	To process recyclables with the fork truck (10,000) awarded under this agreement.	10,000	8/30/1995
Spencer County SWMD	To purchase four automatic can crushers to be installed in four different schools to implement school recycling program.	6,000	2/16/1998
St. John, Town of	To purchase curbside bins and public education to promote city-wide waste reduction through a pay-as-you-throw program.	49,520	08/27/2001
St. Joseph County SWMD	To establish a facility for the collection and storage of obsolete electronics. The facility will be utilized as a regional electronics collection hub for several counties in the area.	15,000	02/24/2001

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St. Meinrad Archabbey	To assist in expanding their in-house recycling effort. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of recycling containers, gaylords and for educational and promotional materials.	7,500	4/24/1992
Starke County SWMD	To assist in the establishment of a drop-off recycling program. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of collection containers and the educational and promotional programs.	4,000	1/1/1993
Starke County SWMD	To develop a school recycling program (Recycling 'Rules!').	10,000	6/20/1997
Starke County SWMD	To fund three additional drop-off sites in the district.	7,000	01/08/1999
Sullivan County SWMD	For site improvements and signage to support the county-wide recycling collection program.	11,340	08/16/2001
Sullivan County SWMD	To purchase a mobile recycling trailer and bins for expansion of an existing drop-off recycling program.	12,000	2/13/1998
Sullivan, City of	To purchase recycling bins for the city's curbside recycling program.	4,175	11/03/2000
Sustainable Evansville, Inc.	Sustainable Evansville teamed together with Public Education Foundation and area high school students will build a resource and energy efficient house which will be owned by Sustainable Evansville and used to show the benefits of resource efficient construction and design.	40,700	07/01/1997
Tell City, City of	To purchase at least 3,500 curbside recycling bins made from at least 35% post-consumer content and implement a city-wide curbside recycling program. If necessary, Tell City will pilot the project in a designated area.	27,000	11/17/1995
Tipton County SWMD	To expand the processing capacity of the Countywide Drop-Off and Processing Center. Furthermore, the District will construct and place three new drop-off sites. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of drop-off and processing equipment.	66,950	10/25/1993
Tipton, City of	To expand the existing curbside recycling program. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of curbside recycling bins and gaylord containers.	5,600	3/6/1992
Tri-State Resource Recovery	To fund a used book collection and recycling program. A book cutter, shredder and fork lift will be purchased to add this service to the existing facility.	121,700	7/29/1998
Troy, Town of	To purchase at least 250 curbside recycling bins made from at least 35% post-consumer material. The bins will be distributed to Troy residents for use in the town's existing curbside recycling program.	1,500	1/8/1996
Two-Ladies Recycling, Inc.	To enhance the marketability of materials currently being recycled. Grant funds will be used to purchase a recycling truck and low-boy trailer.	10,000	6/11/1992
Union Hospital, Inc.	To increase the marketability of the recyclables being collected. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a baler.	4,250	1/1/1993
Valparaiso University	To organize and operate a campus wide recycling program. Building housekeepers will collect the material from the buildings and a third party will be contracted to haul and market the material.	4,337	10/25/1993
Valparaiso, City of	To purchase equipment to expand the city's current recycling program.	150,000	06/21/1999
Vanderburgh County SWMD	To process recyclables with the vertical baler (6,000) and fork truck (7,500) awarded under this grant.	13,500	5/6/1995

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Recycling Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Vanderburgh County SWMD	The district will work with southern Indiana poultry producers and North American Green, Inc. to test the feasibility of composting and land application of poultry waste and straw, a manufacturing by-product of North American Green.	40,000	8/24/1995
Vanderburgh County SWMD	To enter into a joint recycling effort with Wesselman Woods Nature Preserve. The project will enhance Wesselman's existing recycling drop-off center and offer education to citizens throughout the state who visit the Nature Preserve.	30,000	10/27/1995
Veterans Helping All Veterans	To establish a community drop-off program for county residents and businesses.	25,800	04/27/1998
Vincennes University	To process recyclables with the vertical baler (6,000) and skid steer loader (8,000) awarded under this grant.	14,000	No agr.
Vincennes, City of	To fund the purchase of glass recycling equipment.	40,000	01/08/2002
Vincennes, City of	To purchase recycling bins and a compartmentalized recycling trailer to implement a curbside recycling program for the City of Vincennes.	50,000	10/30/1997
Wabash County Hospital	To purchase a baler in order to prepare corrugated cardboard for recycling.	2,775	11/17/1995
Wabash County SWMD	To purchase two containerized commercial composter systems to perform a pilot food composting study at White's Residential Services.	12,650	6/26/1997
Wabash Valley Goodwill Industries	To service a minimum of 40,000 households with one horizontal baler (22,500), one skid steer loader (10,000), and one conveyor (4,000) awarded under this grant.	36,500	4/9/1997
Warren County SWMD	To provide four new recycling drop-off opportunities to the more populated rural areas of the county by using both sited and mobile equipment. Promotional materials will be produced and mailed to all county residents to increase awareness.	21,150	10/25/1994
Warren County SWMD	To process recyclables with the skid steer loader (10,000) awarded under this grant.	10,000	8/22/1995
Warren County SWMD	To enhance and expand their existing drop-off recycling program. Grant funds will be used to purchase additional stationary and mobile recycling units, short term storage units, and signage materials.	14,150	10/23/1995
Washington County SWMD	To expand their drop-off program for recyclables and yard and wood waste. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of five drop-off trailers.	8,000	4/15/1992
Washington County SWMD	To expand the existing drop-off recycling program and enhance material processing capabilities. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of drop-off trailers and material processing equipment.	33,000	1/1/1993
Washington County SWMD	To establish a voluntary, city wide curbside recycling program in the City of Salem. The City will collect and transport the recyclables to the district recycling center where they will be processed and marketed.	34,000	10/26/1993
Washington County SWMD	To process recyclables with the skid steer loader (10,000) awarded under this grant.	10,000	6/5/1995

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Recycling Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Washington County SWMD	To upgrade, expand and enhance the district's drop trailer, curbside and recycling center operations through the purchase and use of a dump truck for organics and glass, a drop trailer, curbside recycling bins, and a metal pick-up bar.	10,500	10/6/1995
Washington, City of	To collect yard trimmings throughout the city and transport them to the city's yard debris recycling site. Education and promotion will be provided through the use of tray liners, radio and newspaper advertisements, books and videos.	15,000	12/13/1993
Wayne-Union-Randolph SWMD	To expand recycling drop-off opportunities to a majority of the population in the district. Furthermore, the District will produce at least five short videos suitable for state wide distribution which deal with waste diversion issues.	47,500	4/15/1994
West Boggs Park	To fund an aluminum and plastics container recycling program. The recyclables will be marketed to the Martin County Recycling Center.	10,000	12/28/1998
West Central Indiana SWMD	To purchase book shelving units, bins & labels.	8,110	06/12/2000
West Central Indiana SWMD	To determine the feasibility of a building materials recycling warehouse as a primary alternative to landfilling surplus building materials.	5,600	10/27/1993
West Central Indiana SWMD	To process recyclables in Parke County with the vertical baler (3,697.50) awarded under this agreement.	3,697.50	No agr.
West Central Indiana SWMD	To coordinate the development and implementation of a campaign to promote, educate, and advertise the existence and benefits of an Appliance Recycling Facility and the Appliance Collection System.	100,000	6/28/1995
West Central Indiana SWMD	To purchase a box truck to expand and enhance its paint exchange, battery recycling and mercury collection programs.	24,975	01/18/1999
West Lafayette Street Department	To purchase a skid steer forklift and a dedicated recycling truck to be used with the city's curbside recycling collection program and when handling materials at the drop-off center.	69,500	5/27/1999
West Lafayette, City of	To expand the city's curbside collection program from 1300 to 2600 homes. Grant funds will be applied to the purchase of a collection vehicle.	15,000	7/10/1990
Western Boone County Community School Corp.	To purchase a storage and transport trailer for recyclables at a public school district where no curbside recycling service is available.	5,000	6/26/1997
Wheatland, Town of	To purchase a compartmentalized recycling trailer to start a recycling program in Wheatland. The units could be used by other communities in the area.	12,510	1/5/1998
Whitko Community Schools	To purchase bins to start up a school-wide paper and aluminum can recycling program. Successful applicant will also purchase curriculum and educational materials to teach students about the program.	6,600	07/01/1999
Whitley County SWMD	To double the output of paper-based animal bedding at its county-owned and operated Material Recovery Facility by installing a high-capacity animal bedding machine. The use of animal bedding will be aggressively promoted.	31,174	5/12/1995

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Recycling Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Wildcat Creek SWMD	To service a minimum of 107,080 households with the horizontal baler (25,000) and conveyor (4,000) awarded under this grant.	29,000	10/22/1996
Wildcat Creek SWMD	To establish a mercury awareness program. The successful applicant will provide transportation, storage and recycling of mercury and mercury-containing devices and debris for program participants.	22,225	09/18/1998
Winamac, Town of	To establish a curbside recycling program to service the Town of Winamac.	10,000	3/10/1997
Winchester, City of	To process recyclables with the horizontal baler (25,000) awarded under this grant.	25,000	9/11/1995
Winfield, Town of	To implement a pay-as-you-throw program for solid waste service in the Town of Winfield.	10,000	02/10/1998
Winona Lake, Town of	To purchase curbside recycling bins to be used to implement a p-a-y-t trash collection and curbside recycling program.	5,850	03/29/1999
Zionsville Community High School	To fund the purchase of a recycling trailer for a school recycling program.	2,550	03/13/2002
TOTAL		\$8,044,243	

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Composting Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Adams County SWMD	To increase the capacity of the existing yard waste composting facility. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a mobile tub grinder and a forklift.	\$50,000	1/1/1993
Akron, Town of	To service a minimum of 410 households with the leaf vacuum (5,175) and chipper/shredder (7,500) awarded under this grant.	12,675	11/7/1994
Albion, City of	To purchase a wood chipper.	13,597	07/31/2001
Allen County SWMD	To purchase and cooperatively operate a mobile tub grinder. The equipment will be transported to and used at centralized composting facilities in the district. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a tub grinder.	100,000	11/5/1993
Allen County SWMD	To service a minimum of 6,000 households with the two windrow turners (60,000) awarded under this grant.	60,000	10/24/1995
Anderson, City of	To fund the purchase of a wood chipper.	10,000	01/10/2002
Anderson, City of	To fund the purchase of a compost straddle turner.	38,750	04/16/2002
Anderson, City of	To service a minimum of 3,000 households with the two leaf vacuums (23,000) and a minimum of 1,000 households with the chipper/shredder (10,500) awarded under this grant.	33,500	11/14/1994
Angola, City of	To purchase a wood chipper.	13,000	07/25/2001
Angola, City of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the leaf vacuum (13,000) awarded under this grant.	13,000	10/12/1994
Angola, City of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the leaf vacuum (13,000) awarded under this grant.	13,000	2/1/1996
Angola, City of	To purchase a leaf vacuum. The city will provide the collection services to 8,100 residents in coordination with the SWMD composting program.	10,000	03/30/1999
Argos, Town of	To purchase a leaf vacuum (10,000) to expand the city leaf collection program.	10,000	7/27/1998
Auburn, City of	To purchase a leaf vacuum.	11,750	10/30/2000
Auburn, City of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the leaf vacuum (12,000) awarded under this grant.	12,000	10/3/1994
Avilla, Town of	To service a minimum of 700 households with the leaf vacuum (9,150) awarded under this grant.	9,150	2/23/1996
Bartholomew County SWMD	To purchase a windrow turner.	100,000	07/13/1999
Bartholomew County/Columbus, City of	To establish a yard waste composting program. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a windrow machine.	10,000	1990
Battle Ground, Town of	To purchase a leaf vac & chipper.	14,000	07/13/1999
Bedford, City of	To purchase three leaf vacs to implement a town leaf collection program. The city street department will provide the leaf collection service.	25,190	02/03/1998

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Composting Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Berne, City of	To purchase a leaf collector.	13,000	07/13/1999
Bloomington, City of	A composting grant for the purchase of a chipper to initiate a brush and woody material management project.	12,500	2/8/1999
Bluffton, City of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the leaf vacuum (12,187.50) awarded under this grant.	12,187	12/14/1994
Boswell, Town of	To purchase a leaf loader and brush chipper.	20,875	7/13/1999
Bristol, Town of	To service a minimum of 400 households with the chipper shredder (4,311.50) awarded under this grant.	4,311	10/31/1995
Brook, Town of	To purchase a chipper.	12,000	06/22/2000
Brookville, Town of	A composting grant for the purchase of a skid steer loader to process compost materials.	13,800	2/26/1999
Brownsburg, Town of	To establish curbside pick-up and composting of yard waste. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a chipper.	7,500	3/6/1992
Camden, Town of	For a composting mini grant to purchase a leaf vacuum. The town will provide the collection services.	10,000	10/26/1998
Cedar Lake, Town of	To service a minimum of 3,000 households with the chipper/shredder (11,000) awarded under this grant.	11,000	3/7/1996
Cedar Lake, Town of	To service a minimum of 3,031 households with the leaf vacuum (12,475) awarded under this grant.	12,475	4/9/1997
Centerville, Town of	To service a minimum of 947 households with the leaf vacuum (3,750) awarded under this grant.	3,750	1/6/1995
Chalmers, Town of	To purchase a wood chipper. The town will provide the collection services to 525 residents.	10,000	04/19/1999
Chandler, Town of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the leaf vacuum (11,000) and chipper/shredder (6,807.50) awarded under this grant.	17,807	1/18/1995
Chesterton, Town of	To expand the existing yard waste composting program. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a tub grinder.	15,000	7/1/1992
Chesterton, Town of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the leaf vacuum (12,000) awarded under this grant.	12,000	11/14/1994
Chesterton, Town of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the leaf vacuum (13,000) awarded under this grant.	13,000	9/20/1996
Chesterton, Town of	To purchase a leaf loader and leaf hopper.	10,100	07/13/1999
Clark County SWMD	To develop a composting program in Clark and Floyd counties. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a chipper, grinder, end loader and for educational materials.	57,250	7/1/1992
Columbia City, City of	To fund the purchase of a wood chipper.	15,625	04/16/2002
Columbia City, City of	To service a minimum of 2389 households with 1 leaf vacuum (12,450) awarded under this grant.	12,450	8/20/1996
Columbia City, City of	To purchase a leaf collector. The city will provide the collection services.	9,950	11/10/1998

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Composting Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Columbus, City of	To provide pick-up, chipping and removal of tree trimmings and brush and deliver the materials to the Solid Waste Management Authority Composting Site. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a mobile brush chipper and a brush truck.	31,000	10/27/1993
Connersville, City of	To purchase a leaf vac.	12,475	07/18/2001
Converse, Town of	To purchase a chipper/shredder.	11,030	07/13/1999
Corydon, Town of	To fund the purchase of leaf vac.	7,000	09/22/2000
Corydon, Town of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the chipper/shredder (11,000) awarded under this grant.	11,000	1/18/1995
Cromwell, Town of	To service a minimum of 200 households with the leaf vacuum (5,500) awarded under this grant.	5,500	12/15/1995
Crown Point, City of	To service a minimum of 3,000 households with the two chipper/shredders (22,000) awarded under this grant.	22,000	11/15/1994
Culver, Town of	To service a minimum of 812 households with the chipper/shredder (7,000) awarded under this grant.	7,000	12/21/1994
Culver, Town of	To purchase a leaf vacuum. The town will provide the collection services to 4,000 residents.	9,000	4/16/1999
Cynthiana, Town of	To establish a central drop-off center for yard trimmings and brush. The site will be one of four such sites planned for Posey County. The Town will promote the importance of mulching and composting. Grant funds will be used for the purchase of a chipper.	8,018	10/27/1993
Danville, Town of	To service a minimum of 1,801 households with one leaf vac (13,000) awarded under this grant.	13,000	2/21/1997
Danville, Town of	To purchase a leaf collector. The leaves will be delivered to the Plainfield Correction Facility compost site.	13,000	7/13/1998
DeMotte, Town of	To purchase a leaf collector.	15,500	12/27/2000
Decatur, City of	To fund the purchase of a wood chipper and provide public education.	13,318	10/02/2000
Decatur, City of	To service a minimum of 1,000 Decatur households with the leaf vacuum (11,563) awarded under this grant.	11,563	10/5/1994
Decatur, City of	To service a minimum of 3200 households with 1 chipper (11,000) awarded under this grant.	11,000	9/27/1996
Delphi, City of	To service a minimum of 1,200 households with the leaf vacuum (12,500) awarded under this grant.	12,500	12/15/1995
Dyer, Highland, St. John, & Schererville, Towns of	To initiate a yard waste composting program for the four towns. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a tub grinder and for the testing of the finished compost.	35,500	7/1/1992
Dyer, Town of	To service a minimum of 2,000 households with the retrofit kit for front end loader (3,000) and a minimum of 1,000 households with the leaf vacuum (13,000) awarded under this grant.	16,000	12/14/1994
Dyer, Town of	To purchase a leaf vac and chipper shredder to expand yard waste management program. The town will provide collection service.	30,000	11/7/1997

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Composting Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Edinburgh Community School Corporation	For a vermi-composting project.	2,409	08/28/2001
Elizabeth, Town of	To fund the purchase of leaf vac.	11,875	05/20/2002
Elkhart County Highway	A composting grant for the purchase of a chipper. The county will provide the collection services.	11,975	10/20/1998
Elkhart, City of	To purchase a trommel screen.	30,000	11/03/2000
Elkhart, City of	To purchase two leaf vacs.	44,000	08/09/2001
Elkhart, City of	To service a minimum of 3,000 households with the two chipper/shredders (22,000) awarded under this grant.	22,000	10/18/1994
Elwood, City of	To purchase a wood chipper.	11,998	09/09/2001
Evansville, City of	To begin a yard waste composting program. Grant funds will used towards the purchase of a commercial chipper.	30,000	8/28/1992
Evansville, City of	To service a minimum of 50,000 households with the leaf vacuum (10,000) awarded under this grant.	10,000	12/28/1995
Farmland, Town of	To purchase a leaf vacuum. The town will provide the collection services to 1,412 residents.	10,000	04/16/1999
Ferdinand, Town of	To fund the purchase of a leaf vac.	10,000	01/18/2002
Fort Wayne, City of	To initiate a yard waste composting program. Grant funds will be used to purchase a hydraulic power unit and conveyor.	12,000	3/6/1992
Fort Wayne, City of	To expand the size and operating capacity of its existing composting facility in order to serve a larger portion of Allen County Solid Waste Management District. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a front end loader and a conveyor system.	24,400	10/26/1993
Fort Wayne, City of	To service a minimum of 3,000 households with the two leaf vacuums (23,500) awarded under this grant.	23,500	12/12/1994
Fort Wayne, City of	To service a minimum of 83,964 households with 2 leaf vacuums (24,400) awarded under this grant.	24,400	8/26/1996
Fort Wayne, City of	To purchase two leaf vacuums to expand the city leaf collection program.	23,500	4/27/1998
Fountain County SWMD	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the chipper/shredder (9,472.50) awarded under this grant.	9,472	2/23/1996
Francesville, Town of	To purchase a chipper.	16,120	09/18/2000
Francesville, Town of	A composting grant to purchase a leaf vacuum. The town will provide the collection services.	10,000	10/20/1998
Frankfort Street Department	To fund the purchase of a leaf vacuum.	13,750	04/16/2002
Frankfort Street Department	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the towable chipper/shredder (10,375) awarded under this grant.	10,375	9/7/1995

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Composting Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Franklin, City of	To service a minimum of 1,000 Franklin households with the chipper/shredder (9,000) awarded under this grant.	9,000	11/14/1994
Garrett, City of	To purchase a leaf collector.	12,498	06/05/2000
Gary, City of	To fund the purchase of two leaf vac grinders.	30,000	05/20/2002
Gary, City of	To service a minimum of 40,000 households with two leaf vacuums (26,000) awarded under this grant.	26,000	10/3/1996
Gibson County SWMD	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the chipper/shredder (10,000) awarded under this grant.	10,000	10/3/1994
Goshen, City of	To purchase two leaf vacs.	29,900	10/16/2000
Goshen, City of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the leaf vacuum (13,000) and chipper/shredder (11,000) awarded under this grant.	24,000	11/14/1994
Grant County Highway Department	To fund the purchase of a brush chipper.	13,160	10/16/2000
Greentown, Town of	To purchase a brush chipper. Wood waste will be recovered into a mulch to be offered to the public.	14,000	7/6/1998
Griffith, Town of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the leaf vacuum (10,350) awarded under this grant.	10,350	1/9/1995
Hamilton, Town of	To service a minimum of 800 households with the leaf vacuum (9,225) awarded under this grant.	9,225	10/26/1995
Hamilton, Town of	To purchase a chipper to supplement existing city brush curbside pickup.	8,195	2/23/1998
Hartford City, City of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the leaf vacuum (12,000) awarded under this grant.	12,000	9/21/1995
Hartford City, City of	To purchase a brush chipper to service 7,000 residents.	11,250	7/15/1998
Hobart, City of	To fund a truck conversion to a leaf collection vehicle.	35,000	01/08/2002
Hobart, City of	To service a minimum of 9,000 households with one leaf vacuum (13,000) awarded under this grant.	13,000	12/13/1996
Hobart, City of	To purchase a 25 yard leaf collector to be used through the city leaf collection program.	12,750	7/13/1998
Howard County SWMD	To purchase a grinder jointly with the City of Kokomo. The project will also assist the city compost facility and street departments with mulch and bulking agents.	150,000	04/27/1998
Huntingburg, City of	To fund the purchase of a leaf vac.	11,750	10/10/2000
Huntington County SWMD	To service a minimum of 3,000 households with the windrow turner (8,700) awarded under this grant.	8,700	11/7/1994
Huntington, City of	To provide curbside collection of yard trimmings and debris and haul the material to the city landfill where it will be ground in a tub grinder and laid in windrows to be composted. The material will be made available free of charge. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a front-end loader.	50,000	10/27/1993
Huntington, City of	To service a minimum of 3,000 households with the two leaf vacuums (25,000) awarded under this grant.	25,000	10/3/1994

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Composting Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Indiana Farm Bureau, Inc.	To purchase composting equipment to support a regional model composting effort in central Indiana.	40,000	11/19/2000
Jasper County Highway Department	To purchase a wood chipper.	13,000	07/16/2001
Jeffersonville, City of	To purchase a leaf vac.	12,500	07/04/2001
Kentland, Town of	To purchase a wood chipper.	12,450	08/18/2001
Kokomo, City of	To purchase two leaf vacs.	26,950	07/04/2001
Kokomo, City of	To increase the capacity of the existing yard waste composting facility. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a windrow turner machine.	50,000	1/1/1993
Kosciusko County SWMD	To purchase a windrow turner to meet the needs of the compost facility.	98,500	10/13/1999
LaGrange, City of	To service a minimum of 1,100 households with one leaf vacuum (13,000) awarded under this grant.	13,000	11/25/1996
LaGrange, City of	A composting grant for the purchase of a leaf vacuum.	11,500	04/16/1999
Lafayette, City of	To service a minimum of 1,000 Lafayette households with the (12,000) leaf vacuum and chipper/shredder (10,000) awarded under this grant.	22,000	11/21/1994
Lafayette, City of	To purchase a leaf vacuum to expand the city leaf collection program.	12,498	4/16/1998
Lake County SWMD	To fund the purchase of two leaf vacs.	45,300	01/30/2002
Lake County SWMD	To implement a program to encourage Lake County residents to leave grass clippings on the lawn after mowing. Grant funds will be used for a portion of the cost of zero-emission mulching lawn mowers to be distributed to selected residents at a reduced cost.	60,000	6/15/1995
Lake County SWMD	To utilize a portable saw mill to cut tree wastes into dimensional lumber. The lumber created will be used by the park district to construct park picnic tables and other park accessories. The tree waste will be collected from the city forestry department as part of a formal tree maintenance program.	46,000	12/24/1998
Lake Station, City of	To purchase a leaf collector.	14,975	10/30/2000
Lawrence County SWMD	To service a minimum of 3,000 households with the two chipper/shredders (22,000) and a minimum of 2,000 households with the retrofit kit (3,000) awarded under this grant.	25,000	1/3/1995
Lawrence County SWMD	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the leaf vacuum (13,000) awarded under this agreement.	13,000	9/13/1995
Lebanon, City of	To purchase a leaf vacuum.	13,300	05/02/2002
Lebanon, City of	To service a minimum of 4,000 households with the leaf vacuum (13,000) awarded under this grant.	13,000	1/8/1996
Leo/Cedarville, Town of	To fund the purchase of a windrow turner.	26,125	01/30/2002
Ligonier, City of	A composting grant for the purchase of a leaf vacuum.	11,500	3/17/1999

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Composting Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Linton, City of	To purchase a sweeper/leaf vacuum. The city will provide the collection services to 6,850 residents.	10,000	4/14/1999
Logansport, City of	The Logansport Street Department shall service a minimum of 1,000 households with the leaf vacuum (12,500) and retrofit kit (3,000) awarded under this grant.	15,500	5/24/1996
Long Beach, Town of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the leaf vacuum (13,000) and chipper/shredder (11,000) awarded under this grant.	24,000	10/31/1995
Lowell, Town of	To fund the purchase of a wood chipper.	10,800	01/11/2002
Lowell, Town of	To purchase a leaf vac and a leaf collector to implement the town leaf collection and composting program. The town street department will provide the leaf collection service.	20,234	2/2/1998
Lynn, Town of	To service a minimum of 473 households with the leaf vacuum (9,250) awarded under this grant.	9,250	3/22/1996
Madison, City of	To service a minimum of 3,000 households with the two leaf vacuums (26,000) awarded under this grant.	26,000	11/15/1994
Marengo, Town of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the chipper/shredder (2,500) awarded under this grant.	2,500	11/7/1994
Marion, City of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the leaf vacuum (12,100) and a minimum of 1,000 households with the chipper/shredder (9,250) awarded under this grant.	21,350	9/26/1995
Martin County SWMD	To service a minimum of 3828 households with 1 leaf vacuum (6,500) and 1 chipper awarded (8,580) under this grant.	15,080	8/26/1996
Martinsville, City of	To fund a chipper shredder and a leaf vacuum to expand the city's yard waste collection program.	27,800	08/11/1998
Mentone, Town of	To service a minimum of 360 households with the chipper/shredder ((7,000) awarded under this grant.	7,000	11/2/1995
Merrillville, Town of	To service a minimum of 3,000 households with the two leaf vacuums (26,000) and a minimum of 1,000 with the chipper/shredder (11,000) awarded under this grant.	37,000	1/3/1995
Merrillville, Town of	To purchase a leaf vacuum and chipper. The town will provide the collection services to 31,000 residents.	26,750	06/21/1999
Mesker Zoo	To purchase tree recycler to take care of municipal tree waste that at this time goes to a landfill. This will assist in the development of the Mesker Park Zoo and Botanic Garden Botanical Services Center.	150,000	06/20/1997
Miami County Highway Department	To purchase a brush chipper. The county will provide the collection services to 34,000 residents in coordination with the SWMD composting program.	11,185	4/14/1999
Michigan City, City of	To purchase a yard waste collection system.	55,000	6/30/1998
Middlebury, Town of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the chipper/shredder (11,000) awarded under this grant.	11,000	1/9/1995
Millersburg, City of	A composting mini-grant for the purchase of a chipper for brush management.	10,000	2/12/1999
Mishawaka, City of	To service a minimum of 3,000 households with the two leaf vacuums (23,500) and a minimum of 2,000 households with the retrofit kit (6,600) awarded under this grant.	30,100	3/13/1995

APPENDIX IV: GRANTS FROM THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FUND AND THE HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM

Composting Grants Program		Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description		
Mitchell, City of	To purchase a wood chipper.	12,500	07/31/2001
Monroe County SWMD	To fund a school vermi-composting project.	3,050	01/08/2002
Montgomery County Highway Department	To purchase a chipper.	20,000	06/05/2000
Monticello, City of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the leaf vacuum (12,000) awarded under this grant.	12,000	11/14/1994
Montpelier, City of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the chipper/shredder (11,000) awarded under this grant.	11,000	10/3/1994
Mt. Vernon, City of	To service a minimum of 3100 households with 1 leaf vacuum (13,000) awarded under this grant.	13,000	8/2/1996
Mt. Vernon, City of	A composting grant for the purchase of a loader vehicle for the collection of limbs, brush, and discarded appliances.	37,500	1/25/1999
Munster, Town of	To purchase a leaf vac.	6,250	06/05/2000
Munster, Town of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the leaf vacuum (12,050) and a minimum of 1,000 households with the chipper/shredder (11,000) awarded under this grant.	23,050	10/31/1995
Munster, Town of	To service a minimum of 7,600 households with one chipper/shredder (12,500) awarded under this grant.	12,500	12/9/1996
Munster, Town of	To purchase two leaf collectors.	26,000	7/20/1998
Nappanee, City of	To service a minimum of 2,451 households with the leaf vacuum (13,000) awarded under this grant.	13,000	12/3/1996
Nappanee, City of	To purchase a brush chipper to implement a city yard waste program. The city street department will provide the brush collection.	12,000	3/1/1998
New Albany, City of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the chipper/shredder (4,250) awarded under this grant.	4,250	11/14/1994
New Chicago, Town of	To service a minimum of 1000 households with the leaf vacuum (10,500) awarded under this grant.	10,500	10/26/1995
New Haven, City of	To fund the purchase of a loader.	25,000	05/02/2002
New Haven, City of	To purchase a leaf collector to be used through the city collection program.	13,000	7/5/1998
Newport, Town of	To purchase a leaf collector.	10,000	10/13/1999
Newton County Highway Department	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the towable chipper/shredder (11,000) awarded under this grant.	11,000	12/7/1995
Noblesville, City of	To purchase two leaf vacuums (25,500) and one leaf vacuum/sweeper (40,000) to expand the city leaf collection program. The city street department will perform the leaf collection.	65,500	4/17/1998
North Judson, Town of	To purchase a leaf vac and a brush chipper to implement a town leaf collection and composting program. The town street department will provide the leaf collection service.	27,700	07/21/1998
North Liberty, Town of	A composting mini grant for the purchase of a leaf & chip box.	4,550	10/26/1998

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Composting Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
North Vernon, City of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the leaf vacuum (5,225) awarded under this grant.	5,225	10/2/1994
North Vernon, City of	To purchase a leaf box. The city will provide the collection services to 8,449 residents.	2,000	04/30/1999
Northeast Indiana SWMD	To expand the existing compost programs in the four-county area. Grant funds will be applied towards the purchase of a mobile tub grinder.	52,500	4/15/1992
Northeast Indiana SWMD	To increase the capacity of the existing yard waste composting facility. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a mobile windrow turner.	49,800	1/1/1993
Northeast Indiana SWMD	To service a minimum of 1,500 households with one leaf vacuum (13,000) awarded under this grant.	13,000	11/22/1996
Northeast Indiana SWMD	To purchase a wood grinder. The wood and yard waste equipment will be operated in numerous cities and towns throughout the four county district.	150,000	11/20/1998
Oak Park Conservancy District	To install a dryer/pasteurize and a dewatering machine at its wastewater treatment plant. The equipment will reduce the moisture content and kill the pathogens present in the sludge. The treated sludge will be marketed as a fertilizer of soil amendment.	60,000	8/30/1994
Oak Park Conservancy District	To replace the sludge processing system started, but not completed under previous grant, ARN# 94-508.04	60,000	8/30/1996
Oakland City	To purchase a self-contained leaf collector.	10,200	5/12/1998
Odon, Town of	To service a minimum of 700 households with the leaf vacuum (3,750) awarded under this grant.	3,750	12/12/1994
Orleans, Town of	To purchase a chipper. The town will provide collection services to 2,400 residents.	10,000	04/23/1999
Osceola, Town of	A composting grant for the purchase of a leaf vacuum.	10,275	2/8/1999
Ossian, Town of	To purchase a leaf vacuum.	12,500	7/12/1999
Peru, City of	To service a minimum of 3,000 households with the two leaf vacuums (26,000) awarded under this grant.	26,000	9/26/1995
Pierceton, Town of	To purchase a brush chipper. The town will provide the collection services to 1,030 residents.	10,000	04/14/1999
Plymouth, City of	To service a minimum of 2961 households with two leaf vacuums (15,268) awarded under this grant.	15,268	8/27/1996
Portage, City of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the leaf vacuum (13,000) and a minimum of 1,000 households with the chipper/shredder (11,000) awarded under this grant.	24,000	10/31/1995
Porter County SWMD	To provide recycling drop-off opportunities in Boone Grove, Burns Harbor, Hebron, Kouts, Lakes of the Four Seasons, Malden, South Haven and at a rural area shopping center by establishing permanent drop-off centers. Grant funds will be used to purchase roll-off containers, a front-end loader, and a windrow turner.	156,080	10/25/1993
Porter County SWMD	To service a minimum of 5,000 households with the three leaf vacuums (39,000) and a minimum of 3,000 households with the two chipper/shredders (22,000) awarded under this grant.	61,000	11/14/1994
Porter, Town of	To fund the purchase of a leaf vac sweeper.	25,000	04/25/2002

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Composting Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Posey County SWMD	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the leaf vacuum (4,912.50) awarded under this grant.	4,912.50	11/7/1994
Poseyville, Town of	To service a minimum of 465 households with 1 leaf vacuum (3,000) awarded under this grant.	3,000	8/20/1996
Purdue University	To expand the food waste composting program.	23,250	08/24/2001
Purdue University Animal Science Research Center	1) To develop a compost site at the Purdue University Dairy Farm. Compost substances will include dairy manure, feed waste, crop destruct materials, and other compostable materials. 2) To develop on-going educational programs and materials to encourage campus residents, community members, CO-OPs and extension services to learn more about the benefits of composting.	19,440	1/8/1996
Raymond Park Middle School	To fund a school vermicomposting project.	5,000	03/13/2002
Richmond, City of	To fund the purchase of two leaf vac collectors.	19,500	05/02/2002
Richmond, City of	To expand an existing yard waste collection and composting program. Funds will be used towards the purchase of a front-end loader for compost handling.	15,000	1990
Richmond, City of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the leaf vacuum (13,000) awarded under this grant.	13,000	8/2/1996
Richmond, City of	To purchase a grinder. The sanitation department will use the equipment to recycle wooden pallets and diverted brush.	94,081	10/13/1999
Rising Sun, City of	To purchase a wood chipper.	13,718	07/18/2001
Rockport, City of	To fund the purchase of a chipper.	10,475	05/20/2002
Rockport, City of	To service a minimum of 2,500 households with one leaf vacuum (8,625) awarded under this grant.	8,625	12/12/1996
Rossville, Town of	To service a minimum of 540 Rossville households with the leaf vacuum (7,000) awarded under this grant.	7,000	11/21/1994
Rushville, City of	To purchase a leaf vacuum.	12,500	10/30/2000
Rushville, City of	To purchase a chipper to supplement the existing city brush curbside pickup program. The generated mulch is offered to city residents.	10,000	1/22/1998
Schererville, Town of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the leaf vacuum (13,000) awarded under this grant.	13,000	12/22/1994
Seymour, City of	To purchase two twenty cubic yard leaf vacuums.	26,000	08/12/1998
Shelby County Sanitation Department	To service a minimum of 3,000 households with one chipper/shredder (10,600) awarded under this grant.	10,600	10/9/1996
Shelbyville, City of	To service a minimum of 1,000 Shelbyville households with the leaf vacuum (11,800) awarded under this grant.	11,800	10/12/1995
Shipshewana, Town of	To service a minimum of 175 households with the leaf vacuum (3,050) awarded under this grant.	3,050	11/4/1994
Silver Lake, Town of	To purchase a leaf mulcher to implement a town leaf collection program.	10,000	4/17/1998

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Composting Grants Program		Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description		
South Bend Park Department, City of	To service a minimum of 20,000 households with the two leaf vacuums (26,000) awarded under this grant.	26,000	10/24/1995
South Bend Park Department, City of	To purchase a brush chipper for the Forestry Div. of the South Bend Parks and Recreation Dept.	22,000	1/25/1999
South Bend, City of	To upgrade the existing yard waste composting program. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a windrow turner and trommel screen.	25,000	4/15/1992
South Whitley, Town of	To purchase a leaf collector.	12,250	07/13/1999
Southeastern Indiana SWMD	To purchase mobile equipment to service composting facilities throughout the district. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a shredder/composter and for educational and promotional expenses.	85,600	10/27/1993
St. John, Town of	To service a minimum of 2,000 households with the leaf vacuum (10,000) awarded under this grant.	10,000	2/23/1996
St. Joseph County Highway Department	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the chipper shredder (11,000) awarded under this grant.	11,000	10/11/1996
St. Joseph County Highway Department	A composting grant for the purchase of a leaf collector. The county will provide the collection services.	12,500	10/26/1998
St. Joseph County Highway Department	To purchase a leaf collector.	12,475	07/13/1999
Sullivan, City of	To purchase a leaf vac.	10,000	10/13/1999
Sunman, Town of	To fund the purchase of a leaf vac.	10,000	01/29/2002
Tell City, City of	To service a minimum of 3,000 households with the two leaf vacuums (7,500) and a minimum of 1,000 households with the chipper/shredder (7,400) awarded under this grant.	14,900	12/14/1994
Tell City, City of	To service a minimum of 3,000 households with the two chipper/shredders (20,000) and a minimum of 1,000 households with the retrofit kit (2,500) awarded under this grant.	22,500	10/11/1995
Tipton, City of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the leaf vacuum (13,000) awarded under this grant.	13,000	3/13/1995
Topeka, Town of	To purchase a leaf vac to supplement the town leaf collection program. The generated mulch is offered to town residents.	13,000	1/25/1998
Trail Creek, Town of	To purchase a leaf collector to expand the city leaf collection program.	10,000	4/27/1998
Union City, City of	A composting grant for the purchase of a leaf vacuum.	12,475	03/05/1999
Van Buren, Town of	For a composting mini grant to purchase a brush chipper. The town will provide the collection services.	10,000	10/21/1998
Vanderburgh County SWMD	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the chipper/shredder (8,181) awarded under this agreement.	8,181	4/11/1995
Vevay, Town of	A composting mini grant for the purchase of a leaf collector. The town will provide the collection services.	10,000	10/26/1998

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Composting Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Vincennes, City of	To purchase a trailer and tub grinder for yard waste mulching of limbs.	40,000	5/7/1998
Vincennes, City of	To purchase two leaf vacs.	29,000	10/13/1999
Wabash County Highway Department	To service a minimum of 5000 households with 1 chipper (8,061.08) awarded under this grant.	8,061	7/31/1996
Wabash, City of	To purchase a leaf vacuum.	13,000	10/30/2000
Wabash, City of	To service a minimum of 4700 households with 1 chipper (8,861.20) awarded under this grant.	8,861	8/1/1996
Wabash, City of	To purchase a leaf vacuum to compliment the city leaf and composting program.	13,000	7/15/1998
Walkerton, Town of	A composting grant to purchase a leaf collector. The town will provide the collection services.	12,500	10/26/1998
Walkerton, Town of	To purchase a brush chipper. The city will collect brush and yard waste, chip the material, and deliver to a private compost facility to make compost.	14,000	7/13/1998
Warren County SWMD	To service a minimum of 3,016 households with one leaf vacuum (13,000) and one chipper/shredder (11,000) awarded under this grant.	24,000	1/24/1997
Warren, Town of	To purchase a leaf vac/sweeper.	11,250	08/08/2001
Warsaw, City of	To purchase a chipper, strobe light, and box.	11,080	05/26/2000
Warsaw, City of	To upgrade the existing yard waste composting program. Grant funds will be used towards the purchase of a tub grinder.	15,000	3/6/1992
Washington County SWMD	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the leaf vacuum (5,000) awarded under this grant.	5,000	9/20/1995
Washington County SWMD	To service a minimum of 2300 households with 1 chipper (10,500) awarded under this grant.	10,500	8/6/1996
West Central Indiana SWMD	To purchase two tractors, a PTO compost turner, a chipper, and a trommel screen/hopper for processing and composting at the Indiana Youth Center Correctional Facilities.	108,500	04/28/1998
West Lafayette, City of	To fund the purchase of a hydraulic screener.	29,500	05/02/2002
West Lafayette, City of	To service a minimum of 3,000 households with the two leaf vacuums (25,000) and a minimum of 2,000 households with the retrofit kit (3,000) awarded under this grant.	28,000	11/14/1994
Whiting, City of	To service a minimum of 1,000 households with the chipper/shredder (11,000) and leaf vacuum (13,000) awarded under this agreement.	24,000	12/14/1994
Wildcat Creek SWMD	To make available a recycling trailer to half of the small towns in the district on a rotating basis. Furthermore, the District will, using Lafayette as the host city, provide the necessary equipment to prepare yard trimmings to be placed in windrows.	84,500	10/26/1993
Winamac, Town of	To fund the purchase of a loader.	15,000	10/25/2000
Winamac, Town of	To purchase a leaf vac.	11,250	10/13/1999
Winchester, City of	To purchase a wood chipper.	23,973	07/27/2001

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Composting Grants Program				
Applicant's Official Name		Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Wolcott, Town of	To purchase a leaf vac.		11,375	08/24/2001
TOTAL			\$5,516,427	

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Household Hazardous Waste Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Adams County SWMD	To establish a permanent household hazardous waste facility.	\$24,051	2/26/2001
Allen County SWMD	To fund the establishment of a fluorescent bulb collection and recycling program through 12 Indiana Sears stores in ten counties around the state.	40,000	3/13/2002
Allen County SWMD	To establish a household hazardous waste facility for the district. The grant will fund the purchase and setup of a storage facility for waste collection and will buy safety equipment and supplies.	28,000	9/18/1998
Bartholomew County SWMA/Columbus, City of	To implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project.	2,000	8/23/1994
Brown County SWMD	To implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project.	2,000	8/24/1994
Brown County SWMD	To develop a household hazardous waste (HHW) curriculum suitable for grades K-8, seventeen other southern Indiana solid waste management districts (25 counties) are participating in the project. The District will utilize the Heritage Education Foundation to develop the curriculum. Teachers from each county in the participating districts will be utilized to test the curriculum. The curriculum will be distributed to the participating districts and made available statewide.	19,970	8/30/1995
Carmel, City of	For the establishment of a permanent household hazardous waste collection center.	60,000	4/2/2002
Carmel, City of	To establish an ongoing weekly HHW collection site.	18,140	7/28/1998
Carmel, City of	For continued funding of its permanent weekly household hazardous waste collection program. Funding will help support collection and disposal costs as well as public education costs.	21,300	9/13/1999
Clark County SWMD	For the establishment of a permanent HHW collection center.	27,760	3/2/2002
Clark County SWMD	To implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project.	2,000	8/18/1994
Clay-Owen-Vigo SWMD	To implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project.	6,000	8/16/1994
Crawford County SWMD	To implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project.	2,000	2/21/1995
Dearborn County SWMD	To implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project.	1,000	9/13/1994
Dubois County SWMD	To implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project.	2,000	8/30/1994
East Central Indiana SWMD	To implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project.	3,176	8/24/1994
Elkhart County SWMD	To implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project.	2,000	8/16/1994
Elkhart, City of	To establish and implement a lead health education and awareness campaign for residents of targeted areas in the City of Elkhart and train community leaders to provide lead awareness information to target neighborhood residents.	10,900	7/28/1998

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Household Hazardous Waste Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Environmental Management Institute	To fund a household chemical toxics research study to identify a priority list of chemical hazards found in the home. Improving Kid's Environment (IKE) will develop a comprehensive report to the state that will include recommendations for toxics identification, remedies and avoidance advice, as well as ranking devices for toxicity and hazards to children.	18,000	8/18/1999
Floyd County SWMD	To implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project.	2,000	8/24/1995
Fort Wayne - Allen County Health Department	To establish and implement a lead health education and awareness campaign for residents of targeted areas in Allen County and train community leaders to provide lead awareness information to target neighborhood residents.	20,000	9/1/1998
Fountain County SWMD	To establish a materials exchange for paint, thinners, and other related materials, and to establish a motor oil, oil filter, and antifreeze collection site at the district's recycling center.	10,000	2/20/1997
Fountain County SWMD	To establish a white goods recycling program. The district will purchase recovery equipment for the freon containing appliances and compaction equipment for oil filters and paint cans.	3,625	1/22/1998
Gibson County SWMD	To implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project.	2,000	8/16/1994
Greene County SWMD	To implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project.	2,000	9/14/1994
Greene County SWMD	To establish a household hazardous waste facility for the district. The grant will fund educational and promotional activities, the purchase and set up of a storage facility for waste collection and will buy safety equipment and supplies.	52,422	9/2/1998
Hamilton County SWMD	To establish a permanent household hazardous waste collection center.	60,000	4/2/2002
Harrison County SWMD	To develop a bi-monthly paint exchange that provides a means for residents to make unused paint available for others' use, avoiding disposal in a landfill. Grant funds will be used for printing, postage and promotion. The District will also implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project. [Note: This grant was cancelled due to employee turnover.]	3,777	8/18/1994
Howard County SWMD	To establish an HHW facility and implement HHW education/promotion activities.	50,865	11/3/2000
Howard County SWMD	To implement a mobile household hazardous waste collection program for Howard, Tipton and Cass counties and to establish and implement an educational/promotional program to increase awareness of HHW. The program will promote recycling, reuse and reduction programs. Grant funds will be used for a mobile facility, storage containers, packing materials, equipment, moving cost, assistant and tech, training, contractor services, and education/promotion.	56,150	10/3/1994
Howard County SWMD	To establish an HHW facility, an HHW exchange program, implement HHW education and promotion activities, and initiate a swap shop program for paints and like materials for the purpose of reuse and landfill use diversion.	45,910	7/16/1998
Huntington County SWMD	To implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project.	2,000	8/25/1994

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Household Hazardous Waste Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Indianapolis, City of	To fund the establishment of a permanent household hazardous waste collection center.	75,000	3/13/2002
Indianapolis, City of	To create two permanent facilities for the collection and storage of HHW. These "tox drop" facilities will supplement existing "tox away" events and will be available on an appointment basis Monday through Saturday. The City will also implement a comprehensive community outreach campaign which includes a new, innovative theme with a mascot and school education.	60,000	9/19/1995
Indianapolis, City of	Continue operation of two "tox-drop" household hazardous waste collection facilities. Provide disposal of IDEM-approved household hazardous waste. Implement education and promotion activities to increase awareness and use of the "tox-drop" household hazardous waste collection facilities.	80,000	1/27/1997
Jackson County SWMD	To establish a permanent household hazardous waste collection program to be located in the City of Seymour with weekday operating hours. Funding will support a collection facility and public education costs.	20,750	9/13/1999
Johnson County SWMD	To implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project.	2,000	8/23/1994
Johnson County SWMD	To establish a household hazardous waste (HHW) program that provides vouchers to Johnson county residents for disposal of HHW at Indianapolis' Tox-Drop facilities. The district will submit a final report on the use of the voucher system as a potential regional approach to HHW collection.	37,900	8/20/1996
Johnson County SWMD	The grant funds will be used to continue the HHW program which provides vouchers for Johnson County residents for disposal of HHW at Indianapolis' tox-drop facilities.	25,975	11/24/1997
Knox County SWMD	To establish a household hazardous waste facility for the district. The grant will fund educational and promotional activities, the purchase and set up of a storage facility for waste collection and will buy safety equipment and supplies.	19,621	5/5/1999
Kosciusko County SWMD	To establish a permanent household hazardous waste facility.	23,490	2/17/2001
Kosciusko County SWMD	For the establishment of a permanent HHW collection center.	9,500	4/16/2002
LaPorte County SWMD	To establish a permanent household hazardous waste collection center.	47,242	4/16/2002
LaPorte County SWMD	To establish 3 permanent facilities to serve the counties of the Lake Michigan districts HHW program, provide HHW collection and disposal services for northern Indiana SWMD's, provide disposal of IDEM-approved HHW, and research and development of an organizational plan and structure for the Lake Michigan Districts HHW program.	97,000	2/21/1997
Lake County SWMD	To establish a permanent household hazardous waste collection center.	47,242	4/2/2002
Lake County SWMD	To establish and promote an appliance recycling collection systems to serve residents of Lake Co. and make provisions to extend the program to Porte and LaPorte counties. Successful applicant shall coordinate the development and implementation of a campaign to promote, educate, and advertise the existence and benefits of the appliance recycling program.	60,000	3/3/1997

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Household Hazardous Waste Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Lake County SWMD	To assist health departments in establishing lead health education programs and implementing lead education and promotion activities.	20,000	2/26/1999
Lake, LaPorte, and Porter County SWMDs	To hire a full-time coordinator who will organize all aspects of the HHW collection effort and establish and maintain a multi-faceted HHW education and promotion program. To establish "swap" programs for feasible hazardous household materials to encourage re-use or full utilization of hazardous household material collected, but not requiring disposal. To acquire and retrofit a mobile HHW collection/transport unit and use the unit to collect motor oil, latex and oil-based paints, antifreeze and batteries in Lake, Porter and LaPorte counties. Grant funds will be used for HHW coordinator salary, subcontractor services, instruction/training, office supplies, printing and education/promotion expenses, dues/subscriptions, a trailer, customization expenses, safety/testing equipment and site preparation.	200,000	11/16/1994
Lawrence County SWMD	To implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project.	2,000	9/14/1994
Marion County Health and Hospital	To implement lead and lead-based paint health education and awareness programs. The programs will educate families with children who are at risk of having elevated blood lead levels so the families can reduce their exposure to lead.	15,730	8/25/1998
Corporation Marshall County SWMD	To fund the establishment of a permanent household hazardous waste collection center.	50,000	3/26/2002
Miami County SWMD	To implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project.	2,000	8/24/1994
Miami County SWMD	To distribute a special issue of "One Man's Trash" to county residents. The publication covers reducing the use of hazardous household products, how to properly dispose of household hazardous waste, and how to use non-toxic alternatives.	4,000	9/25/1996
Monroe County SWMD	To reimburse solid waste management districts for expenses related to HHW collection, recycling, and disposal services.	47,734	1/13/2000
Monroe County SWMD	To fund a continuing HHW collection program and provide educational and promotional activities.	55,000	3/12/2001
Monroe County SWMD	To fund the establishment of a permanent HHW collection center.	13,750	3/13/2002
Monroe County SWMD	To dramatically improve an existing HHW disposal/recycling facility, enhance the paint exchange program and ban HHW and Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG) waste from the landfill. CESQGs are businesses which generate less than 100 kg (220 lbs.) of hazardous material per month. Grant funds will be used for site preparation, contractor services, disposal, and education/promotion.	16,879	8/23/1994
Monroe County SWMD	To create the first regional household battery collection program in Indiana and initiate a comprehensive HHW education program. The program is administered by the Monroe County Solid Waste Management District. It serves 39 counties. Grant funds will be used for equipment, contractor expenses, and education/promotion. [Note: This grant was originally 49,949, but it was amended to 54,382 in order to increase service from 17 to 39 counties.]	54,382	8/30/1994

APPENDIX IV: GRANTS FROM THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FUND AND THE HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM

Household Hazardous Waste Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Monroe County SWMD	To establish a HHW processing facility sized to serve the seventeen participating solid waste management districts in the region, including the purchase of a specially outfitted truck for the transportation of household hazardous waste to the processing facility. The greater volumes of materials will enable the participating districts to achieve more efficient contracting and processing of the waste through economies of scale. The regional collection and disposal program will enable many districts, that otherwise would not be able, to provide HHW services to residents.	85,000	7/24/1995
Monroe County SWMD	To establish a regional network of collection locations for used motor oil, oil filters and antifreeze throughout seventeen participating districts in southern Indiana and to initiate a comprehensive advertising and education campaign targeting driver education and auto mechanics students focusing on the proper disposal of automotive products. The campaign will also promote the use of recycled oil. The project will serve residents in 25 southern Indiana counties with a population totaling nearly one million.	80,826	7/31/1995
Monroe County SWMD	To continue the regional collection and recycling program for used motor oil, oil filters and antifreeze for the participating members of the Regional HHW Task Force; to continue the education/promotion campaign for this program; and to distribute a final report to all solid waste management districts and other state HHW service providers. The final report shall address logistical and educational/promotional issues involved in establishing a used oil collection program, with special emphasis on the problems associated with reaching and changing the behavior of do-it-yourself oil changers.	37,033	8/14/1996
Monroe County SWMD	To implement a collection and recycling program for household hazardous waste, including oil, oil filters and antifreeze. The district will establish a network of staffed locations for the collection of oil, oil filters, and antifreeze. The district will use grant funds to purchase for participants Fibrex tanks including spill pans and socks, drum spill containment pallets, and universal pallet tarps. The district also will ensure that collected oil is re-refined whenever possible and for at least three years. On occasions when it is not possible for collected oil to be re-refined, the district shall notify the state of the final disposition of the collected oil. Finally, the district will work cooperatively with private sector handlers of used oil, oil filters, and antifreeze, including service stations and quick lubes.	75,076	2/29/1996
Monroe County SWMD	To provide HHW disposal services for Monroe County and other solid waste management districts that wish to participate.	70,875	6/11/1997
Monroe County SWMD	To continue funding for regional HHW program which provides disposal for 37 solid waste management districts. The funds will pay for 50% of HHW disposal costs for program participants.	90,000	6/10/1998
Northeast Indiana SWMD	To implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project.	8,000	8/24/1994
Northeast Indiana SWMD	To establish a HHW facility and provide HHW disposal and recycling services.	40,000	7/28/1998
Northwest Indiana SWMD	To establish an oil, oil filter, and antifreeze recycling drop site in each of the six counties within the District. A full public education and promotion campaign will be conducted.	20,000	2/21/1997

APPENDIX IV: GRANTS FROM THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FUND AND THE HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM

Household Hazardous Waste Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Northwest Indiana SWMD	Startup costs of a six-county household hazardous waste collection program. Funding will support collection and disposal costs as well as public education costs.	34,600	8/30/1999
Perry County SWMD	To conduct public education/promotion (household hazardous waste).	2,000	8/23/1994
Perry County SWMD	To establish a program for the collection and disposal of household hazardous waste (HHW) and to construct a dedicated HHW facility in accordance with all applicable fire and building codes.	36,000	8/20/1996
Porter County SWMD	To establish a permanent household hazardous waste collection center.	30,000	4/2/2002
Porter County SWMD	For continuation of six annual household hazardous waste collections in Porter County. The grant money is used towards disposal costs.	40,000	10/21/1998
Posey County SWMD	To implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project.	750	8/16/1994
Randolph County SWMD	To establish four sites for the collection of used motor oil, oil filters, and antifreeze from district residents.	14,700	1/22/1998
Shelby County SWMD	To fund the establishment of a permanent household hazardous waste collection center.	60,000	3/13/2002
Southeastern Indiana SWMD	To provide reimbursement of household hazardous waste disposal and battery recycling for program participants.	186,000	5/1/2000
Southeastern Indiana SWMD	To establish a regional household hazardous waste collection system for household batteries and HHW.	147,787	8/27/2001
Southeastern Indiana SWMD	To purchase a storage building and safety equipment and supplies.	9,400	4/16/2002
Spencer County SWMD	To implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project.	2,000	8/16/1994
Spencer County SWMD	To continue and expand on the 1995/1996 motor oil, oil filters, and antifreeze grant project.	23,920	7/20/1998
Spencer County SWMD	To continue the regional used motor oil, oil filter and antifreeze recycling program and program education and promotion activities.	52,500	7/20/1999
St. Joseph County Health Department	To implement lead and lead-based paint health education and awareness programs. The programs will educate families with children who are at risk of having elevated blood lead levels so the families can reduce their exposure to lead.	20,000	7/27/1998
St. Joseph County SWMD	To implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project.	2,000	10/2/1994
St. Joseph County SWMD	To establish and construct a permanent household hazardous waste collection facility. Grant funds will be used for facility construction and shelving.	22,000	2/3/1995
Three Rivers SWMD	To implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project.	8,000	8/16/1994

APPENDIX IV: GRANTS FROM THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FUND AND THE HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM

Household Hazardous Waste Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
Three Rivers SWMD	To create a facility for the collection and disposal of HHW. The facility would supplement their existing tox-away days, providing services on an appointment basis to people who can not wait for a tox-away day to dispose of their hazardous waste. The facility would be a collection point for special wastes such as tires, paint, and appliances (white goods), and through a cooperative effort with Monroe County, it would be a regional collection point for household batteries and automotive products.	21,300	7/13/1995
Tipton County SWMD	To implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project. [Note: The district decided not to undertake this project.]	2,000	8/24/1994
Vanderburgh County Health Department	To implement lead and lead-based paint health education and awareness programs. The programs will educate families with children who are at risk of having elevated blood lead levels so the families can reduce their exposure to lead.	20,000	7/28/1998
Vanderburgh County SWMD	To implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project.	1,980	9/14/1994
Vanderburgh County SWMD	To distribute a brochure to every household in the county that provides information on reducing the use of hazardous household products and promotes non-toxic alternatives and proper disposal. More than 50% of the district's in-kind match will be dedicated to public or school education.	6,300	7/31/1996
West Central Indiana SWMD	To hire a contractor who will use a mobile unit to collect hazardous waste from households, CESQGs and the agricultural community in Hendricks, Montgomery, Morgan, Parke and Putnam counties. To develop quantity discounts, the district will solicit other solid waste management districts to utilize the contractor. The district will also implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project.	70,000	11/18/1994
West Central Indiana SWMD	To teach high school chemistry students about the properties of various HHW and to provide laboratory demonstrations of the disposal of toxic chemicals through neutralization. A chemist would perform the laboratory demonstrations, utilizing unwanted chemicals in high school science labs. The demonstrations will help solve the problem of disposing of the chemicals by altering the chemicals from toxic to non-toxic. The project will serve the five counties in the West Central District. A final report will be produced which will discuss the applicability of this approach in other schools, and it will be provided to school administrators throughout the state.	5,826	8/17/1995
West Central Indiana SWMD	To establish a household battery collection and recycling program throughout the five-county district. The district will use educational and promotional materials developed by the Regional HHW Task Force to educate the public about responsible management of batteries and the problems associated with improper disposal. The district will submit a final report that provides collection information on a site-by-site basis and an analysis of the benefits of the District's custom-made collection displays and the success of the public education campaign.	19,957	9/27/1996
West Central Indiana SWMD	To establish a long-term cost effective used motor oil collection and recycling program with special emphasis toward farmers.	10,000	5/12/1997

APPENDIX IV: GRANTS FROM THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FUND AND THE HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM

Household Hazardous Waste Grants Program			
Applicant's Official Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Contract Date
West Central Indiana SWMD	To establish two permanent paint exchange sites for collection, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of household paint and paint-related products for residents.	60,086	6/26/1997
West Central Indiana SWMD	To expand and continue the household battery collection and recycling program, used motor oil recycling program, and household paint exchange program.	83,921	7/16/1998
West Central Indiana SWMD	To expand the current paint exchange program to provide residents with an ongoing program for proper disposal of all their HHW.	59,850	8/5/1999
Wildcat Creek SWMD	To fund a continuing HHW collection program and provide educational and promotional activities.	12,500	3/5/2001
Wildcat Creek SWMD	To establish a permanent household hazardous waste collection center.	10,000	4/2/2002
Wildcat Creek SWMD	To implement a household hazardous waste public education and promotion project.	4,000	11/14/1994
Wildcat Creek SWMD	To create a permanent multi-county household hazardous waste collection facility and a HHW education and promotion program for Wildcat Creek Solid Waste Management District. Grant funds will be used for subcontractor services to dispose of HHW.	20,000	8/25/1994
Wildcat Creek SWMD	To improve the convenience and environmental security of Frankfort and W. Lafayette St. Dept.s' used motor oil collection facilities. Continue operation of mobile household hazardous waste collection facility. Provide disposal of IDEM approved household hazardous waste.	18,200	5/29/1997
TOTAL		\$3,312,628	

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APPENDIX VI: WASTE DISPOSAL BY COUNTY OF ORIGIN FROM THE *SOLID WASTE REPORT* ORGANIZED BY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

SWMD	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change
Adams County	28,154	33,250	38,558	82,755	49,022	46,997	46,647	35,183	31,835	13.07%
Allen County	480,868	501,093	492,171	497,446	550,552	528,523	532,067	563,565	529,213	10.05%
Bartholomew County	132,685	168,223	167,021	160,957	173,275	168,594	170,936	168,640	138,449	4.34%
Boone County	79,080	86,576	89,008	76,167	82,072	66,424	88,067	79,787	67,908	-14.13%
Brown County	8,537	6,527	6,547	5,475	5,318	4,320	7,414	5,680	5,009	-41.33%
Cass County	39,758	70,565	37,950	44,121	43,908	52,297	46,347	44,244	58,014	45.92%
Clark County	75,107	75,895	82,523	84,029	89,442	95,526	81,612	98,511	89,357	18.97%
Clay-Owen-Vigo	239,075	256,367	256,685	247,377	238,125	237,930	264,887	250,549	221,653	-7.29%
Crawford County	1,417	3,336	2,310	2,108	2,040	5,744	4,716	1,412	1,299	-8.33%
Daviess County	27,476	27,553	22,514	26,375	27,404	30,214	26,620	33,003	24,943	-9.22%
Dearborn County	10,576	8,271	2,892	1,097	2,230	2,363	2,047	9,124	895	-91.54%
Decatur County	24,155	24,675	25,690	26,493	25,927	26,226	26,186	28,521	31,507	30.44%
Dubois County	46,943	45,834	45,760	48,633	41,479	42,606	48,287	57,241	58,420	24.45%
East Central Indiana	332,687	361,885	393,562	409,577	425,124	413,300	407,529	412,655	417,993	25.64%
Elkhart County	428,892	427,389	396,768	403,842	418,501	436,867	501,018	413,623	396,569	-7.54%
Floyd County	79,568	79,036	71,948	75,227	67,047	55,835	58,657	56,326	49,136	-38.25%
Fountain County	19,360	15,829	151,202	58,611	80,733	58,391	44,248	44,952	54,349	180.73%
Fulton County	20,939	22,472	23,148	25,720	30,168	45,105	50,356	39,723	34,502	64.77%
Gibson County	474,288	539,368	761,712	674,664	868,292	1,743,917	945,627	1,038,734	1,102,377	132.43%
Greene County	20,576	18,870	20,420	25,107	18,448	20,543	23,605	24,112	21,758	5.74%
Hamilton County	122,391	154,743	155,356	132,530	155,769	232,712	261,592	168,933	164,178	34.14%
Harrison County	1,579	1,459	66	115	24	112	314	473	1,825	15.58%
Howard County	123,173	142,633	94,813	145,134	158,536	169,044	157,698	188,929	161,842	31.39%
Huntington County	32,679	51,821	52,858	49,907	39,284	38,921	38,263	41,292	62,478	91.19%
Jackson County	48,360	68,799	71,755	69,183	55,372	57,475	55,609	59,808	58,622	21.22%
Johnson County	88,460	74,928	81,456	100,369	155,967	155,694	149,403	161,435	176,820	99.89%
Knox County	45,678	90,257	72,336	40,287	68,449	53,088	52,723	60,216	67,999	48.87%
Kosciusko County	132,465	169,080	198,453	223,056	243,412	241,978	232,641	226,065	203,843	53.88%
Lake County	533,749	574,747	770,020	910,783	769,061	930,599	1,115,650	1,100,952	1,099,149	105.93%
LaPorte County	160,302	137,563	156,527	140,152	149,638	134,509	124,388	128,926	110,455	-31.10%
Lawrence County	53,041	44,517	55,743	42,217	46,633	39,565	36,273	57,211	72,008	35.76%
Marshall County	85,366	81,153	86,040	73,941	81,075	91,128	97,866	97,969	83,882	-1.74%
Martin County	7,647	5,150	9,811	7,798	7,898	16,886	19,298	14,916	15,899	107.91%

APPENDIX VI: WASTE DISPOSAL BY COUNTY OF ORIGIN FROM THE *SOLID WASTE REPORT* ORGANIZED BY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Miami County	40,395	22,219	34,860	28,231	28,471	32,925	41,634	42,320	43,549	7.81%
Mideast Indiana	75,666	78,637	80,906	76,559	78,445	134,680	103,751	62,857	62,462	-17.45%
Monroe County	116,753	105,813	108,008	114,993	128,903	137,838	134,706	137,420	141,150	20.90%
Northeast Indiana	170,527	202,114	208,568	231,729	289,571	381,036	305,655	325,566	300,555	76.25%
Northwest Indiana	464,699	547,836	552,798	523,161	208,077	233,696	237,929	239,069	238,415	-48.69%
Orange County	14,857	18,942	15,314	15,814	17,750	18,034	14,938	19,162	19,457	30.96%
Perry County	8,513	6,574	2,546	3,806	45,736	77,801	130,014	152,844	143,950	1590.94%
Pike County	618,918	466,114	600,831	387,362	605,544	520,868	101,361	18,273	17,701	-97.14%
Porter County	163,073	105,189	65,748	80,347	78,998	80,199	95,070	106,677	107,780	-33.91%
Posey County	276,065	363,826	359,114	380,047	441,333	437,653	378,171	288,486	304,732	10.38%
Randolph County	23,606	27,086	28,514	29,113	30,653	34,377	30,899	24,829	45,917	94.51%
Shelby County	58,863	62,028	64,486	84,071	100,964	100,517	104,384	113,831	106,111	80.27%
Southeastern	344,185	355,750	283,987	254,727	155,346	124,249	133,772	190,099	174,958	-49.17%
Spencer County	38,011	38,154	28,842	46,680	15,702	203,585	145,984	207,722	240,580	532.92%
St. Joseph County	282,567	256,973	248,902	241,115	253,189	232,307	200,874	217,838	207,146	-26.69%
Starke County	15,302	19,238	13,697	14,544	14,593	11,985	9,294	8,203	5,888	-61.52%
Sullivan County	837,890	844,348	811,767	1,008,275	1,016,140	948,650	905,662	948,941	923,428	10.21%
Three Rivers	166,068	165,627	173,246	196,439	228,173	247,472	245,762	227,698	212,016	27.67%
Tipton County	237,555	187,477	179,664	240,651	176,748	187,132	164,502	204,184	201,480	-15.19%
Vanderburgh County	262,894	250,753	286,095	237,839	242,216	239,678	249,633	252,567	270,480	2.89%
Vermillion County	45,628	41,297	38,601	46,740	36,429	37,872	35,210	36,423	29,642	-35.04%
Wabash County	185,535	255,920	217,760	207,042	233,976	274,892	256,013	215,805	231,323	24.68%
Warren County	2,823	1,047	146	371	96	280	1,299	416	235	-91.68%
Warrick County	47,199	49,010	44,989	42,168	45,379	49,245	45,359	43,342	53,035	12.36%
Washington County	13,845	18,085	18,317	19,364	18,189	20,782	19,949	28,020	32,517	134.86%
West Central Indiana	204,607	224,909	261,163	294,803	297,761	375,950	464,032	432,616	333,102	62.80%
Whitley County	40,488	51,687	27,419	28,341	16,540	10,354	14,770	21,797	17,238	-57.42%
Wildcat Creek	67,355	64,097	48,825	115,391	61,475	58,083	57,579	61,898	62,445	-7.29%
WUR Solid Waste	98,034	116,275	96,267	92,474	88,662	94,709	89,408	82,478	84,216	-14.10%
TOTAL	8,928,945	9,318,883	9,796,998	9,955,446	10,125,284	11,550,282	10,436,205	10,424,091	10,225,694	50.27%
AVERAGE	143,983	150,272	157,984	160,540	163,311	186,295	168,326	168,131	164,931	50.87%

Adams County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 12,404

Population Density: 99.1

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

1999 Waste Disposal: 7,953.96 Tons

2000 Waste Disposal: 7,795.23 Tons

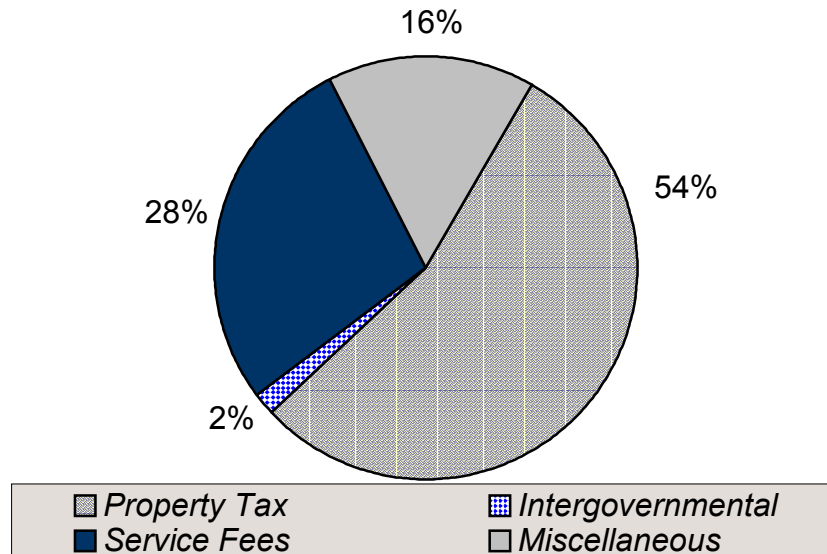
2001 Waste Disposal: 8,462.55 Tons

% Waste Reduction: 47% in 1992

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$29,055	\$11,040	\$18,015
1992	Audited	\$1,172,185	\$385,673	\$801,585
1993	Audited	\$1,002,463	\$535,792	\$1,024,762
1994	Audited	\$985,866	\$506,815	\$1,384,671
1995	Audited	\$1,040,355	\$508,785	\$1,795,302
1996	Audited	\$1,017,214	\$1,275,767	\$1,433,720
1997	Audited	\$924,018	\$1,472,045	\$798,447
1998	Audited	\$928,917	\$731,731	\$1,033,697
1999	Audited	\$450,788	\$845,273	\$1,194,035
2000	Audited	\$935,194	\$862,211	\$1,237,018
2001	Audited	\$1,054,803	\$1,023,596	\$1,269,997

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Allen County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 138,90

Population Density: 504.9

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

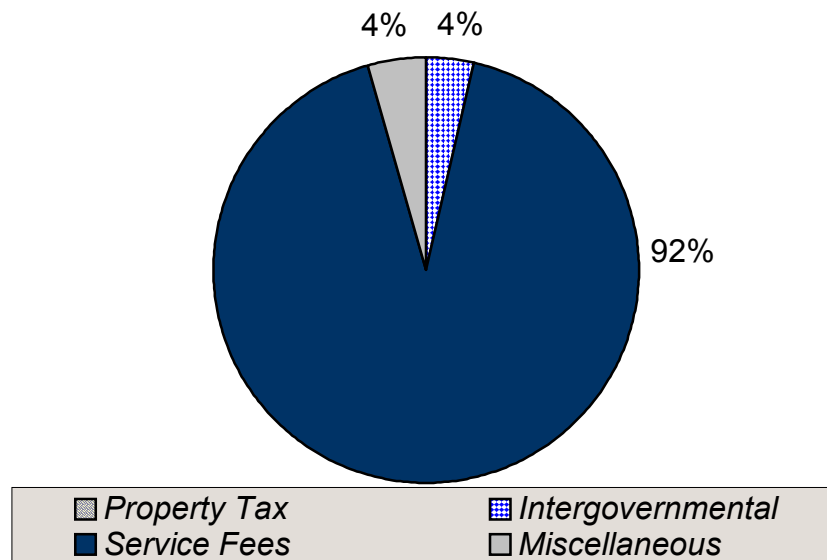
Waste Generation: 637,363 Tons Annually

% Recycled: 247,521 tons, 39% in 2000

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$321,791	\$33,948	\$287,843
1992	Audited	\$664,537	\$324,481	\$627,899
1993	Audited	\$813,923	\$358,254	\$1,083,568
1994	Audited	\$986,159	\$1,078,303	\$991,424
1995	Audited	\$1,075,214	\$1,230,241	\$836,397
1996	Audited	\$1,481,217	\$1,788,683	\$528,931
1997	Audited	\$1,077,732	\$1,540,678	\$65,985
1998	Audited	\$1,226,994	\$1,093,013	\$199,966
1999	Audited	\$1,225,666	\$922,440	\$503,192
2000	Audited	\$1,411,524	\$1,059,456	\$855,260
2001	Audited	\$1,451,170	\$971,269	\$1,335,161

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Bartholomew County Solid Waste Management District

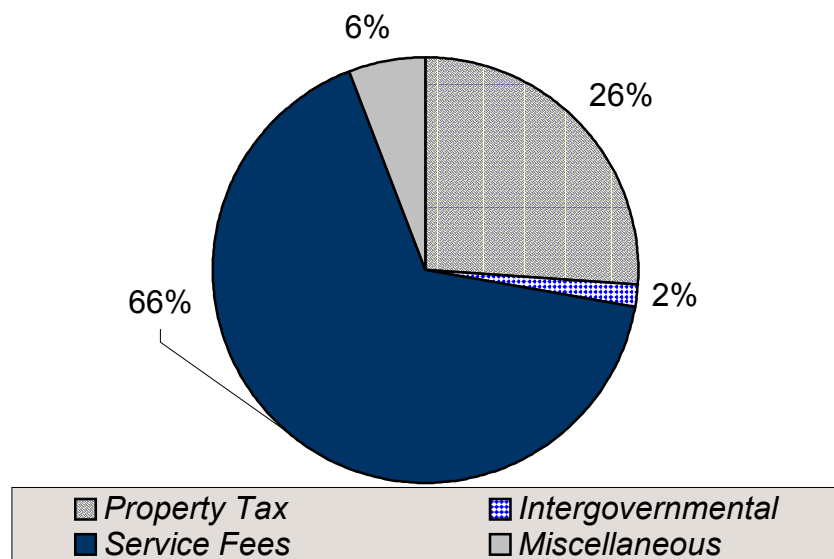
Number of Households: 29,853
Population Density: 175.6

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 2001 Waste Disposal: 66,576 Tons
 % Waste Reduction: Greater than 37% in 1998

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1993	Audited	\$1,763,813	\$1,576,486	\$1,157,740
1994	Audited	\$2,697,624	\$2,242,305	\$1,613,059
1995	Audited	\$2,737,080	\$2,228,089	\$2,122,050
1996	Audited	\$3,805,111	\$2,460,312	\$3,466,849
1997	Audited	\$4,198,776	\$3,206,815	\$4,458,810
1998	Audited	\$4,003,684	\$5,778,833	\$2,683,661
1999	Audited	\$3,727,377	\$3,543,985	\$2,867,053
2000	Unaudited	\$3,090,656	\$2,860,176	\$3,017,092
2001	Unaudited	\$2,986,037	\$3,320,330	\$3,240,280

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Boone County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 17,929
Population Density: 109.0

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 1998 Waste Disposal: 64,080 Tons
 2000 Recycling: 80,370 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1993	Audited	\$19,737	\$16,371	\$4,293
1994	Audited	\$87,887	\$37,106	\$55,074
1995	Audited	\$122,548	\$66,715	\$110,907
1996	Audited	\$127,995	\$82,839	\$156,063
1997	Audited	\$145,512	\$72,403	\$229,172
1998	Audited	\$203,456	\$192,291	\$240,337
1999	Audited	\$183,672	\$118,990	\$305,019
2000	Audited	\$215,740	\$123,884	\$396,875

2001 Revenue Sources: Unavailable

Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Brown County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 7,163
Population Density: 47.9

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

1998 Waste Disposal: 5,619 Tons

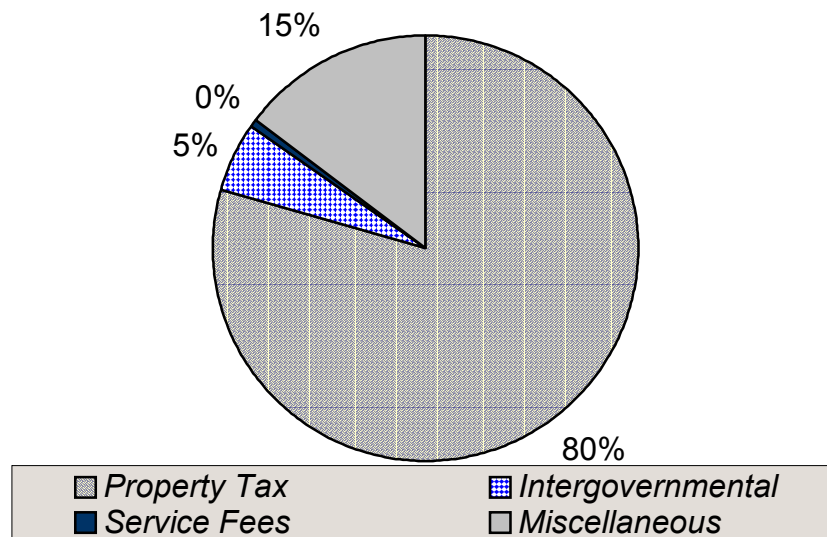
1998 Recycling: 729 Tons

2000 Recycling: 714 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$150,265	\$69,604	\$80,661
1992	Audited	\$58,179	\$95,107	\$41,269
1993	Audited	\$236,343	\$136,060	\$136,626
1994	Audited	\$184,183	\$245,507	\$70,377
1995	Audited	\$443,958	\$297,585	\$211,825
1996	Audited	\$473,015	\$258,132	\$426,708
1997	Audited	\$428,087	\$252,051	\$602,744
1998	Audited	\$587,776	\$490,040	\$700,480
1999	Audited	\$730,826	\$1,004,739	\$426,567
2000	Audited	\$371,518	\$286,302	\$511,783
2001	Unaudited	\$259,581	\$264,208	\$457,541

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Cass County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 16,620

Population Density: 99.1

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

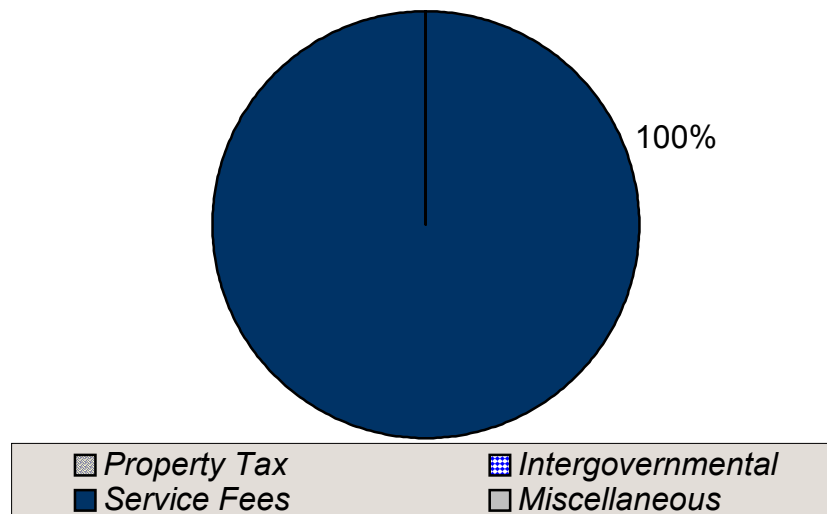
1999 Waste Disposal: 40,819 Tons Annually

% Waste Reduction: 27% in 1999

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$205,392	\$18,524	\$186,868
1992	Audited	\$332,305	\$51,994	\$467,179
1993	Audited	\$368,374	\$317,498	\$518,055
1994	Audited	\$387,806	\$167,272	\$738,589
1995	Audited	\$387,884	\$407,522	\$718,951
1996	Audited	\$414,654	\$485,689	\$647,916
1997	Audited	\$347,727	\$659,003	\$336,640
1998	Audited	\$352,805	\$380,791	\$308,654
1999	Audited	\$400,810	\$323,681	\$385,783
2000	Audited	\$493,415	\$261,811	\$617,387
2001	Unaudited	\$318,745	\$263,315	\$673,013

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Clark County Solid Waste Management District

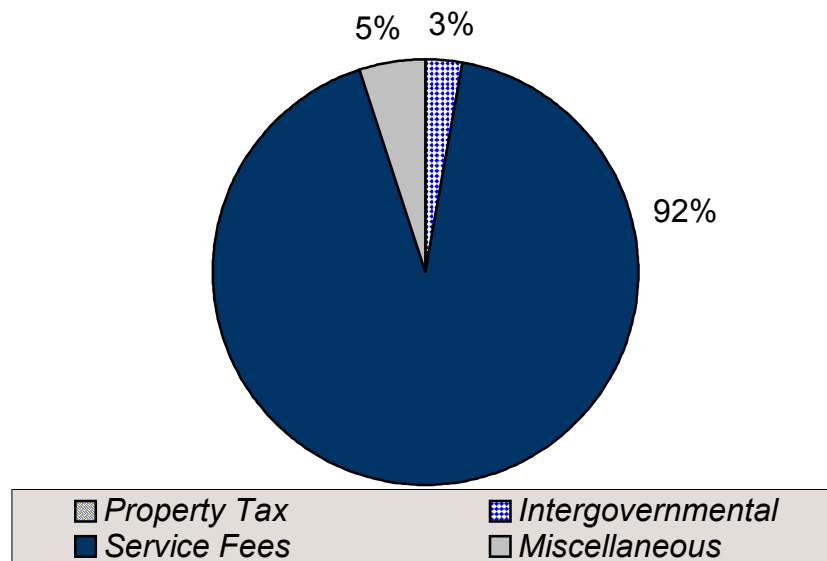
Number of Households: 41,176
Population Density: 257.2

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 2000 Waste Disposal: 95,853.66 Tons
 % Waste Reduction: 24% in 2000

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$100,876	\$29,194	\$71,682
1992	Audited	\$348,841	\$129,570	\$290,953
1993	Audited	\$347,635	\$191,804	\$446,784
1994	Audited	\$859,177	\$454,319	\$851,642
1995	Audited	\$402,026	\$714,500	\$539,168
1996	Audited	\$344,295	\$792,421	\$91,042
1997	Audited	\$849,956	\$730,482	\$210,516
1998	Audited	\$596,793	\$624,188	\$183,121
2000	Unaudited	\$737,089	\$712,740	\$293,752
2001	Unaudited	\$808,438	\$766,880	\$335,310

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Clay-Owen-Vigo Solid Waste Management District

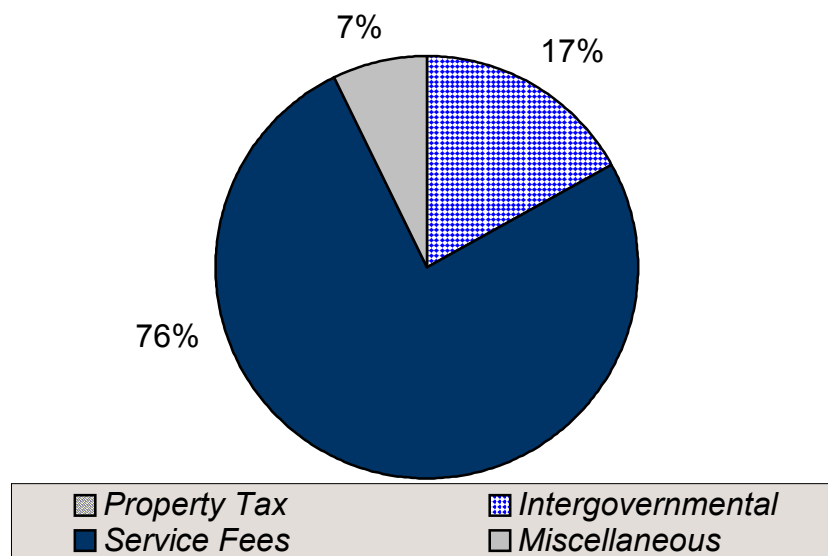
Number of Households: 66,153
Population Density: 134.5

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 2001 Waste Disposal: 402,999 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$70,290	\$15	\$70,275
1992	Audited	\$3,434	\$1,173	\$72,536
1993	Audited	\$102,206	\$46,690	\$128,052
1994	Audited	\$178,184	\$91,786	\$214,450
1995	Audited	\$161,653	\$164,670	\$211,434
1996	Audited	\$151,444	\$142,437	\$220,440
1997	Audited	\$149,905	\$141,109	\$229,236
1998	Audited	\$156,619	\$115,721	\$270,134
1999	Audited	\$187,501	\$174,461	\$283,174
2000	Audited	\$218,957	\$193,366	\$308,765
2001	Unaudited	\$269,804	\$229,322	\$349,246

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Crawford County Solid Waste Management District

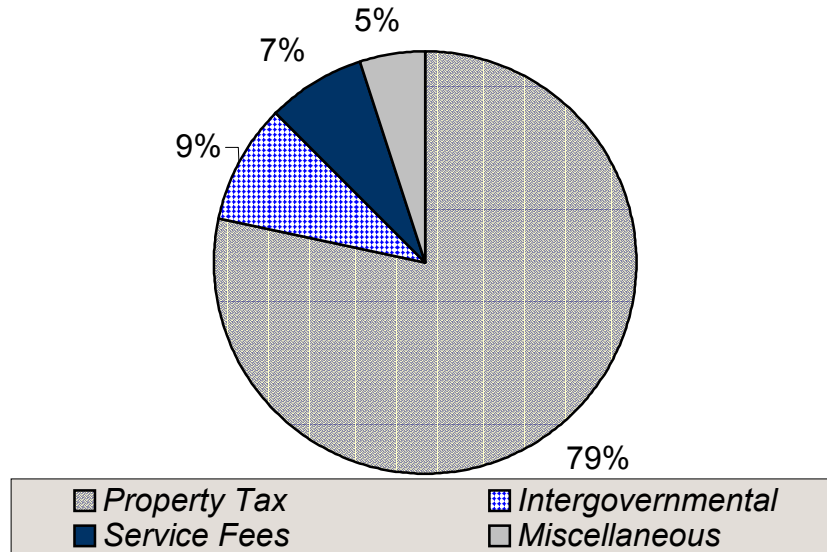
Number of Households: 5,138
Population Density: 35.1

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 1998 Waste Disposal: 5,919 Tons
 1999 Recycling: 198 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1992	Audited	\$15,001	\$10,485	\$4,516
1993	Audited	\$5,000	\$6,421	\$3,095
1994	Audited	\$65,581	\$10,553	\$58,123
1995	Audited	\$88,979	\$62,035	\$85,067
1996	Audited	\$63,187	\$142,987	\$5,267
1997	Audited	\$156,120	\$139,403	\$21,984
1998	Audited	\$124,958	\$126,320	\$20,622
1999	Audited	\$247,021	\$164,609	\$103,034
2000	Unaudited	\$154,848	\$208,360	\$49,472
2001	Unaudited	\$275,005	\$245,798	\$78,679

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Davie County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 11,898

Population Density: 69.2

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

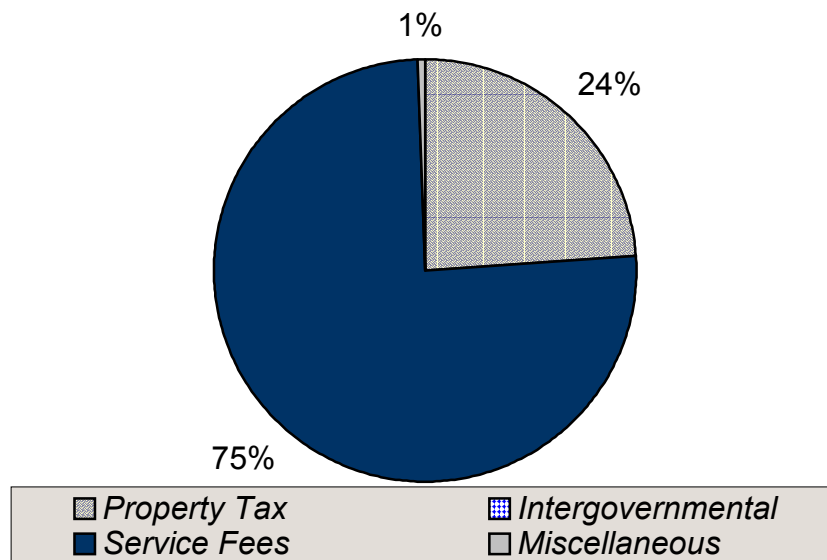
1998 Waste Disposal: 28,271.9 Tons

1998 Recycling: 4,415.76 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1992	Audited	\$126,662	\$90,074	\$36,588
1993	Audited	\$418,651	\$266,153	\$184,160
1994	Audited	\$519,551	\$291,128	\$407,658
1995	Audited	\$400,494	\$609,266	\$193,961
1996	Audited	\$594,552	\$553,809	\$229,779
1997	Audited	\$696,341	\$412,226	\$513,894
1998	Audited	\$608,143	\$549,160	\$572,877
1999	Audited	\$421,984	\$639,458	\$355,403
2000	Audited	\$518,384	\$671,415	\$202,372
2001	Audited	\$436,025	\$490,290	\$148,107

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Dearborn County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 17,791

Population Density: 151.1

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

1999 Drop-off Recycling: 344 Tons

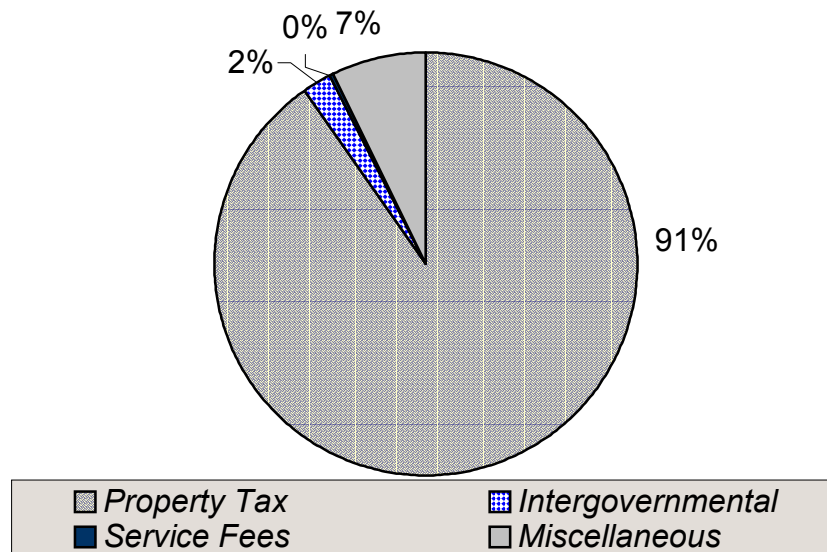
2000 Drop-off Recycling: 557 Tons

2001 Drop-off Recycling: 485 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1993	Audited	\$180,120	\$48,883	\$131,237
1994	Audited	\$154,366	\$141,747	\$143,856
1995	Audited	\$83,548	\$147,494	\$79,910
1996	Audited	\$161,019	\$159,457	\$81,472
1997	Audited	\$205,955	\$163,429	\$123,998
1998	Audited	\$353,171	\$169,181	\$307,988
1999	Audited	\$249,103	\$155,374	\$401,717
2000	Audited	\$153,321	\$101,883	\$453,155
2001	Unaudited	\$275,990	\$232,325	\$496,819

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Decatur County Solid Waste Management District

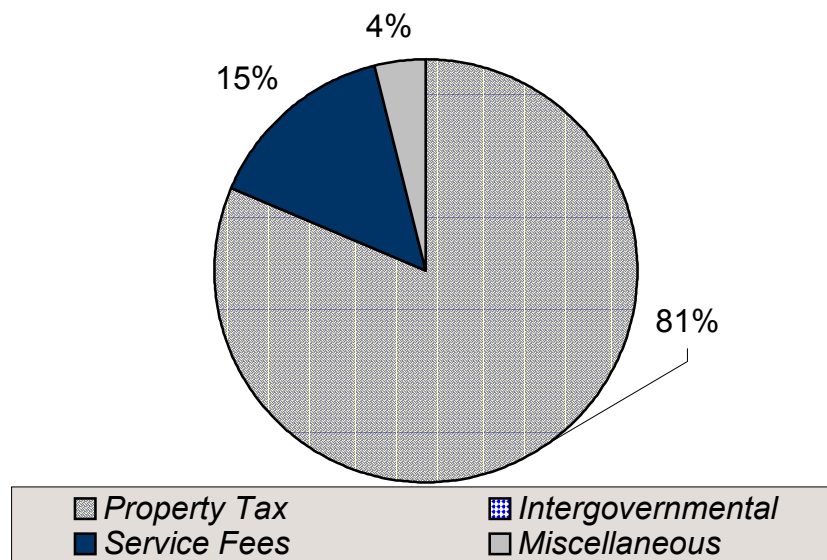
Number of Households: 9,992
Population Density: 65.9

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 2000 Waste Disposal: 25,776 Tons
 2000 Recycling: 12,794 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$12,314	\$4,243	\$28,071
1992	Audited	\$329,564	\$60,082	\$276,853
1993	Audited	\$316,901	\$154,638	\$439,116
1994	Audited	\$158,111	\$105,833	\$491,394
1995	Audited	\$210,904	\$197,461	\$504,837
1996	Audited	\$149,132	\$171,727	\$482,242
1997	Audited	\$134,802	\$220,137	\$396,907
1998	Audited	\$120,858	\$233,961	\$283,804
1999	Audited	\$222,410	\$243,533	\$262,681
2000	Unaudited	\$235,015	\$286,506	\$211,697
2001	Unaudited	\$281,689	\$252,498	\$211,491

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Dubois County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 15,511

Population Density: 92.2

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

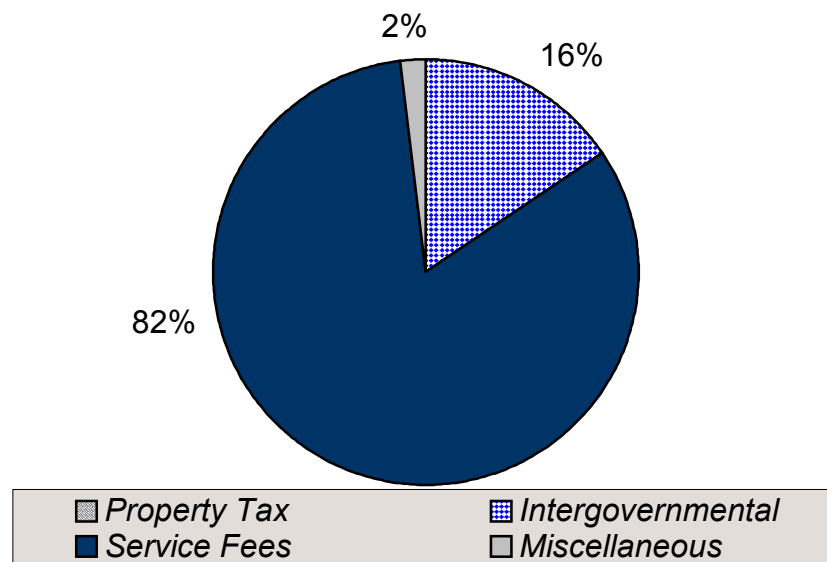
1998 Waste Disposal: 42,615 Tons

% Waste Reduction: 56.2% residential diversion rate achieved

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1992	Audited	\$20,130	\$18,082	\$2,048
1993	Audited	\$51,311	\$33,277	\$15,157
1994	Audited	\$86,158	\$68,301	\$28,089
1995	Audited	\$174,203	\$141,334	\$27,920
1996	Audited	\$180,228	\$138,300	\$64,923
1997	Audited	\$165,550	\$183,654	\$44,356
1998	Audited	\$133,787	\$145,380	\$32,763
1999	Audited	\$182,936	\$134,450	\$81,249
2000	Audited	\$132,044	\$147,687	\$65,411
2001	Audited	\$132,061	\$152,031	\$45,441

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

East Central Indiana Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 138,53
Population Density: 258.5

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 2000 Waste Disposal: 412,655 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$35,399	\$12,150	\$83,249
1992	Audited	\$130,990	\$134,062	\$20,176
1993	Audited	\$1,645,035	\$212,240	\$1,430,806
1994	Audited	\$2,122,209	\$602,888	\$2,935,351
1996	Audited	\$1,033,523	\$697,452	\$4,853,302
1997	Audited	\$1,070,489	\$1,733,664	\$4,190,126
1998	Audited	\$960,135	\$1,107,213	\$4,043,048
1999	Audited	\$770,849	\$2,074,806	\$2,739,091
2000	Audited	\$773,635	\$935,998	\$2,576,728

2001 Revenue Sources: Unavailable

Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Elkhart County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 69,791

Population Density: 394.1

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

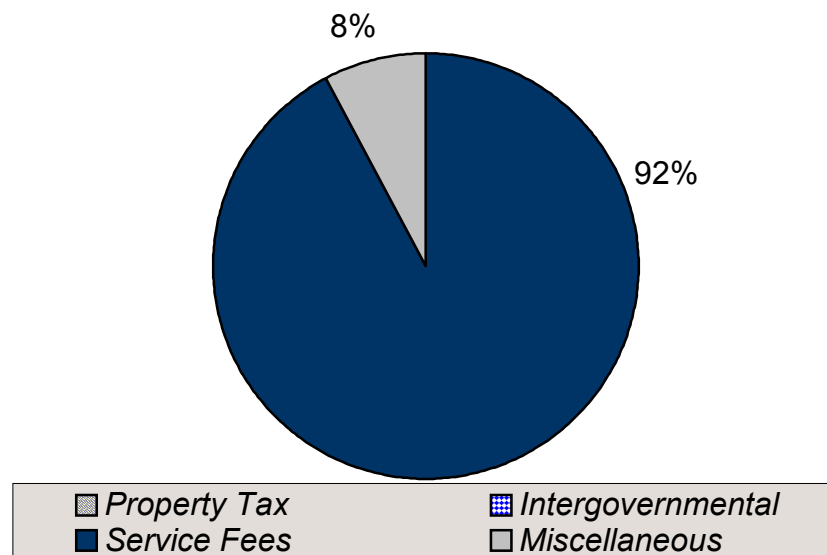
1998 Waste Disposal: 436,873 Tons

1999 Recycling: 341,437.76 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$25,227	\$7,997	\$17,230
1992	Audited	\$108,697	\$60,739	\$65,188
1993	Audited	\$545,799	\$140,291	\$407,696
1994	Audited	\$196,125	\$164,852	\$423,744
1995	Audited	\$207,263	\$77,679	\$443,328
1996	Audited	\$221,539	\$165,090	\$264,032
1997	Audited	\$266,720	\$83,895	\$446,857
1998	Audited	\$302,173	\$144,763	\$604,267
1999	Audited	\$773,311	\$409,198	\$968,380
2000	Audited	\$723,679	\$727,513	\$964,546
2001	Unaudited	\$688,189	\$618,062	\$1,034,624

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Floyd County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 29,087

Population Density: 478.5

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

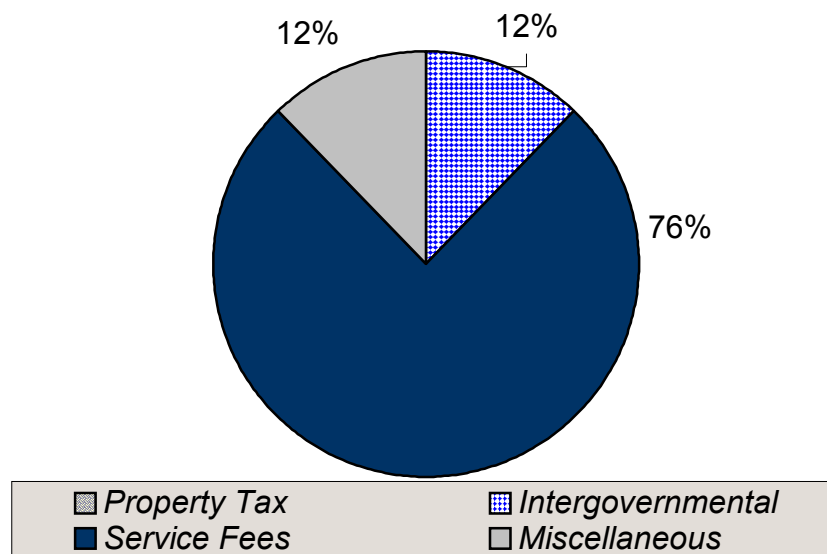
1999 Waste Disposal: 61,320 Tons

% Waste Reduction: Approximately 30%

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$39,580	\$7,071	\$32,509
1992	Audited	\$24,057	\$34,468	\$22,098
1993	Audited	\$234,100	\$131,397	\$124,801
1994	Audited	\$100,653	\$144,644	\$80,810
1995	Audited	\$200,939	\$256,853	\$24,896
1996	Audited	\$552,592	\$298,786	\$278,702
1997	Audited	\$374,339	\$371,491	\$281,550
1998	Audited	\$213,808	\$348,558	\$146,800
1999	Audited	\$420,107	\$349,179	\$217,728
2000	Unaudited	\$456,659	\$393,157	\$281,230
2001	Unaudited	\$186,597	\$341,198	\$126,208

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Fountain County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 7,692

Population Density: 45.4

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

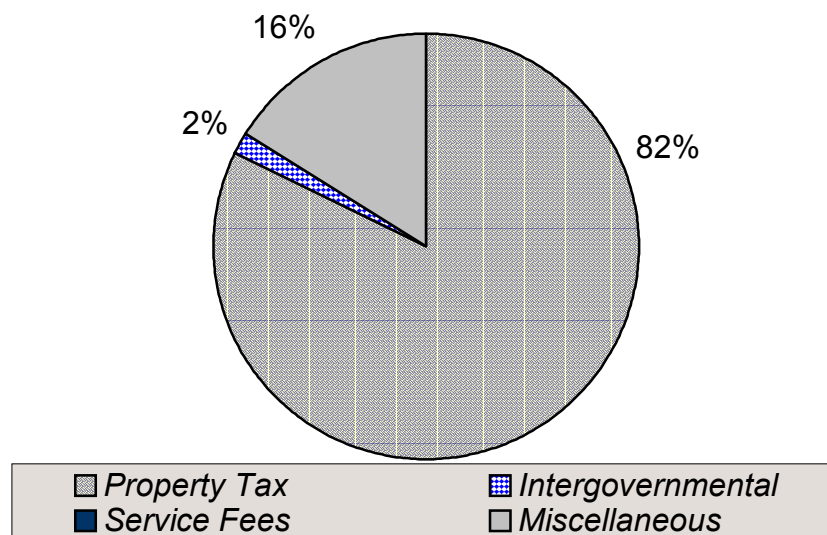
1998 Waste Disposal: 58,391 Tons

2000 Recycling: 800 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1992	Audited	\$49,240	\$34,982	\$14,258
1993	Audited	\$29,513	\$6,160	\$32,686
1994	Audited	\$32,237	\$57,137	\$52,861
1995	Audited	\$246,651	\$55,896	\$238,691
1996	Audited	\$261,942	\$386,524	\$73,664
1997	Audited	\$220,627	\$125,609	\$166,220
1998	Audited	\$206,541	\$1,801,889	\$192,572
1999	Audited	\$195,267	\$153,508	\$234,331
2000	Audited	\$222,163	\$185,200	\$271,294
2001	Unaudited	\$181,621	\$163,850	\$289,015

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Fulton County Solid Waste Management District

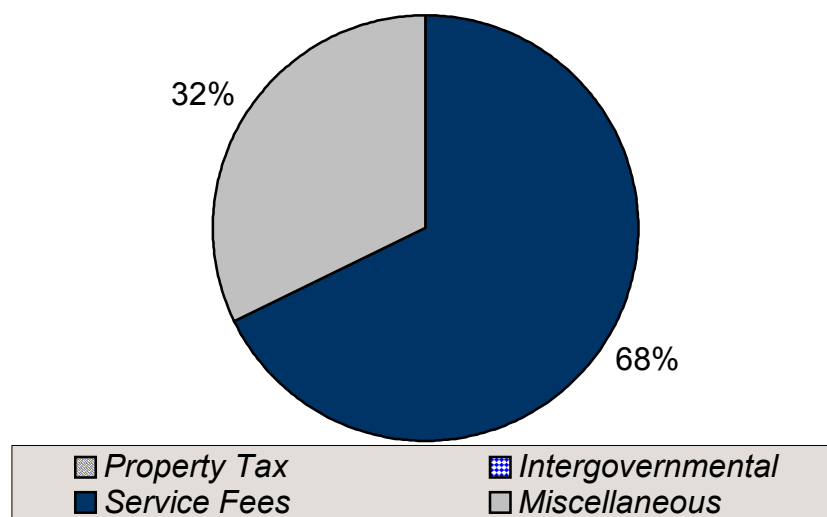
Number of Households: 9,123
Population Density: 55.7

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 1998 Waste Disposal: 45,306 Tons
 1999 Recycling: 939 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$15,279	\$4,705	\$10,574
1992	Audited	\$123,072	\$152,629	\$1,017
1993	Audited	\$262,411	\$133,190	\$47,726
1994	Audited	\$287,548	\$187,138	\$143,211
1995	Audited	\$978,035	\$190,926	\$902,924
1996	Audited	\$926,429	\$403,624	\$1,420,804
1997	Audited	\$835,611	\$392,717	\$1,861,235
1998	Audited	\$863,375	\$341,960	\$2,382,650
1999	Audited	\$658,684	\$362,340	\$2,678,994
2000	Audited	\$585,686	\$383,709	\$2,880,971
2001	Unaudited	\$589,189	\$570,668	\$2,899,492

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Gibson County Solid Waste Management District

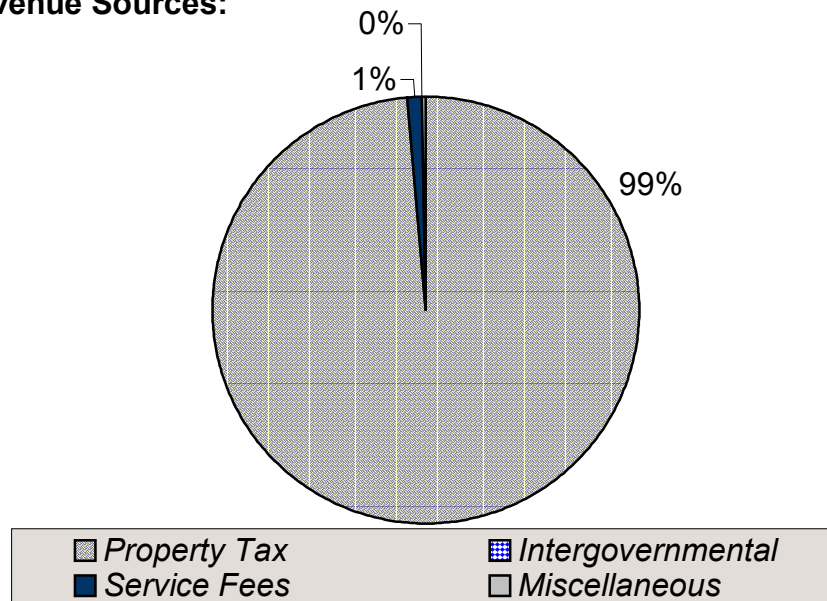
Number of Households: 14,125
Population Density: 66.5

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 1998 Waste Disposal: 1,746,533 Tons
 1998 Recycling: 550.8 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1993	Audited	\$341,161	\$144,656	\$196,505
1994	Audited	\$1,261,313	\$749,206	\$455,478
1995	Audited	\$874,385	\$905,209	\$209,751
1996	Audited	\$822,511	\$808,809	\$221,064
1997	Audited	\$868,620	\$873,628	\$211,742
1998	Audited	\$838,739	\$929,821	\$112,431
2000	Unaudited	\$1,079,724	\$953,528	\$394,402
2001	Unaudited	\$915,955	\$732,155	\$569,700

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Greene County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 15,053

Population Density: 61.2

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

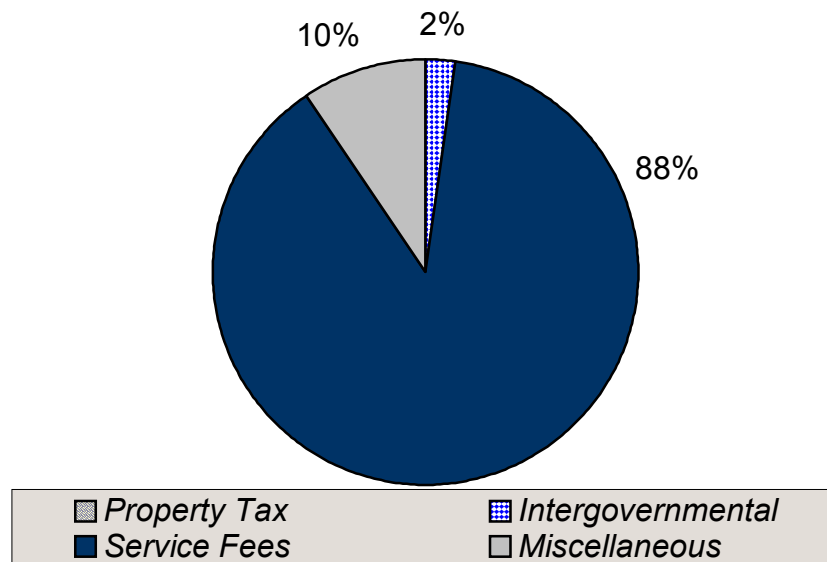
1998 Waste Disposal: 20,562 Tons

1999 Recycling: 760.9 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1992	Audited	\$138,663	\$94,730	\$43,933
1993	Audited	\$118,239	\$99,864	\$62,308
1994	Audited	\$170,711	\$98,790	\$134,229
1995	Audited	\$175,477	\$296,389	\$13,317
1996	Audited	\$207,384	\$186,446	\$34,255
1997	Audited	\$275,461	\$192,725	\$116,991
1998	Audited	\$282,226	\$251,270	\$147,947
1999	Audited	\$275,050	\$278,990	\$144,007
2000	Audited	\$364,804	\$242,846	\$265,965
2001	Audited	\$305,840	\$302,248	\$269,557

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Hamilton County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 69,478
Population Density: 459.2

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 1998 Waste Disposal: 237,414 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
Hamilton County Solid Waste Management District is a line-item in the budget of another county entity. Information for Hamilton County Solid Waste Management District was not reviewed for this report.				

2001 Revenue Sources: Unavailable

Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Harrison County Solid Waste Management District

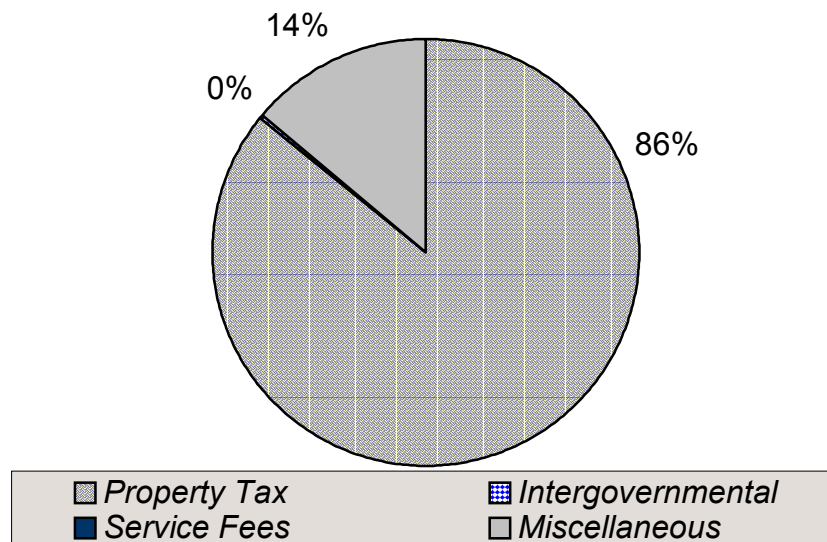
Number of Households: 13,699
Population Density: 70.7

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
Waste Disposal: >21,000 Tons Annually

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$30,000	\$1,327	\$28,673
1992	Audited	\$51,679	\$33,489	\$46,863
1993	Audited	\$318,633	\$46,506	\$318,990
1994	Audited	\$315,584	\$220,480	\$414,094
1995	Audited	\$366,847	\$177,737	\$603,204
1996	Audited	\$416,335	\$201,249	\$818,290
1997	Audited	\$368,915	\$233,222	\$953,983
1998	Audited	\$356,661	\$254,792	\$1,055,852
1999	Audited	\$268,030	\$278,437	\$1,045,445
2000	Unaudited	\$159,637	\$294,345	\$910,737
2001	Unaudited	\$253,559	\$321,152	\$843,143

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Howard County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 37,604

Population Density: 289.9

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

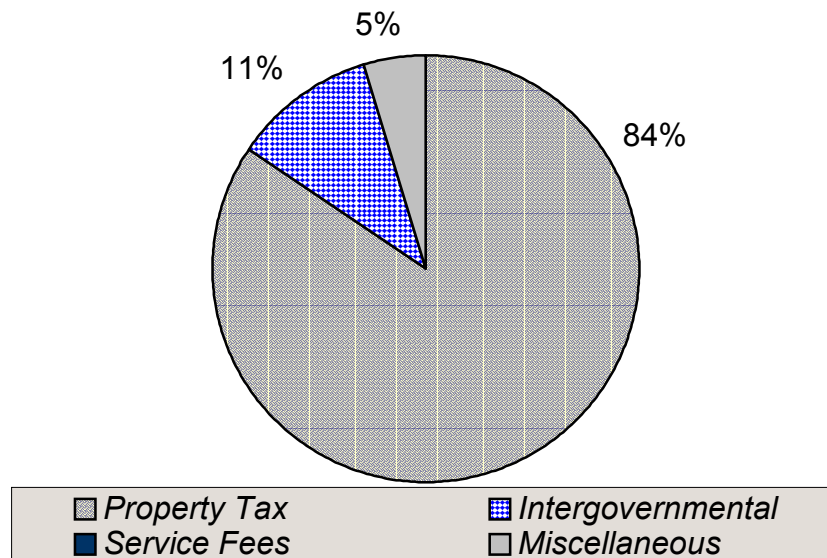
2000 Waste Disposal: 188,000 Tons

2000 Diverted: 99,150 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1993	Audited	\$536,760	\$280,939	\$131,696
1994	Audited	\$518,016	\$264,815	\$321,291
1995	Audited	\$585,890	\$451,355	\$455,826
1996	Audited	\$452,058	\$374,582	\$533,302
1997	Audited	\$112,890	\$401,416	\$244,776
1998	Audited	\$767,420	\$637,431	\$374,765
1999	Audited	\$686,793	\$480,819	\$580,739
2000	Audited	\$843,944	\$579,887	\$844,796
2001	Audited	\$629,070	\$544,823	\$929,043

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Huntington County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 15,269

Population Density: 99.5

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

1998 Waste Disposal: 38,921 Tons

1998 Recycling: 21,000 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1992	Audited	\$6,285	\$0	\$6,285
1993	Audited	\$48,003	\$32,364	\$21,924
1994	Audited	\$98,084	\$52,927	\$120,008
1995	Audited	\$223,060	\$161,468	\$119,473
1996	Audited	\$231,300	\$150,839	\$190,657
1997	Audited	\$219,132	\$149,660	\$251,290
1998	Audited	\$212,208	\$152,155	\$304,066

2001 Revenue Sources: Unavailable

Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Jackson County Solid Waste Management District

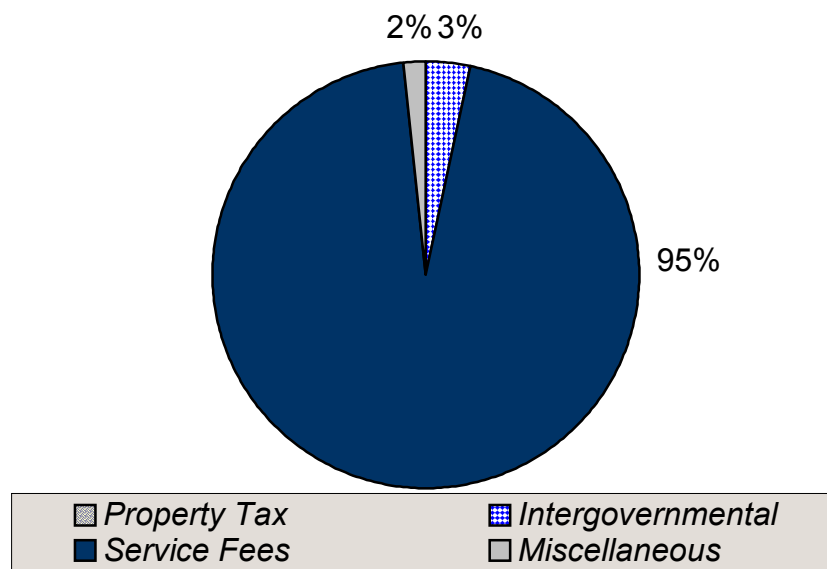
Number of Households: 17,137
Population Density: 81.2

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 1998 Waste Disposal: 57,476 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1993	Audited	\$38,085	\$74,415	\$61,136
1994	Audited	\$41,710	\$86,349	\$16,497
1995	Audited	\$144,785	\$139,458	\$21,824
1996	Audited	\$178,828	\$102,250	\$98,402
1997	Audited	\$191,357	\$165,349	\$124,410
1998	Audited	\$181,491	\$151,523	\$154,378
1999	Audited	\$194,302	\$189,402	\$159,278
2001	Unaudited	\$220,069	\$221,024	\$257,459

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Johnson County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 45,095

Population Density: 359.8

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

1998 Waste Disposal: 162,655 Tons

1998 Recycling: 2,335.5 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$5,005	\$0	\$5,005
1992	Audited	\$60,762	\$59,445	\$6,322
1993	Audited	\$374,363	\$152,640	\$64,999
1994	Audited	\$245,167	\$184,788	\$97,990
1995	Audited	\$279,786	\$206,001	\$159,713
1996	Audited	\$170,884	\$188,647	\$141,950
1997	Audited	\$428,843	\$230,286	\$340,507
1998	Audited	\$303,557	\$247,422	\$396,642
1999	Audited	\$312,075	\$294,728	\$413,989
2000	Audited	\$249,013	\$329,831	\$333,171

2001 Revenue Sources: Unavailable

Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Knox County Solid Waste Management District

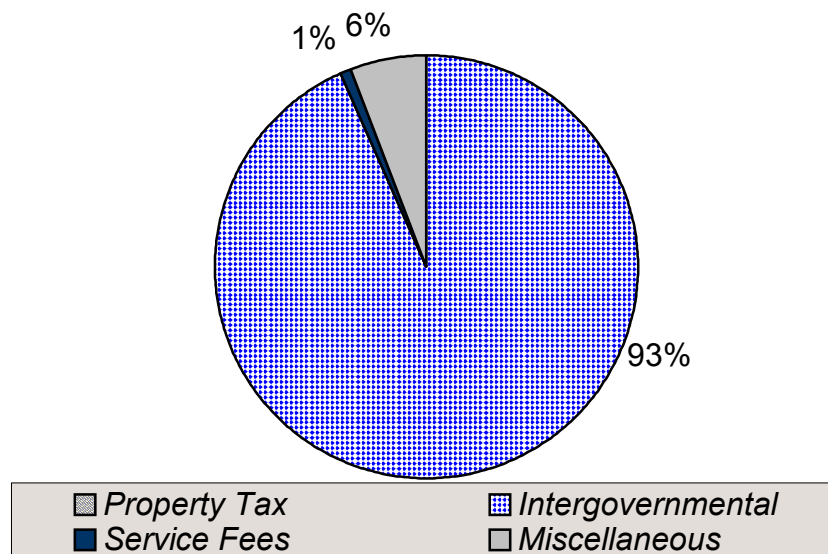
Number of Households: 17,305
Population Density: 76.1

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 2000 Waste Disposal: 58,996 Tons
 2000 Recycling: 968.18 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1992	Audited	\$33,770	\$28,756	\$5,014
1993	Audited	\$37,495	\$35,061	\$7,448
1994	Audited	\$95,937	\$38,208	\$65,177
1995	Audited	\$95,360	\$97,540	\$62,997
1996	Audited	\$61,860	\$41,313	\$83,544
1997	Audited	\$39,183	\$51,398	\$70,730
1998	Audited	\$92,882	\$45,713	\$117,899
1999	Audited	\$55,761	\$59,186	\$114,474
2000	Audited	\$62,036	\$100,282	\$76,228
2001	Audited	\$74,769	\$85,276	\$65,721

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Kosciusko County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 32,188

Population Density: 137.8

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

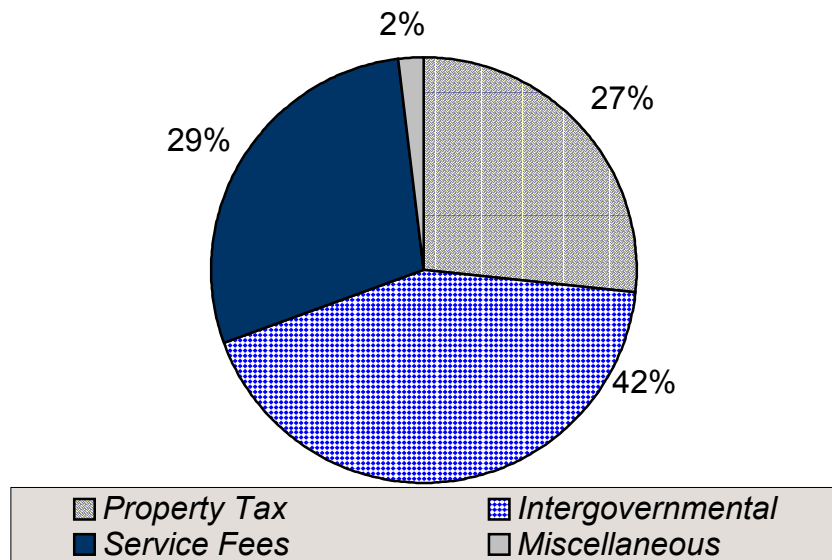
2001 Waste Disposal: 92,046 tons

1999 Recycling: 1,622 tons (Drop-off sites)

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1992	Audited	\$22,651	\$0	\$22,651
1993	Audited	\$89,129	\$98,372	\$13,408
1994	Audited	\$148,202	\$129,440	\$32,170
1995	Audited	\$616,559	\$270,365	\$303,306
1996	Audited	\$145,709	\$198,132	\$250,883
1997	Audited	\$252,927	\$217,007	\$286,803
1998	Audited	\$235,625	\$264,486	\$257,942
1999	Audited	\$248,283	\$316,314	\$189,911
2000	Audited	\$297,448	\$387,493	\$99,866
2001	Audited	\$115,603	\$132,179	\$83,290

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Lake County Solid Waste Management District

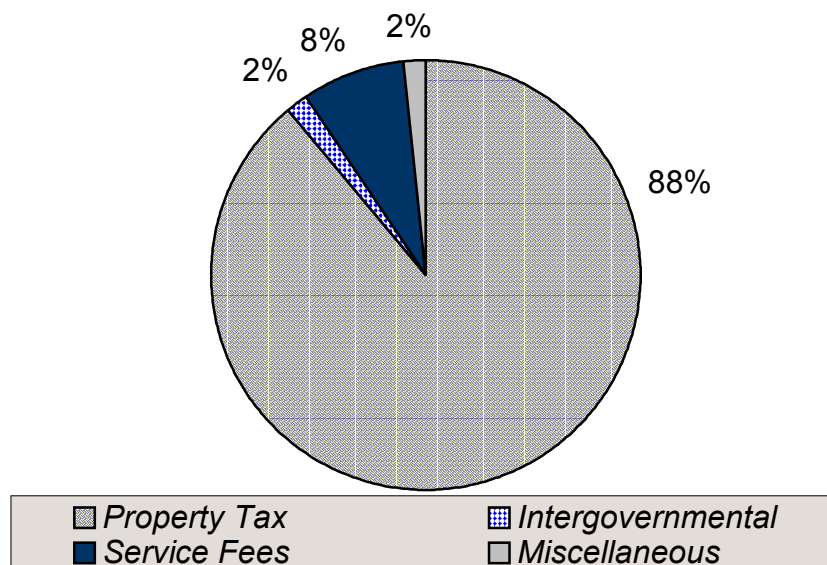
Number of Households: 194,99
Population Density: 975.0

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 1998 Waste Disposal: 1,055,950 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$31,582	\$23,023	\$8,559
1992	Audited	\$343,838	\$77,036	\$275,361
1993	Audited	\$664,265	\$103,864	\$835,762
1994	Audited	\$3,589,411	\$2,251,768	\$2,173,406
1995	Audited	\$3,865,092	\$3,904,271	\$2,134,227
1996	Audited	\$3,663,867	\$2,455,467	\$3,342,627
1997	Audited	\$4,206,760	\$5,517,156	\$2,032,231
1998	Audited	\$4,622,935	\$4,805,296	\$1,849,870
1999	Audited	\$4,342,328	\$3,928,159	\$2,264,039
2000	Unaudited	\$4,561,499	\$4,617,450	\$2,208,191
2001	Unaudited	\$4,810,593	\$4,526,656	\$2,493,267

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

LaPorte County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 45,621
Population Density: 184.0

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

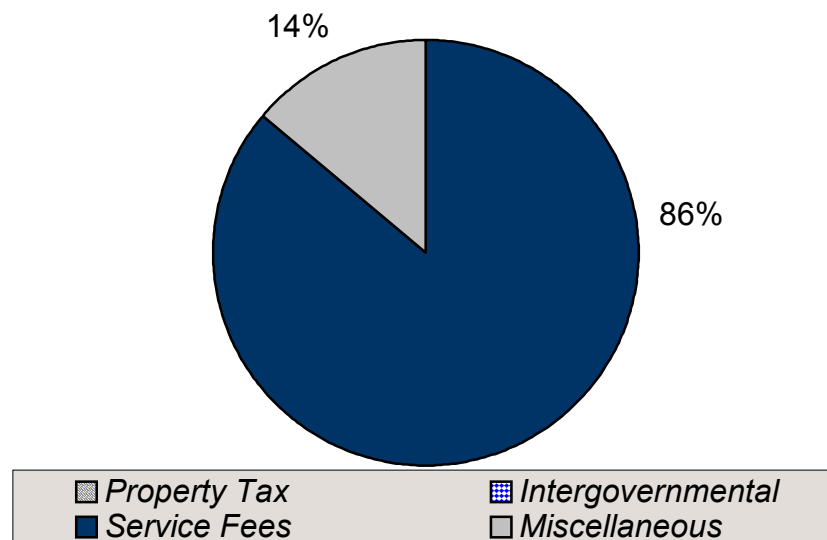
2001 Waste Disposal: 876,698 Tons

2001 Recycling: 5,017.19 Tons, (Recycling figures do not
business and industry totals.)

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$196,999	\$19,615	\$177,384
1992	Audited	\$328,502	\$252,045	\$283,841
1993	Audited	\$2,011,079	\$606,563	\$1,658,357
1994	Audited	\$1,868,594	\$1,068,993	\$2,457,958
1995	Audited	\$2,471,665	\$1,713,098	\$3,216,525
1996	Audited	\$3,400,851	\$1,970,181	\$4,647,195
1997	Audited	\$3,868,015	\$2,777,918	\$5,704,721
1998	Audited	\$3,450,397	\$3,172,869	\$5,982,249
1999	Audited	\$2,071,548	\$1,788,284	\$6,265,513
2000	Audited	\$3,354,071	\$2,058,834	\$7,560,750
2001	Unaudited	\$3,280,950	\$2,767,903	\$9,399,142

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Lawrence County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 20,560

Population Density: 102.3

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

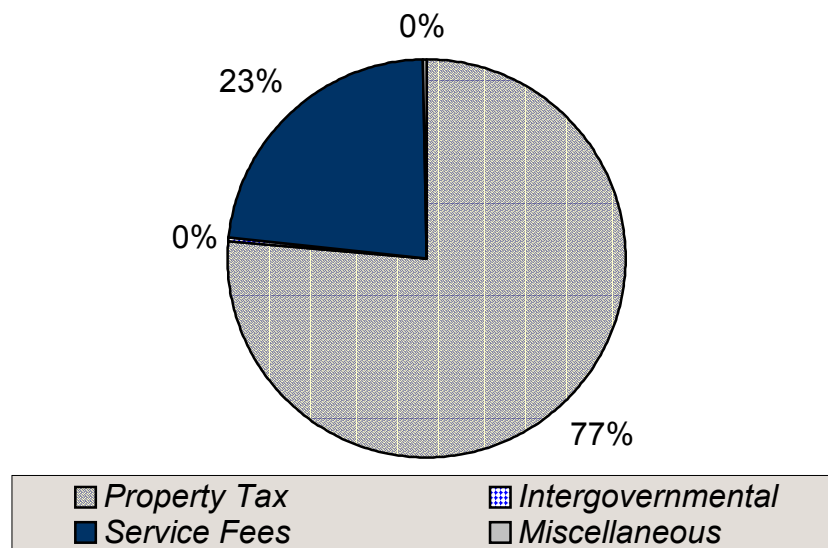
1998 Waste Disposal: 24,198 Tons Annually

1999 Recycling: 4,790 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1992	Audited	\$122,237	\$46,946	\$75,290
1993	Audited	\$797,095	\$303,014	\$564,446
1994	Audited	\$827,118	\$906,105	\$480,534
1995	Audited	\$935,303	\$849,508	\$515,245
1996	Audited	\$997,174	\$1,053,443	\$393,526
1997	Audited	\$802,880	\$1,024,912	\$97,301
1998	Audited	\$792,925	\$768,454	\$91,615
1999	Audited	\$1,365,537	\$874,025	\$257,983
2001	Unaudited	\$1,673,989	\$1,472,668	\$518,927

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Marshall County Solid Waste Management District

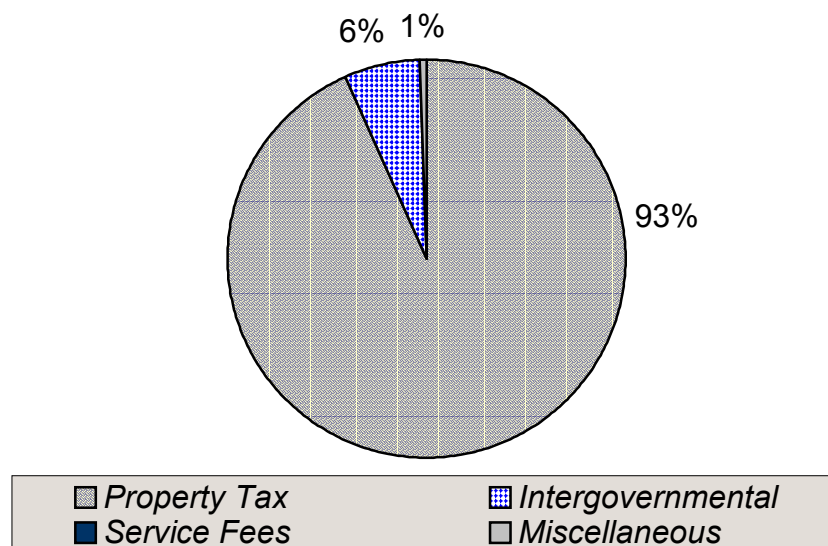
Number of Households: 18,099
Population Density: 101.6

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 1998 Waste Disposal: 92,889 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1992	Audited	\$228,329	\$40,869	\$187,460
1993	Audited	\$233,762	\$81,510	\$339,712
1994	Audited	\$285,394	\$167,425	\$457,681
1995	Audited	\$285,871	\$208,784	\$534,768
1996	Audited	\$219,782	\$286,236	\$468,314
1997	Audited	\$220,090	\$306,120	\$367,284
1998	Audited	\$291,420	\$370,950	\$272,754
1999	Audited	\$207,781	\$325,940	\$128,578
2000	Audited	\$322,911	\$337,265	\$89,377
2001	Unaudited	\$487,063	\$325,149	\$289,290

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Martin County Solid Waste Management District

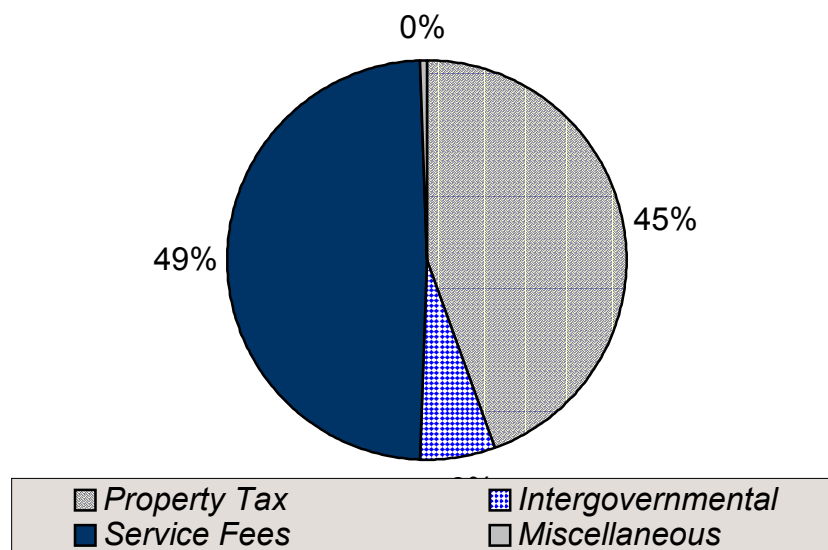
Number of Households: 4,729
Population Density: 30.8

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 1998 Waste Disposal: 13,924 Tons
 2000 Recycling: 3,000 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1993	Audited	\$2,553	\$2,034	\$313
1994	Audited	\$167,927	\$54,719	\$108,596
1995	Audited	\$251,502	\$144,675	\$208,036
1996	Audited	\$190,413	\$353,008	\$40,516
1997	Audited	\$286,024	\$217,278	\$106,799
1998	Audited	\$317,241	\$330,227	\$93,813
1999	Audited	\$312,941	\$254,773	\$151,981
2000	Audited	\$422,629	\$295,085	\$281,130
2001	Audited	\$336,415	\$375,940	\$244,412

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Miami County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 15,299

Population Density: 96.1

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

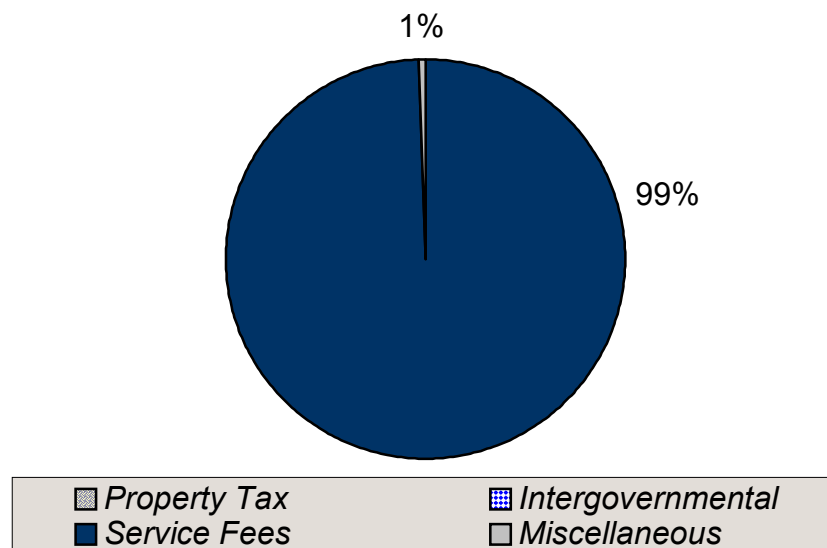
1998 Waste Disposal: 32,925 Tons

2000 Recycling: 900 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$17,148	\$1,615	\$15,533
1992	Audited	\$21,447	\$31,050	\$5,930
1993	Audited	\$27,559	\$15,639	\$17,850
1994	Audited	\$186,786	\$45,537	\$159,099
1995	Audited	\$114,127	\$170,446	\$82,780
1996	Audited	\$202,312	\$167,632	\$117,460
1997	Audited	\$228,894	\$201,868	\$164,486
1998	Audited	\$208,794	\$186,556	\$186,724
1999	Audited	\$202,746	\$244,217	\$145,254
2000	Audited	\$217,650	\$280,135	\$82,769
2001	Unaudited	\$257,225	\$244,042	\$97,939

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Mideast Indiana Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 26,199

Population Density: 69.1

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

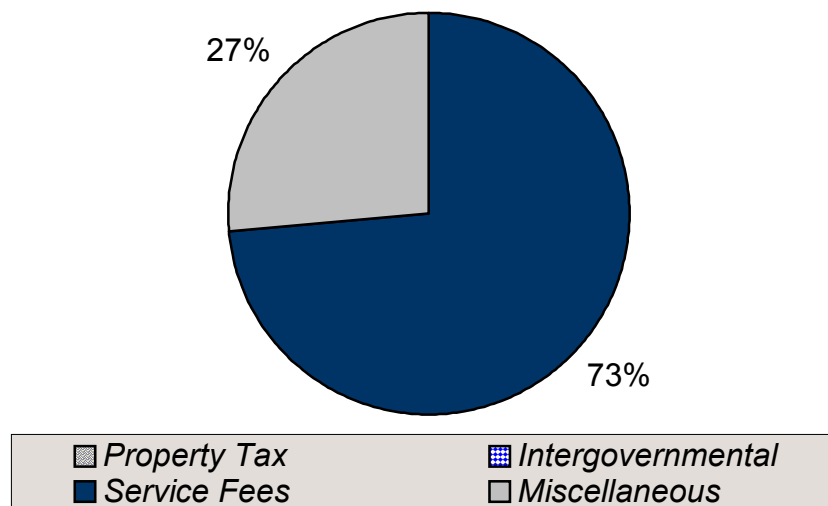
1998 Waste Disposal: 134,658 Tons

1998 Recycling: 36,357 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$39,216	\$681	\$38,535
1992	Audited	\$305,684	\$179,447	\$164,772
1993	Audited	\$447,531	\$284,616	\$327,687
1994	Audited	\$671,482	\$529,175	\$469,994
1995	Audited	\$838,623	\$946,906	\$361,711
1996	Audited	\$730,384	\$747,694	\$344,401
1999	Audited	\$928,980	\$659,488	\$690,812
2000	Audited	\$583,602	\$736,783	\$537,631
2001	Unaudited	\$531,442	\$864,206	\$404,917

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Monroe County Solid Waste Management District

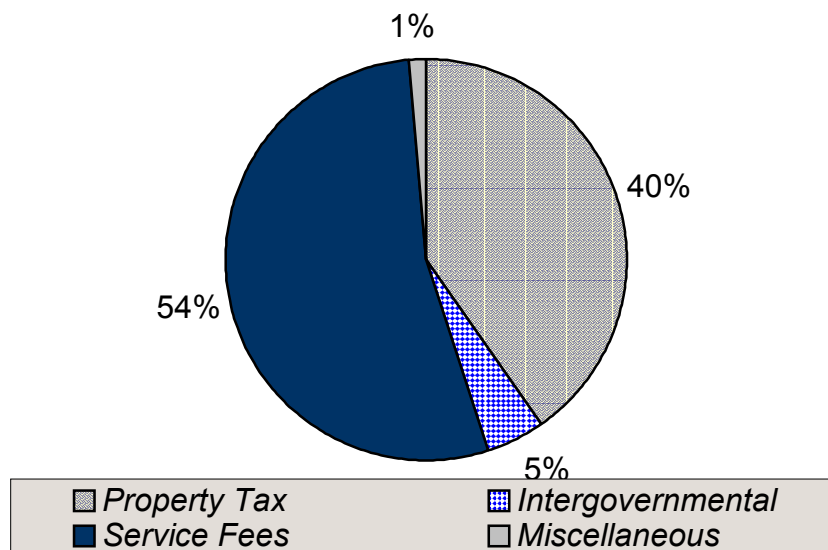
Number of Households: 50,846
Population Density: 305.7

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
Waste Disposal: 356,256 Tons Annually

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1990	Audited	\$105,290	\$19,822	\$85,468
1991	Audited	\$3,599,311	\$2,577,261	\$979,006
1992	Audited	\$2,235,370	\$1,587,917	\$1,332,258
1993	Audited	\$2,208,884	\$1,833,910	\$1,416,473
1994	Audited	\$2,619,807	\$1,991,587	\$1,753,934
1995	Audited	\$5,911,325	\$2,923,855	\$4,012,283
1996	Audited	\$2,564,613	\$4,110,538	\$2,311,810
1997	Audited	\$2,548,374	\$2,800,544	\$1,843,175
1998	Audited	\$2,606,406	\$2,511,654	\$1,725,262
1999	Audited	\$2,329,993	\$2,437,237	\$1,404,295
2000	Audited	\$2,743,822	\$2,853,523	\$1,080,121
2001	Unaudited	\$3,001,047	\$3,156,587	\$878,548

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Northeast Indiana Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 64,652

Population Density: 105.8

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

2001 Waste Disposal: 301,672 Tons

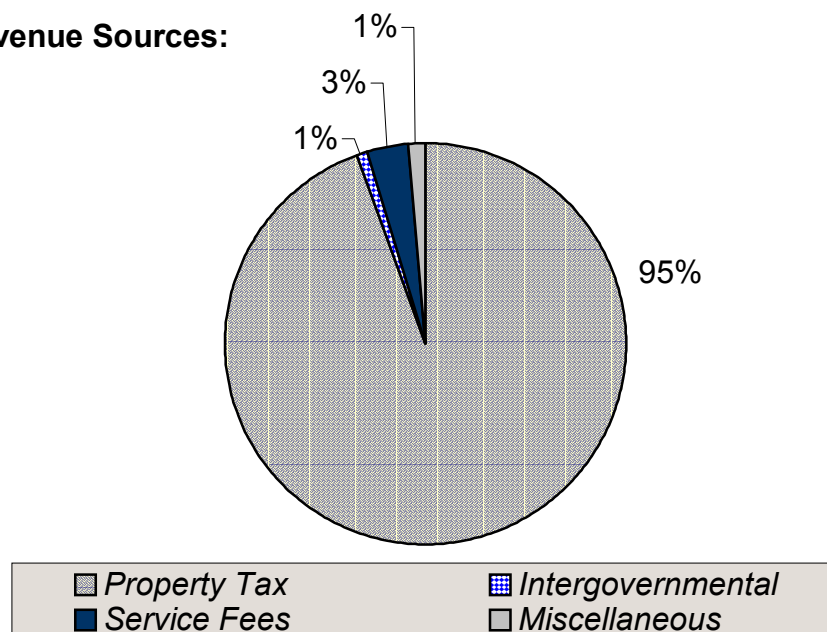
2000 Recycling: 14,037 Tons

2000 Composting: 13,343 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1990	Audited	\$20,000	\$6,580	\$13,420
1991	Audited	\$652,517	\$245,958	\$419,979
1992	Audited	\$773,480	\$818,073	\$372,155
1993	Audited	\$821,137	\$1,047,898	\$136,918
1994	Audited	\$1,079,141	\$931,819	\$283,744
1995	Audited	\$1,250,750	\$899,071	\$635,423
1996	Audited	\$908,194	\$923,309	\$620,308
1997	Audited	\$991,137	\$1,278,672	\$332,773
1998	Audited	\$976,094	\$903,093	\$405,774
1999	Audited	\$983,314	\$1,096,098	\$292,990
2000	Audited	\$1,001,849	\$955,370	\$339,469
2001	Audited	\$1,367,073	\$1,142,458	\$501,584

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Northwest Indiana Solid Waste Management District

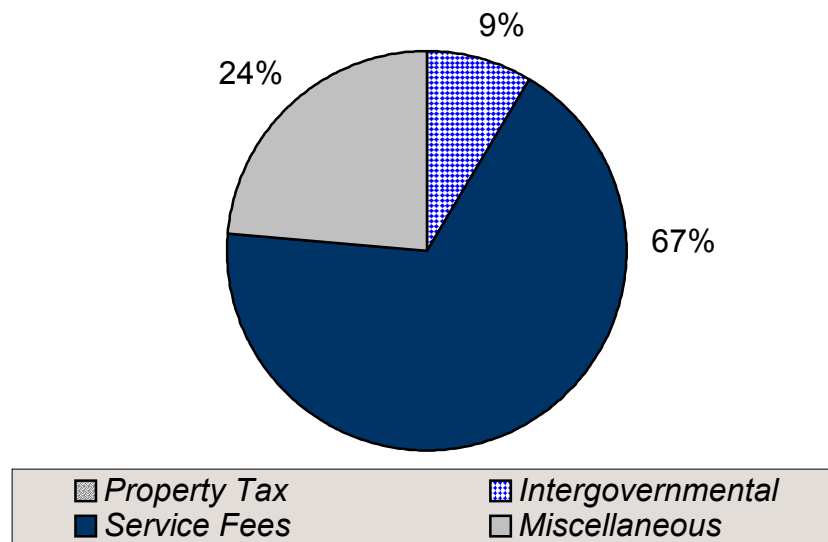
Number of Households: 47,456
Population Density: 42.3

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 1998 Waste Disposal: 240,829 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$57,746	\$1,691	\$56,055
1992	Audited	\$302,879	\$92,449	\$266,485
1993	Audited	\$545,531	\$493,382	\$318,634
1994	Audited	\$1,045,768	\$716,258	\$648,144
1995	Audited	\$1,150,436	\$832,572	\$966,008
1996	Audited	\$1,686,024	\$1,420,595	\$1,231,437
1997	Audited	\$2,385,192	\$2,107,320	\$1,509,309
1998	Audited	\$2,144,024	\$1,933,008	\$1,720,325
1999	Audited	\$430,889	\$491,460	\$1,659,754
2000	Unaudited	\$401,251	\$500,325	\$1,560,680
2001	Unaudited	\$427,896	\$437,567	\$1,551,009

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Orange County Solid Waste Management District

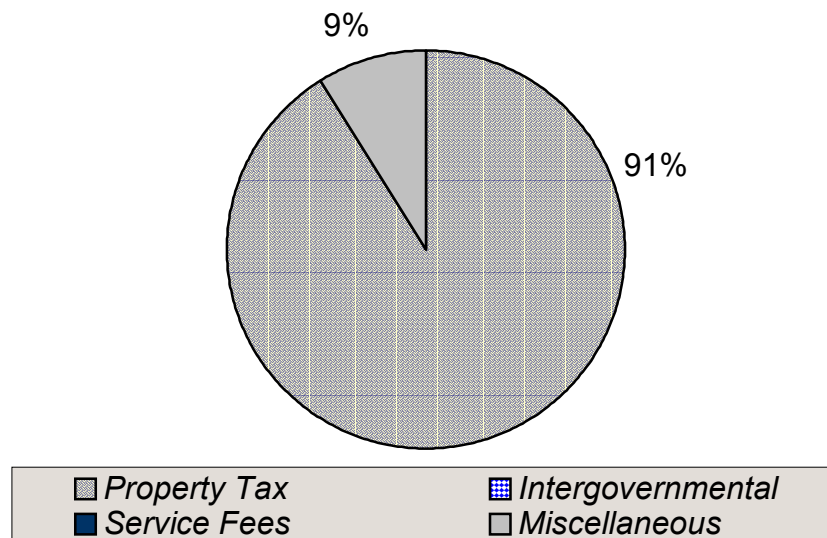
Number of Households: 8,348
Population Density: 48.3

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 1998 Waste Disposal: 18,042 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1993	Audited	\$7,561	\$235	\$2,401
1994	Audited	\$277,909	\$116,377	\$159,008
1995	Audited	\$378,214	\$243,606	\$288,690
1996	Audited	\$364,426	\$284,028	\$364,163
1997	Audited	\$317,325	\$234,308	\$444,718
1998	Audited	\$327,289	\$307,097	\$464,910
1999	Audited	\$245,934	\$280,407	\$430,437
2000	Unaudited	\$239,184	\$297,241	\$1,219,621
2001	Unaudited	\$256,809	\$272,247	\$355,944

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Perry County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 8,223

Population Density: 49.6

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

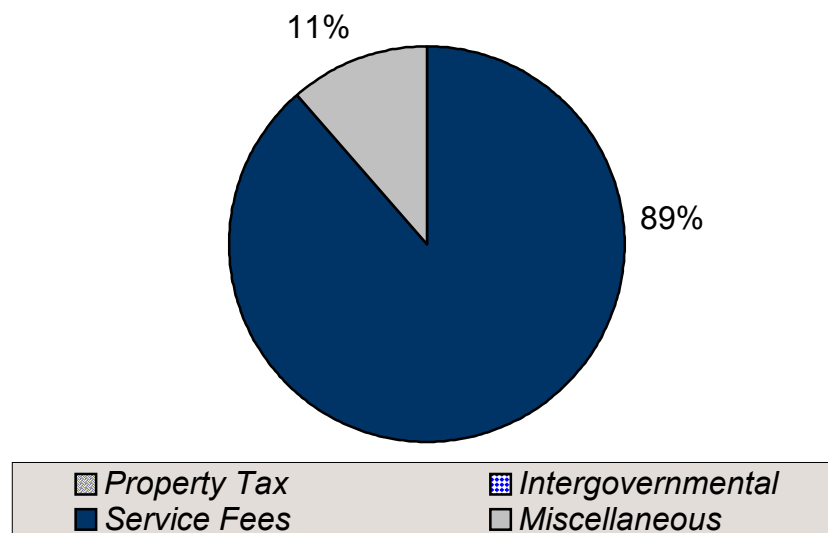
1998 Waste Disposal: 78,354 Tons

1999 Recycling: 1000 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1992	Audited	\$26,001	\$21,000	\$5,000
1993	Audited	\$7,746	\$3,816	\$1,132
1994	Audited	\$150,556	\$70,525	\$75,177
1995	Audited	\$192,801	\$162,746	\$104,741
1996	Audited	\$213,828	\$198,218	\$120,351
1997	Audited	\$241,465	\$249,361	\$112,455
1998	Audited	\$313,728	\$267,064	\$159,119
1999	Audited	\$241,259	\$216,092	\$184,286
2000	Audited	\$259,275	\$311,995	\$131,566
2001	Unaudited	\$275,362	\$301,385	\$105,543

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Pike County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 5,611
Population Density: 38.2

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

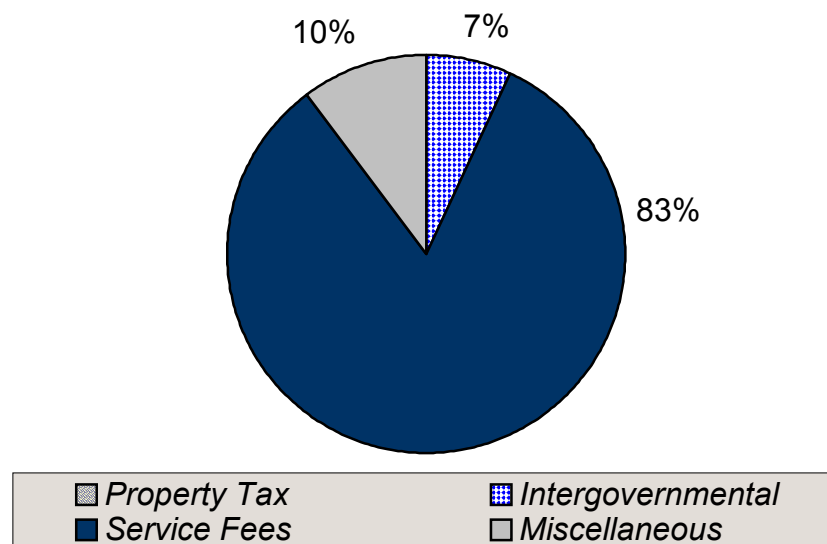
2001 Waste Disposal: 8,901 Tons

2001 Recycling: 254 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1992	Audited	\$108,162	\$23,999	\$19,466
1993	Audited	\$44,741	\$27,760	\$47,226
1994	Audited	\$58,841	\$25,078	\$80,989
1995	Audited	\$67,637	\$37,708	\$110,918
1996	Audited	\$110,944	\$98,653	\$123,209
1997	Audited	\$120,409	\$120,988	\$122,630
1998	Audited	\$132,961	\$154,083	\$101,508
1999	Audited	\$139,210	\$142,470	\$98,248
2000	Audited	\$158,628	\$148,436	\$108,440
2001	Audited	\$136,094	\$154,884	\$89,650

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Porter County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 57,616

Population Density: 351.1

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

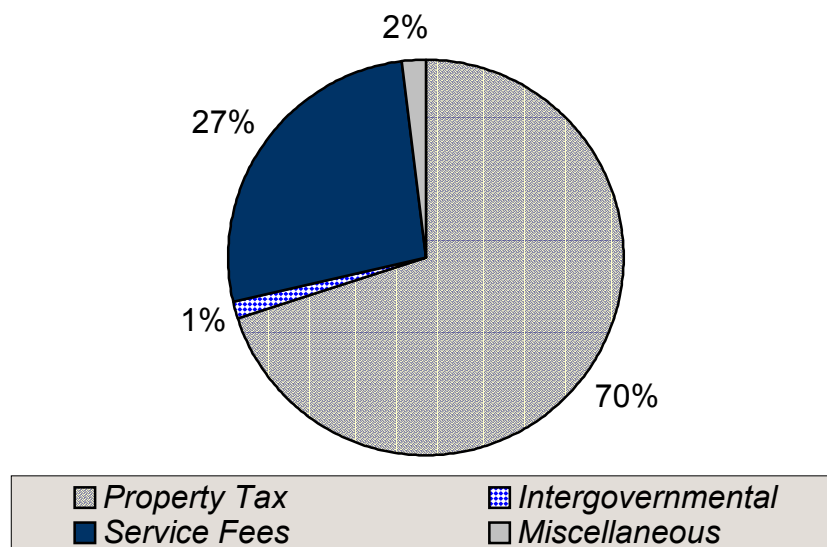
2000 Waste Disposal: 160,000 Tons

2000 Recycling: 27,161 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1992	Audited	\$1,421,574	\$122,459	\$1,299,115
1993	Audited	\$124,784	\$189,672	\$1,234,227
1994	Audited	\$266,541	\$515,788	\$984,980
1995	Audited	\$216,836	\$544,692	\$657,124
1996	Audited	\$176,614	\$516,872	\$316,866
1997	Audited	\$553,124	\$436,555	\$403,856
1998	Audited	\$554,860	\$550,053	\$341,250
1999	Audited	\$688,621	\$573,293	\$340,293
2000	Audited	\$644,069	\$578,127	\$349,302
2001	Unaudited	\$882,233	\$635,563	\$393,549

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Posey County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 11,076
Population Density: 66.2

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

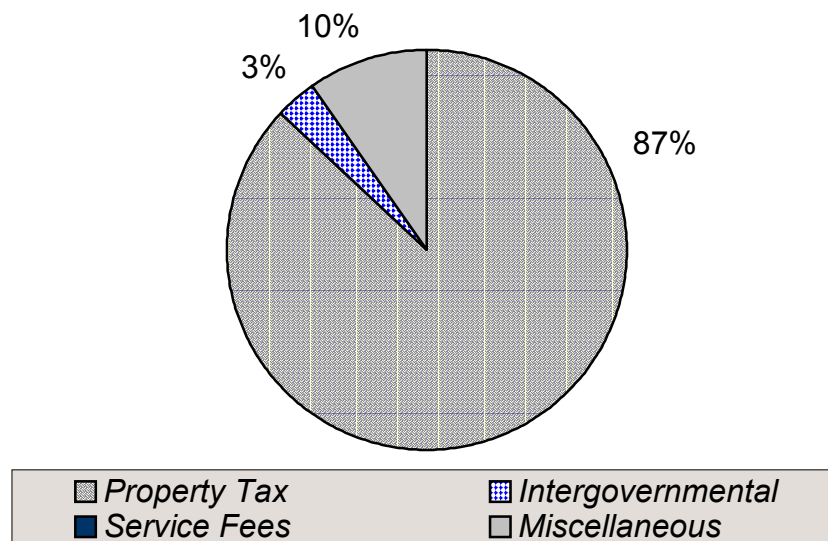
1999 Waste Disposal: 420,072 Tons

2000 Recycling: 856 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$20,040	\$0	\$20,040
1992	Audited	\$131,236	\$61,770	\$87,042
1993	Audited	\$1,633	\$53,874	\$29,876
1994	Audited	\$484,940	\$92,488	\$316,646
1995	Audited	\$389,096	\$169,729	\$531,087
1996	Audited	\$336,623	\$227,154	\$633,656
1997	Audited	\$207,045	\$576,056	\$264,645
1998	Audited	\$223,008	\$393,574	\$94,079
1999	Audited	\$653,598	\$381,470	\$163,041
2000	Unaudited	\$532,253	\$690,549	\$274,745
2001	Unaudited	\$530,951	\$508,765	\$296,931

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Randolph County Solid Waste Management District

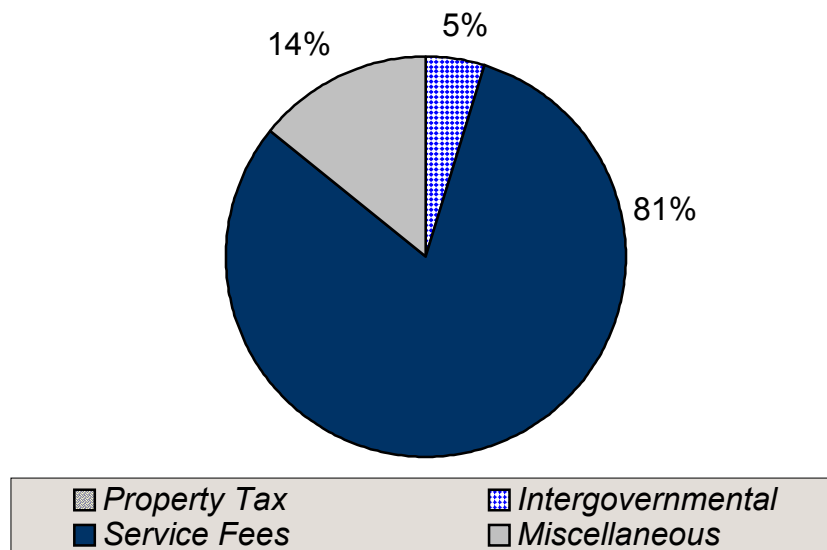
Number of Households: 11,775
Population Density: 60.5

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 2001 Waste Disposal: 190,647 Tons
 2001 Recycling: 744.38 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1996	Audited	\$534,416	\$134,835	\$399,581
1997	Audited	\$333,632	\$171,698	\$561,515
1998	Audited	\$244,361	\$186,176	\$619,700
1999	Audited	\$186,026	\$282,823	\$522,903
2000	Audited	\$211,818	\$168,117	\$566,604
2001	Audited	\$229,986	\$269,911	\$515,585

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Shelby County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 17,633
Population Density: 105.3

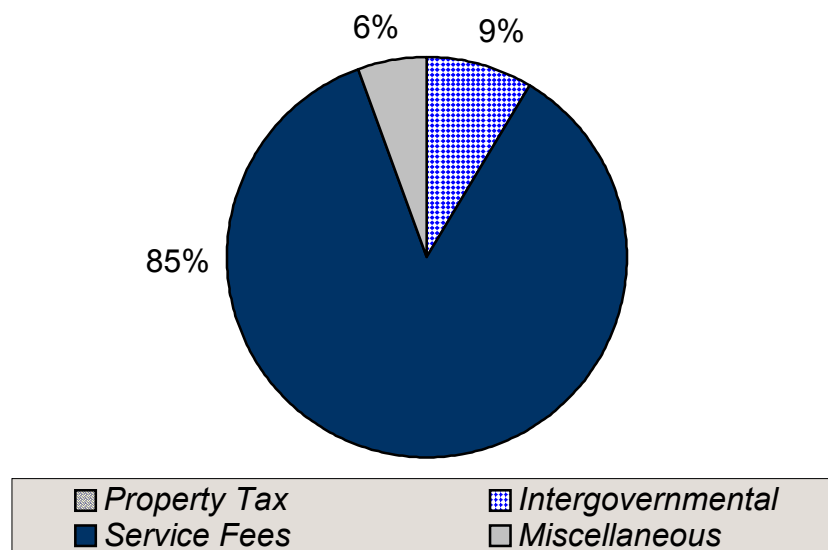
District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

1999 Waste Disposal: 113,831 Tons
 1999 Residential Recycling: 2600 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$27,874	\$13,129	\$14,745
1992	Audited	\$63,318	\$46,138	\$31,925
1993	Audited	\$58,640	\$39,259	\$51,306
1994	Audited	\$49,651	\$36,338	\$64,619
1995	Audited	\$89,618	\$55,429	\$98,808
1996	Audited	\$83,623	\$80,685	\$101,745
1997	Audited	\$125,108	\$86,200	\$140,653
1998	Audited	\$137,976	\$109,966	\$168,663
1999	Audited	\$116,455	\$128,794	\$156,324
2000	Audited	\$126,044	\$146,069	\$136,299
2001	Unaudited	\$146,052	\$171,598	\$110,753

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Southeastern Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 60,320

Population Density: 70.4

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

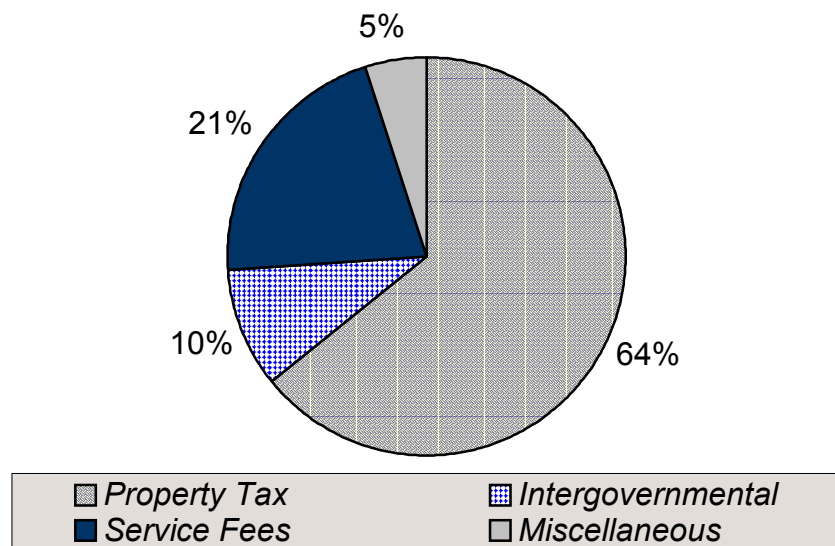
2000 Waste Disposal: 133,905 Tons

2000 Recycling: 1,010 Tons District Provided

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$204,485	\$47,899	\$156,586
1992	Audited	\$337,947	\$300,716	\$174,109
1993	Audited	\$456,970	\$357,195	\$234,468
1994	Audited	\$1,046,167	\$841,255	\$399,964
1995	Audited	\$872,815	\$937,806	\$295,569
1996	Audited	\$1,193,032	\$981,637	\$467,548
1997	Audited	\$1,155,303	\$1,083,720	\$539,131
1998	Audited	\$1,077,933	\$1,063,942	\$486,752
1999	Audited	\$1,175,396	\$1,095,747	\$566,401
2000	Unaudited	\$1,064,466	\$1,171,492	\$487,297
2001	Unaudited	\$2,172,572	\$1,295,206	\$706,165

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Spencer County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 8,333
Population Density: 51.1

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

2000 Waste Disposal: 207,722 Tons.

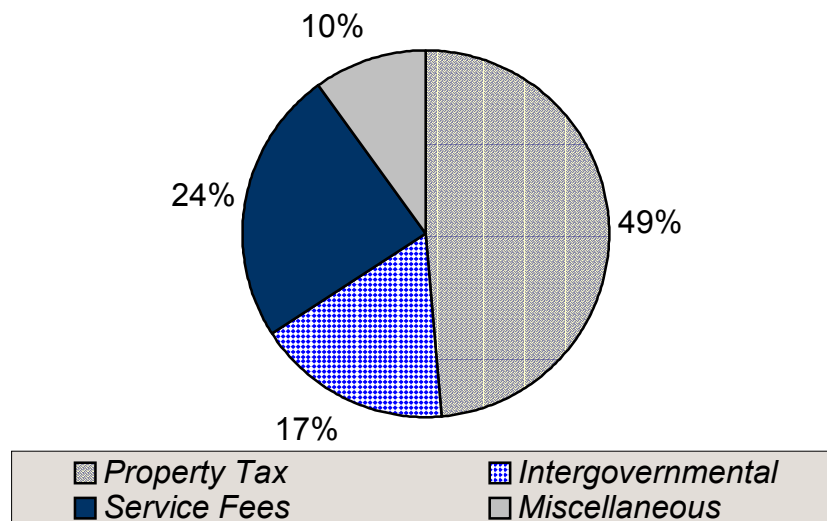
182,595 Tons are power plant ash

2001 Recycling: 811.66 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1992	Audited	\$125,898	\$50,657	\$75,241
1993	Audited	\$119,360	\$64,380	\$130,221
1994	Audited	\$405,555	\$273,291	\$262,485
1995	Audited	\$271,716	\$324,193	\$210,008
1996	Audited	\$651,907	\$398,500	\$463,415
1997	Audited	\$394,627	\$327,997	\$530,045
1998	Audited	\$339,222	\$319,888	\$549,379
1999	Audited	\$301,070	\$486,961	\$363,488
2000	Audited	\$373,716	\$424,926	\$312,278
2001	Unaudited	\$350,143	\$432,268	\$185,733

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

St. Joseph County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 107,01
Population Density: 580.7

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

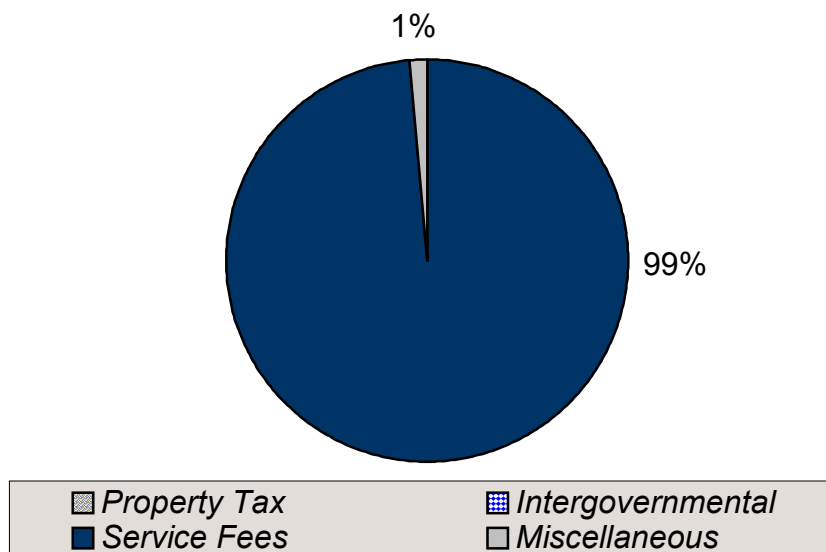
2001 Waste Disposal: 231,141Tons

Waste Reduction: Waste going to landfills was reduced by 36%.

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$282,363	\$5,376	\$276,987
1992	Audited	\$373,786	\$238,503	\$412,270
1993	Audited	\$877,479	\$533,569	\$756,180
1994	Audited	\$881,844	\$867,284	\$770,740
1995	Audited	\$1,049,975	\$794,518	\$1,026,197
1996	Audited	\$810,182	\$945,698	\$890,681
1997	Audited	\$651,984	\$1,027,440	\$515,225
1998	Audited	\$641,186	\$1,022,526	\$133,885
1999	Audited	\$2,061,158	\$1,818,521	\$376,522
2000	Audited	\$2,650,016	\$2,181,165	\$845,373
2001	Audited	\$1,033,487	\$956,482	\$922,378

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Starke County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 10,201

Population Density: 76.2

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

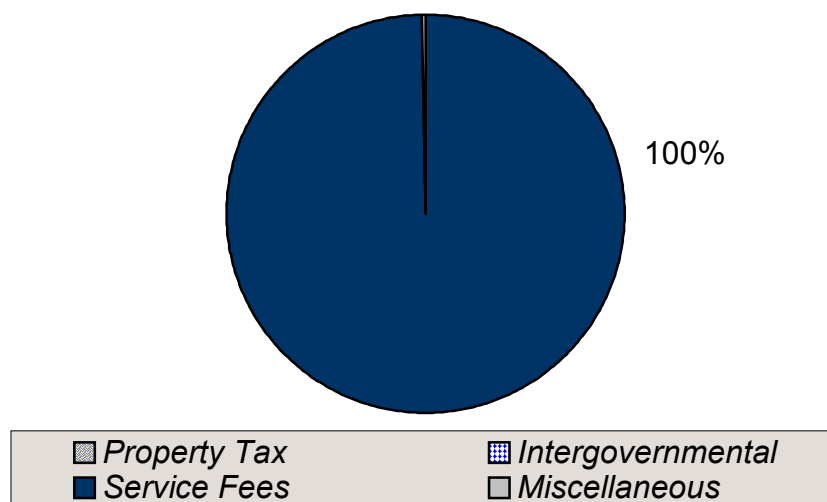
1998 Waste Disposal: 14,436 Tons

1999 Recycling: 900 Tons (Drop-off sites)

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1993	Audited	\$24,331	\$6,201	\$18,130
1994	Audited	\$135,063	\$130,833	\$22,360
1995	Audited	\$140,942	\$99,572	\$63,730
1996	Audited	\$167,157	\$127,622	\$103,265
1997	Audited	\$163,353	\$134,851	\$131,767
1998	Audited	\$113,338	\$196,042	\$49,063
1999	Audited	\$222,232	\$195,837	\$75,458
2000	Audited	\$197,275	\$189,817	\$82,916
2001	Unaudited	\$219,555	\$153,736	\$99,034

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Sullivan County Solid Waste Management District

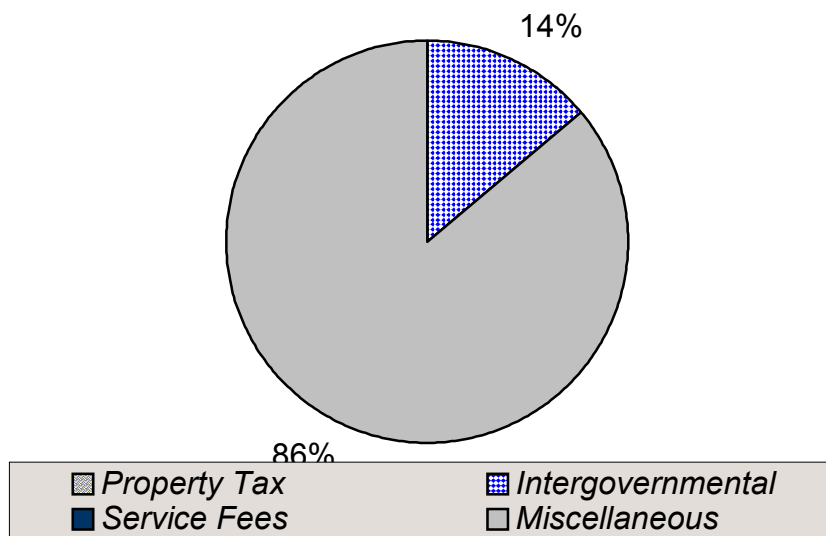
Number of Households: 8,804
Population Density: 48.6

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 1998 Waste Disposal: 948,650 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$30,313	\$0	\$30,313
1992	Audited	\$76,439	\$41,423	\$65,329
1993	Audited	\$82,079	\$96,054	\$51,354
1994	Audited	\$196,958	\$64,341	\$183,971
1995	Audited	\$325,675	\$162,298	\$347,347
1996	Audited	\$350,522	\$423,856	\$274,013
1997	Audited	\$688,991	\$554,483	\$408,521
1998	Audited	\$384,528	\$422,105	\$370,944
1999	Audited	\$59,797	\$320,458	\$110,283
2000	Audited	\$58,994	\$125,619	\$43,658
2001	Audited	\$115,562	\$138,248	\$20,972

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Three Rivers Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 60,660
Population Density: 111.7

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

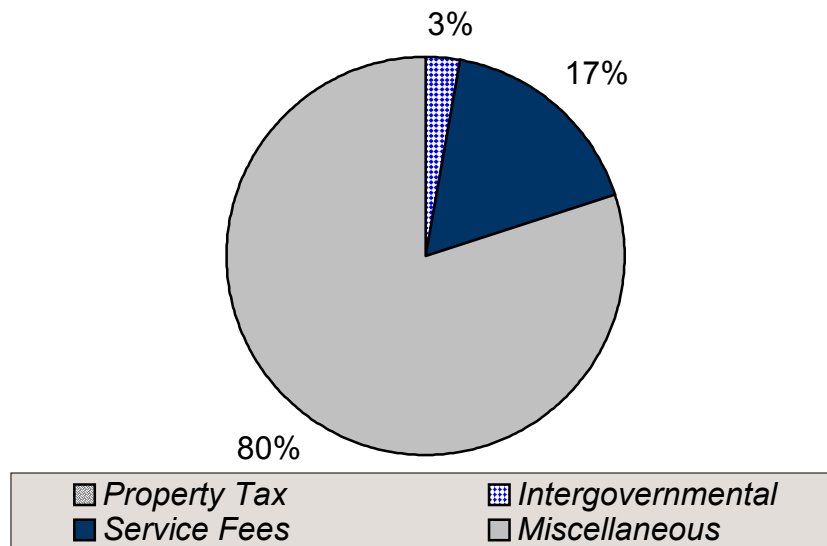
2001 Waste Disposal:

2001 Recycling: 1657 Tons (Drop-off sites)

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$122,148	\$17,740	\$104,408
1992	Audited	\$111,978	\$100,127	\$116,258
1993	Audited	\$315,672	\$128,956	\$217,772
1994	Audited	\$318,592	\$296,853	\$239,511
1995	Audited	\$361,273	\$364,774	\$236,010
1996	Audited	\$383,741	\$303,696	\$316,055
1997	Audited	\$404,870	\$309,396	\$411,529
1998	Audited	\$308,438	\$324,226	\$395,741
2001	Unaudited	\$313,415	\$328,634	\$303,882

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Tipton County Solid Waste Management District

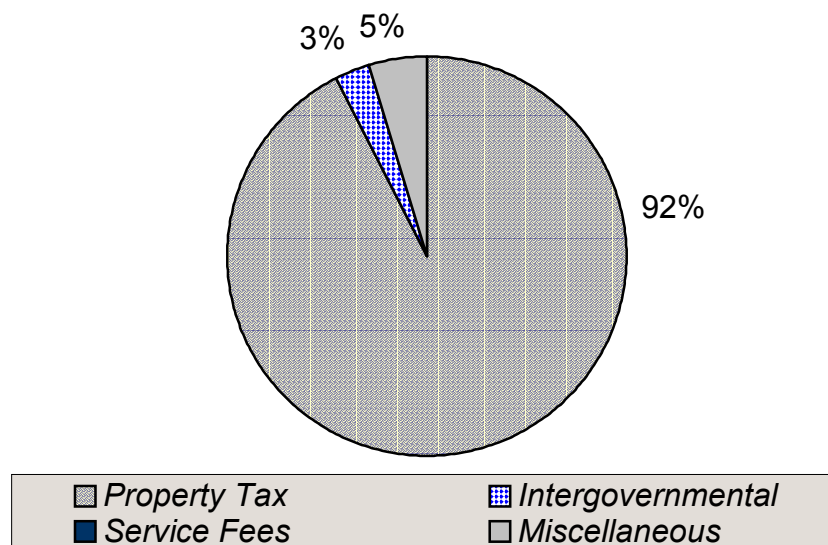
Number of Households: 6,848
Population Density: 63.7

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 1998 Waste Disposal: 12,324 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1993	Audited	\$194,205	\$87,086	\$117,119
1994	Audited	\$224,087	\$294,445	\$46,761
1995	Audited	\$196,333	\$163,096	\$79,998
1996	Audited	\$194,112	\$175,709	\$98,401
1997	Audited	\$217,024	\$146,181	\$169,244
1998	Audited	\$183,021	\$147,224	\$205,042
1999	Audited	\$177,836	\$137,291	\$245,587
2000	Unaudited	\$144,785	\$145,319	\$245,053
2001	Unaudited	\$158,259	\$138,088	\$265,225

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Vanderburgh County Solid Waste Management District

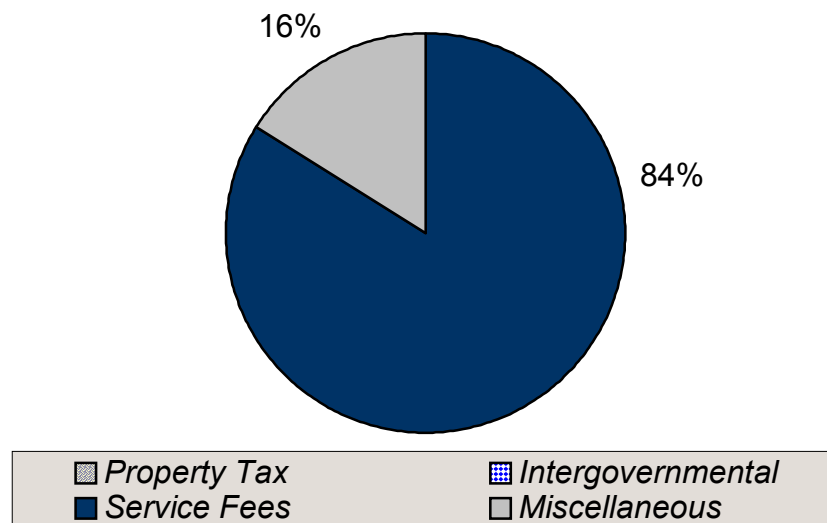
Number of Households: 76,300
Population Density: 732.9

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 2001 Waste Disposal: 212,402 Tons
 2001 Recycling: 3,662 Tons (from curbside recycling)

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1992	Audited	\$100,279	\$138	\$100,141
1993	Audited	\$373,282	\$103,413	\$370,010
1994	Audited	\$403,184	\$241,730	\$531,464
1995	Audited	\$466,562	\$375,334	\$622,692
1996	Audited	\$391,475	\$283,214	\$730,953
1997	Audited	\$520,077	\$499,739	\$751,291
1998	Audited	\$475,371	\$501,475	\$725,187
1999	Audited	\$491,030	\$415,830	\$800,387
2000	Audited	\$466,940	\$375,924	\$891,403
2001	Unaudited	\$440,733	\$610,981	\$721,155

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Vermillion County Solid Waste Management District

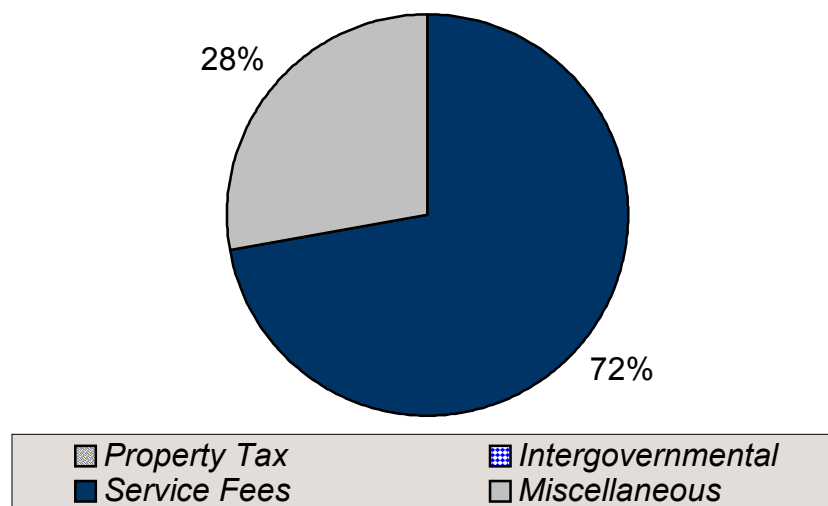
Number of Households: 7,405
Population Density: 65.4

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 1998 Waste Disposal: 37,872 Tons
 1999 Recycling: Not provided.

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1993	Audited	\$17,330	\$1,550	\$15,780
1994	Audited	\$21,291	\$7,247	\$29,824
1995	Audited	\$27,518	\$9,081	\$48,261
1996	Audited	\$22,705	\$4,379	\$66,587
1997	Audited	\$20,286	\$14,835	\$72,038
1998	Audited	\$24,694	\$33,175	\$63,557
1999	Audited	\$13,119	\$30,519	\$46,157
2000	Audited	\$16,019	\$30,079	\$32,097
2001	Unaudited	\$12,362	\$18,474	\$26,596

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Wabash County Solid Waste Management District

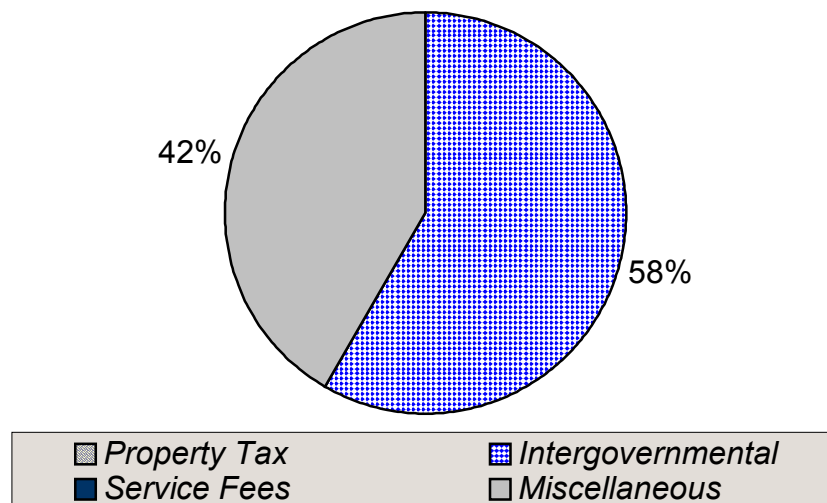
Number of Households: 14,034
Population Density: 84.6

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 2000 Waste Disposal: 215,125 Tons
 2000 Recycling: 1,466 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$26,021	\$204	\$25,817
1992	Audited	\$94,458	\$50,866	\$69,409
1993	Audited	\$453,896	\$72,950	\$450,355
1994	Audited	\$298,672	\$144,220	\$604,807
1995	Audited	\$285,989	\$223,174	\$667,622
1996	Audited	\$345,636	\$315,693	\$697,565
1997	Audited	\$433,568	\$321,804	\$745,614
1998	Audited	\$542,302	\$297,614	\$990,302
2000	Audited	\$25,623	\$34,553	\$41,372
2001	Audited	\$33,310	\$40,986	\$33,696

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Warren County Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 3,477
Population Density: 23.1

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

2000 Waste Disposal: 1,322 Tons

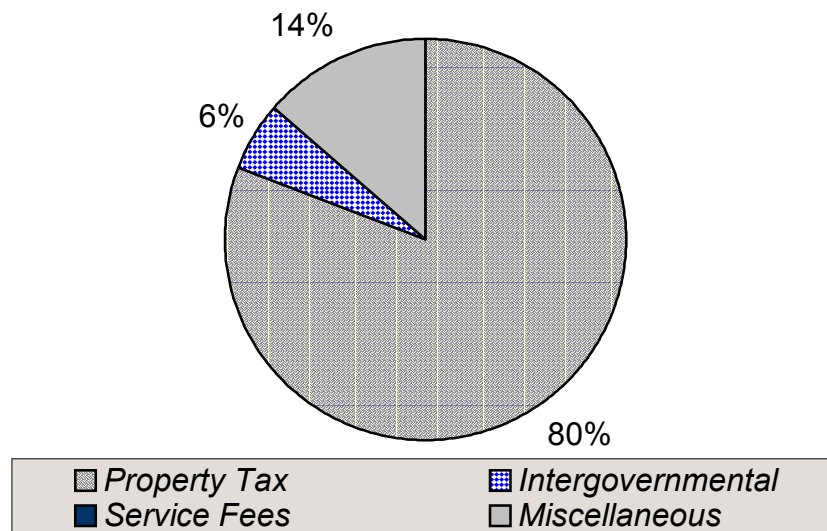
2001 Recycling: 777.9 Tons

(Waste exported to Illinois not reported in this total)

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1992	Audited	\$34,069	\$32,702	\$1,367
1993	Audited	\$160,858	\$93,495	\$68,730
1994	Audited	\$205,887	\$117,387	\$157,230
1995	Audited	\$217,643	\$172,759	\$202,114
1996	Audited	\$240,514	\$189,817	\$252,811
1997	Audited	\$264,047	\$159,239	\$357,619
1998	Audited	\$217,384	\$137,403	\$437,600
1999	Audited	\$186,779	\$179,828	\$444,551
2000	Audited	\$196,197	\$213,184	\$427,564
2001	Unaudited	\$191,465	\$174,018	\$446,203

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Warrick County Solid Waste Management District

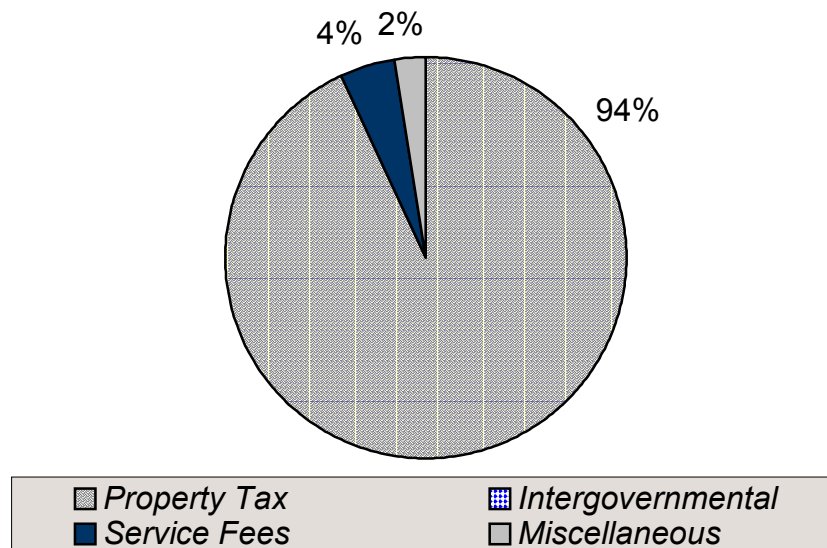
Number of Households: 20,546
Population Density: 136.4

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 1998 Waste Disposal: 51,879 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$15,553	\$5,715	\$9,838
1992	Audited	\$65,391	\$42,745	\$32,484
1993	Audited	\$466,160	\$66,379	\$432,265
1994	Audited	\$687,351	\$419,703	\$699,913
1995	Audited	\$521,473	\$461,214	\$760,172
1996	Audited	\$467,163	\$716,459	\$510,876
1997	Audited	\$525,737	\$332,178	\$704,435
1998	Audited	\$461,721	\$434,372	\$731,784
1999	Audited	\$530,181	\$641,137	\$620,828
2000	Audited	\$343,127	\$549,549	\$414,406
2001	Unaudited	\$837,767	\$590,757	\$661,445

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Washington County Solid Waste Management District

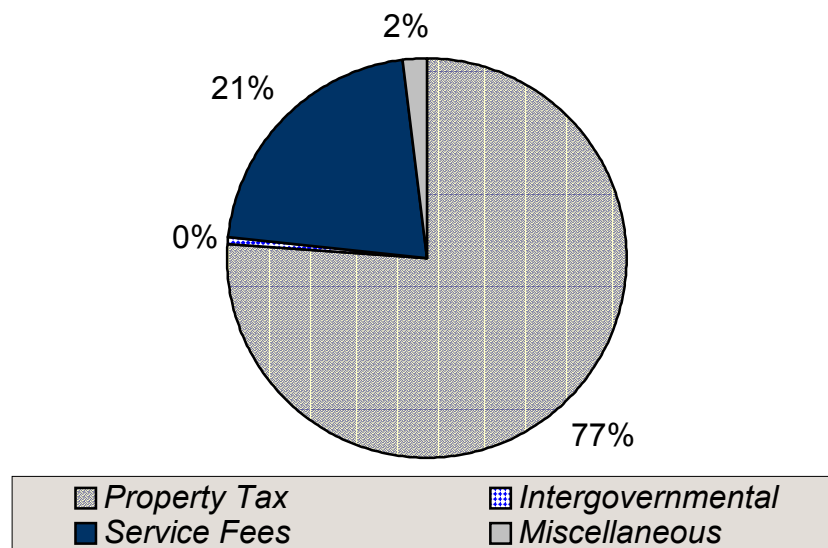
Number of Households: 11,191
Population Density: 52.9

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 2001 Waste Disposal: 31,154 Tons
 2001 Recycling: 1,300 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1993	Audited	\$365,913	\$237,929	\$53,839
1994	Audited	\$379,303	\$309,946	\$99,051
1995	Audited	\$428,431	\$316,134	\$141,338
1996	Audited	\$362,124	\$353,416	\$125,903
1997	Audited	\$448,471	\$389,696	\$136,533
1998	Audited	\$437,282	\$488,493	\$96,260
1999	Audited	\$540,882	\$520,293	\$56,912
2000	Unaudited	\$916,897	\$772,170	\$201,638
2001	Unaudited	\$1,137,429	\$916,449	\$432,118

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

West Central Indiana Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 101,85
Population Density: 116.6

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

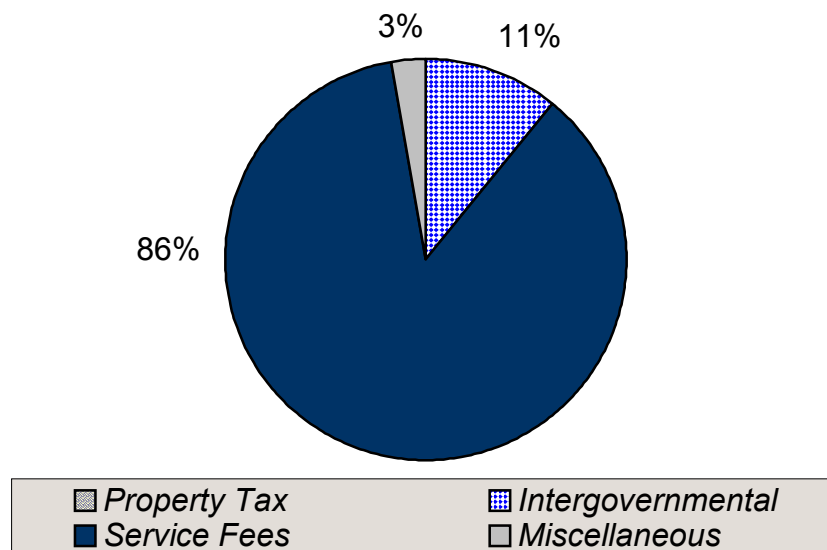
2000 Waste Disposal: 303,756 Tons

2000 Recycling: 2316 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$76,256	\$11,552	\$64,704
1992	Audited	\$435,184	\$165,191	\$334,697
1993	Audited	\$1,141,712	\$350,382	\$457,988
1994	Audited	\$1,004,533	\$776,220	\$1,297,118
1995	Audited	\$1,050,030	\$1,125,168	\$1,225,380
1996	Audited	\$855,831	\$1,219,570	\$861,641
1997	Audited	\$888,282	\$1,028,406	\$721,516
1998	Audited	\$1,036,130	\$1,162,608	\$425,038
1999	Audited	\$1,070,161	\$1,141,607	\$323,592
2000	Audited	\$1,082,083	\$801,493	\$604,182
2001	Audited	\$1,344,841	\$913,720	\$431,121

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Whitley County Solid Waste Management District

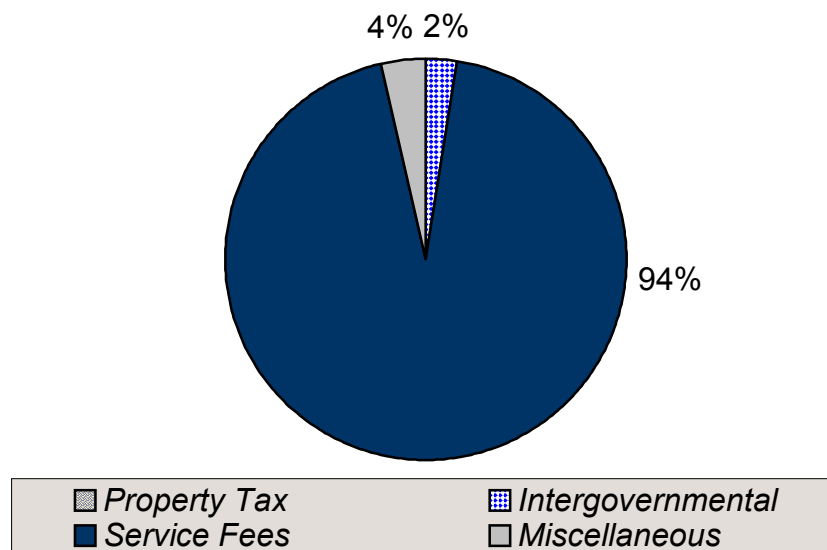
Number of Households: 12,545
Population Density: 91.5

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 1998 Waste Disposal: 10,469 Tons
 2001 Recycling: 2,138.86 Tons (Residential only)

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1995	Audited	\$39,283	\$38,935	\$348
1997	Audited	\$393,100	\$222,174	\$541,925
1998	Audited	\$411,659	\$483,156	\$470,428
1999	Audited	\$499,413	\$437,862	\$531,979
2000	Audited	\$460,030	\$432,770	\$559,239
2001	Audited	\$552,610	\$530,228	\$581,621

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

Wildcat Creek Solid Waste Management District

Number of Households: 71,610
Population Density: 202.0

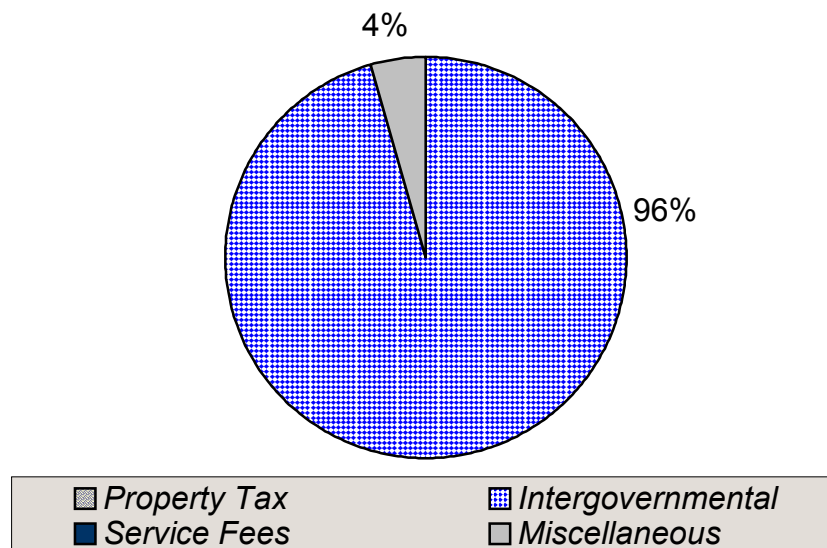
District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:

2000 Waste Disposal: 216,620 Tons
 Waste Reduction: 42% in 1992

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$40,042	\$0	\$40,042
1992	Audited	\$219,462	\$124,112	\$130,466
1993	Audited	\$238,906	\$182,411	\$177,111
1994	Audited	\$252,187	\$201,296	\$218,151
1995	Audited	\$274,009	\$270,048	\$212,261
1996	Audited	\$268,061	\$218,399	\$252,071
1997	Audited	\$227,262	\$216,546	\$262,787
1998	Audited	\$270,890	\$231,307	\$302,370
1999	Audited	\$246,617	\$225,433	\$323,554
2000	Unaudited	\$298,461	\$191,418	\$307,264
2001	Unaudited	\$250,501	\$137,861	\$321,318

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.

WUR Solid Waste Management District

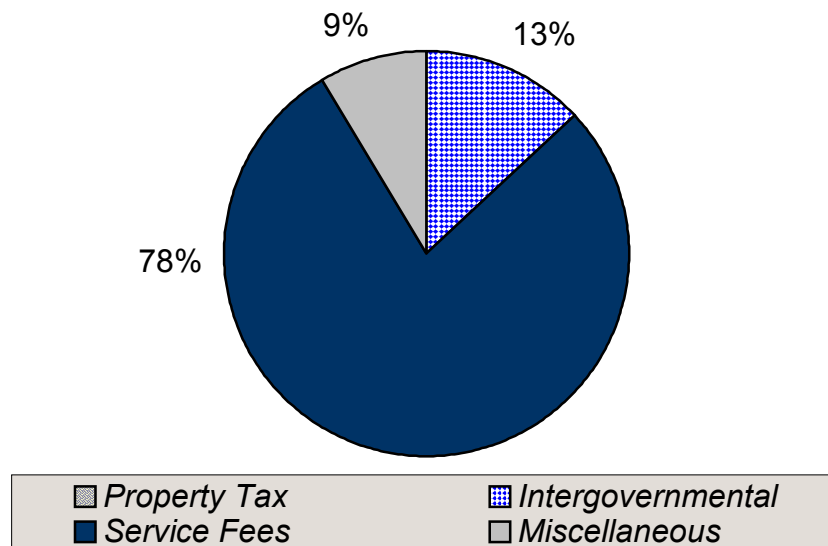
Number of Households: 33,545
Population Density: 138.8

District Reported Waste Disposal and Recycling:
 1998 Waste Disposal: 94,773 Tons

GENERAL FUND:

Year	Source	Total Revenues	Operational Expenditures	Ending Balance
1991	Audited	\$11,403	\$0	\$11,403
1992	Audited	\$233,425	\$85,134	\$159,694
1993	Audited	\$240,472	\$148,255	\$251,911
1994	Audited	\$316,349	\$221,867	\$346,393
1995	Audited	\$376,248	\$221,950	\$500,691
1996	Audited	\$126,416	\$388,760	\$238,347
1997	Audited	\$109,740	\$90,387	\$257,700
1998	Audited	\$84,785	\$83,877	\$258,608
1999	Audited	\$106,975	\$70,470	\$295,113
2000	Audited	\$102,227	\$88,488	\$308,852
2001	Audited	\$90,760	\$186,048	\$213,564

2001 Revenue Sources:



Note: Revenue sources less than 1% are shown as 0% in the chart due to rounding.